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APPENDIX

TO

Journals of Senate and Assembly,

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

VOLUME I.



SACRAMENTO:

D. W. GELWICKS, STATE PRINT

1868.

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4—Report of the Directors of the California State Prison—Dec. 1, 1867.

5—Seventh Report of the Board of Directors and Officers of the California Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1867.

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9—Biennial Report of the Treasurer of California on the state of the Treasury, from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1867, inclusive.

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11—Report of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings in relation to the construction of the State Capitol.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

CONTROLLER OF STATE

FOR THE

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years,

1865-6, 1866-7.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, Cal., November 4th, 1867.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR:—In conformity to law, I herewith submit a report of the financial transactions and condition of the State for the seventeenth and eighteenth fiscal years, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, together with a general statement of the condition of the several Funds of the State Treasury at this date. Tables giving a full exhibit of receipts, expenditures, the public debt, etc., during each fiscal year, will be found under the following headings:

I.

Receipts by counties and from all sources of revenue.

II.

Expenditures, the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amount expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of the year.

III.

Assessed valuation of property from the organization of the State Government to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, inclusive.

IV.

Assessed value of real and personal property for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (incomplete.)

V.

Condition of the several Funds at the close of each year.

VI.

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VII.

Funded debt of the State.

VIII.

Estimate of receipts for the twentieth and twenty-first fiscal years.

IX.

Estimate of expenditures for the twentieth and twenty-first fiscal years.

X.

Deficiencies in appropriations for the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth fiscal years.

XI.

Balances in Funds on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

XII.

Property exempt from taxation.

The State finances are now in a prosperous condition, and all transactions (except those of a few Swamp Land Reclamation Districts) conducted on a cash basis, presenting a strong contrast to the financial situation at the commencement of your excellency's administration. Then every important Fund of the State Treasury was encumbered with a large floating debt, and warrants issued against them were sold freely at a discount of twenty per cent; now each one is free from encumbrance, and holds a large cash surplus to meet the demands that may be made upon it in future. It should be remembered, too, that almost the entire property tax of eighteen hundred and sixty-three had been paid into the State Treasury in November of that year, while owing to amendments since made to the revenue law, changing the time of County Treasurers' settlements with the State from November to January, but a small portion of the property tax of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven has yet been received. This improvement in our financial condition has been effected, and at the same time the tax for the support of the General Fund has been reduced from forty-eight and three quarter (48¾) cents to thirty and three quarter (30¾) cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, and economy on the part of the Legislature at the approaching session will enable it to make a still further reduction in the tax for the support of the General Fund. But while economy on the part of the Executive Department of the State Government has been reducing the tax for the support of the Fund out of which all the general expenses of the State are paid, the liberality of the Legislature at each session in making appropriations for special objects, and levying taxes to meet these appropriations, has made our

State tax higher than that of any other State in the Union, with, perhaps, a single exception. It is not my purpose to institute an inquiry into the necessity that may have existed for many of these appropriations, nor to canvass their connection with the necessary and legitimate objects of government, but to direct attention to the fact, that of the one dollar and thirteen cents tax which each one hundred dollars of taxable property is by law required to contribute annually to the State, only thirty-eight and three quarter (38¾) cents is by law applicable to the support of the State Government and the Public Schools of the State, the remaining seventy-four and one quarter (74¼) cents being applied to special objects and the payment of interest and principal of funded debts.

REVENUE LAW AND EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Much complaint is made of the unequal valuation of property in the several counties of the State. The revenue law provides that property shall be assessed at its full cash value, and in some of the counties this requirement is strictly observed; but it is a fact susceptible of proof, that in other counties, property—more especially real estate—is not assessed at over one third or one fourth of its cash value, and I have been informed that in one county a Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of Equalization, on its own motion, and without petition or protest from the owners of the property entered upon the assessment roll, reduced the valuation fifty per cent from the rates fixed by the Assessor. From such a state of things there has grown up an inequality which has assumed the proportions of a great evil that can only be reached by legislative intervention. The difficulty originates in the disposition manifested to escape a proportionate share of State taxes. The State tax being a specific sum levied on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of property, the valuation is fixed at the lowest possible limit, so as to reduce the amount of State taxes, and the rate of county taxes increased in a corresponding degree to raise a sufficient county revenue on the diminished valuation. The custom of undervaluing property has become so common as to override the most positive provisions of law, and to leave small room for doubt that such unfair valuation is the result of design rather than want of judgment.

As the result of some reflection on the subject, I am of the opinion that the evil can be remedied only by the creation of a State Board of Equalization and a radical change in the manner of levying taxes. Under the present revenue law the rate of taxation is fixed before the assessment is made, and any correspondence between the amount of taxes levied and the amount of expenditures authorized by law, must be approximate and accidental rather than accurate and regular. In the early days of our State history, when much of the business was floating and ephemeral, and property had fictitious and uncertain values, such a system may have been the one best suited to our condition; but now that business has become fixed and stable, and property of all kinds has a real and certain value, the improvement in our revenue system should keep pace with the growth and improvement of the State. The assessment should first be made and equalized, and then a sufficient tax levied to meet the expenditures authorized by law. By adopting this system, certainty will take the place of uncertainty, an incentive will be given to those entrusted with the collection of the revenue to see that all taxes are collected, and large surpluses in the State Treasury, so tempting to legislative liberality, will

be done away with. The sessions of the Legislature being biennial, appropriations are always made for at least one year in advance, so the expenditures authorized by law are fixed and known, and a State Board of Equalization, authorized to equalize the assessment and fix the rate of taxation, would have positive data upon which to fix the percentage of taxation necessary to meet the expenses of the Government. The creation of a State Board of Equalization would not necessarily create any new office or entail any additional expense upon the State, as the Governor, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Surveyor-General, or any three of them, may be made ex officio members of the Board, and find sufficient time to attend to its business without interfering with other duties.

In addition to the change above recommended, there are other amendments, the propriety of which will not escape the attention of the Legislature should it attempt any revision of the revenue law. They relate to the duties of revenue officers and the enormous cost of making the assessment and collecting the taxes in many of the counties, and are too numerous to point out separately in a report of this nature. As the surest way of securing an efficient, economical, and practical revenue system, I recommend that upon the assembling of the incoming Legislature a joint committee of the two Houses be appointed upon the revision of the revenue law, the members of which committee may be relieved from other committee duties, and thus enabled to devote their whole time to this important subject. And if I may be permitted to make a suggestion to that committee, I will recommend it to call to its assistance some of the County Auditors, who from long experience in the practical workings of our revenue system, can render valuable aid in framing a better and more economical one. From knowledge acquired during several years of official business connection with those gentlemen, I take the liberty of suggesting the names of Henry M. Hale, Esq., Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco, Murray Whallon, Esq., Auditor of Sonoma County, and Walter B. Lyon, Esq., Auditor of Placer County, as gentlemen who could render valuable assistance to the committee.

STATE MILITIA.

The tax of five cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, levied to defray the expenses of the National Guard of the State, yields about eighty thousand dollars annually, and is all expended in defraying the expenses of that organization. I submit the inquiry, whether the benefit resulting from the maintenance of that organization is a fair equivalent for so large an expenditure? Would not one fourth or even one eighth the number of companies of different arms provided for in the existing militia law, be an adequate force to put down any probable resistance to law, or enforce the mandates of the Courts or Governor?

RELIEF AND BOUNTY TO CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

There has been paid for extra pay and bounty to California volunteers, during these two fiscal years, the sum of one million four hundred and sixty four thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-two cents, ($1,464,824 32,) and for relief of line officers, twenty-two thousand one hundred and six dollars and sixty-two cents, ($22,106 62,) making a total of one million four hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-four cents,

($1,486,930 94,) and a grand total of two million six hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and six dollars and sixty-two cents, ($2,636,106 62), paid by the State for these purposes up to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Of this amount one million five thousand six hundred and six dollars and sixty-two cents ($1,005,606 62) have been paid, and interest bearing bonds amounting to one million six hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($1,635,500) are still outstanding and unpaid. This debt is the result of legislation in support of the measures of the National Government to reinforce its armies and carry on the war, and may, therefore, be considered a debt contracted for national objects.

SWAMP LANDS.

Under the present system for the reclamation of the swamp and overflowed lands of the State, large sums of money have been expended, and heavy obligations incurred by some of the reclamation districts; while but little, I fear, in the way of permanent reclamation has been accomplished. In most districts the cost of permanent reclamation is so much greater than the amount for which the lands are sold, that the means at the command of those intrusted with the work are altogether inadequate to the undertaking. Under the Act of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, providing that when a reclamation district is established and a tax levied by the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the district is situated for reclamation purposes, the Controller is required to issue warrants to an amount "equal in the aggregate to the net amount of such tax when added to the amount due as principal and interest, and the number of acres unsold, at the rate of one dollar per acre, together with the amount in the State Treasury to the credit of such district;" large amounts of warrants have been issued upon the Reclamation Funds of several of the districts, which warrants will not be paid under existing laws, until the whole amount of tax levied is paid and all the land is sold and paid for—a time of payment too remote to suit the holders of these warrants. Until swamp lands are more sought after, this practice should be discontinued, and the State should guard against issuing warrants until some certain time is fixed for payment. I am inclined to think that the whole system of swamp land reclamation will be found impracticable until lands for agricultural purposes bear a higher value than they do at present.

STATE DEBT.

The total State debt on the first day of November was as follows:

Funded Debt (see Exhibit VII.)	$5,126,500 00
Warrants on Capitol Fund	77,792 73
Total	$5,204,292 73

The warrants outstanding against the Capitol Fund, included in the above statement, can scarcely be considered a debt, as the parties to whom they were issued fully understood, before performing the service, that they would not become payable until the tax for the current year

would come into the State Treasury. This tax is already collected and in the hands of County Treasurers, and will be paid into the State Treasury and cancel these warrants before this report will be made public. This leaves the funded debt of five million one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars the only debt of the State, and the tax for the current year, already collected, will reduce this amount to less than four million seven hundred thousand dollars.

In a message transmitted by you to the Legislature, on the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, relating to the financial condition of the State, the amount of State debt on the first day of January of that year was stated to be five million three hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and forty dollars and seventy-one cents; in that statement an item of seventy-five thousand dollars of bonds for the completion of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was included. These bonds were not issued, so that amount should be deducted, and the sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by the Legislature for the payment of Indian war bonds and coupons of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, not included in that statement, should be added—making the amount of indebtedness at that date five million three hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-one cents. It will, therefore, be seen that from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there was a reduction in the State debt of one hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars and seventy-one cents, notwithstanding the enormous sum of two million thirty-six thousand one hundred and six dollars and sixty-two cents had been paid during that time for national objects, under the several Acts granting extra pay and bounty to the California volunteers in the service of the United States. I have not included in this statement the "Old Indian War Debt," or the indebtedness of the Swamp Land Reclamation Districts, as the Legislature has repeatedly refused to make provision for the payment of the former, and the latter cannot, in any sense, be considered a State obligation.

SCHOOL AND SEMINARY FUNDS.

During the two years embraced in this report the condition of the State School Fund has greatly improved. The apportionment of State money for support of schools has more than doubled, and the old debt owed by the State to the Fund has been cancelled by placing in the hands of the State Treasurer seven per cent bonds of the State equal in amount to the indebtedness to the Fund. The money received into the State School Land Fund has, under the direction of the State Board of Examiners, been judiciously invested in seven per cent bonds of the State, which bonds are also in the hands of the State Treasurer.

The securities in the custody of the State Treasurer in trust for the School Fund are as follows:

Bonds of 1857	$556,000
Bonds of 1860	36,000
Soldiers' Relief Bonds	104,000
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	46,000
Total	$742,000

The State Treasurer holds in trust for the Seminary Fund twenty thousand dollars of Soldiers' Relief Bonds, purchased with money received into that Fund from sales of seminary lands.

CANCELLATION OF OLD WARRANTS.

There are now in this office a large number of old warrants uncalled for by the parties to whom they were issued, and I recommend that an Act be passed by the Legislature directing the cancellation of any warrant that remains uncalled for in the Controller's office for over a year after it is issued. These warrants are generally for small sums, and are a source of continual disagreement between the books of the Controller and Treasurer. When a warrant is issued by the Controller it is charged upon his books to the Fund upon which it is drawn, and not charged upon the books of the Treasurer until it is paid by him; hence warrants issued eight years ago, now uncalled for in the Controller's office, prevent any agreement between the condition of the Funds on the books of the two offices since that time. Should an Act be passed directing the cancellation of old warrants, a record of the warrants cancelled should be kept by the Controller and Treasurer, and if at any time the owner of a warrant thus cancelled should make application for it, a new warrant of the same amount as the one cancelled might be issued against the Fund into which the money lapsed by the cancellation of the old one.

FOREIGN MINERS' LICENSES.

At the last session of the Legislature, amendments were made to the law providing for the collection of foreign miners' licenses, which amendments were expected to increase the efficiency of the law and the revenue derived from this source. The first object may have been effected, but the latter has not.

The revenue from this source has decreased regularly until it has fallen to the almost insignificant sum of seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-three cents the last fiscal year. The law regulating the collection of this tax is so hedged about with safeguards and penalties that its violation seems almost impossible, and the diminished revenue received from this source must be attributed to other causes than dereliction of duty on the part of Tax Collectors. The payment of this tax has for several years been confined exclusively to Chinese miners, who, under the operation of this law and the opening up of other branches of industry, have gradually left the mines for other employment. The construction of the Central Pacific Railroad has drawn from ten to fifteen thousand of this class of laborers from the mines, leaving the large central mining counties, from which the principal portion of this tax was formerly received, almost destitute of Chinese miners; while the discovery of rich placer mines in the Territories of Idaho and Montana has drawn heavily upon the northern counties of the State.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

An estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the twentieth and twenty-first fiscal years will be found in the proper place. This estimate is based upon existing laws, but as the Legislature may curtail the expen-

ditures now authorized by law, or authorize additional ones and provide revenue to meet them, it may not be strictly applicable to the state of things existing at the time the appropriations for those years will be made. It will be seen that the estimated receipts for the two years exceed the estimated expenditures sixty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars. This excess will be in the revenues accruing to the General Fund, and, together with the surplus of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars or four hundred thousand dollars that will be in that Fund after the January settlement of County Treasurers are made, will be an ample margin for any unusual appropriations or variation between the estimates and the actual receipts and expenditures.

RATE OF TAXATION.

The rate of taxation for the support of the greater portion of the Funds of the State Treasury may be considered as fixed until the object for which the tax is levied is accomplished. This is the case, unalterably, with reference to the Interest and Sinking Funds created by the several Acts providing for the issue and sale of State bonds, and probably so with reference to the Act granting an annual subsidy of one hundred and five thousand dollars for twenty years to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The only direction, then, in which a reduction of taxes can be effected is in the tax levied for the General Fund, the support of schools, the construction of the State Capitol, and the expenses of the National Guard of the State. The tax for support of schools undoubtedly will remain unchanged, as our young State cannot tarnish her fair fame by taking a backward step in the cause of popular education The tax for the construction of the State Capitol, now that the building begins to give promise of completion and occupancy at an early day, should also remain undisturbed until the work is completed. Should the militia force be curtailed to a reasonable limit in point of numbers, a reduction of three cents may be made in this tax, and a careful examination of the estimates of receipts and expenditures will show that a reduction of ten cents may be made in the tax for the support of the General Fund. The estimate of expenditures show that the demands upon the General Fund for the two years will amount to one million three hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty dollars, an average of six hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and ninety dollars each year. The estimated receipts, other than property tax, which will be apportioned to that Fund, amount to three hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars a year, thus leaving a balance of three hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars to be provided for by a property tax. Of this amount twenty-three thousand dollars will be received from the tax of eight cents levied to pay the interest on the Central Pacific Railroad Company's bonds, and a tax of (20¾) twenty and three quarter cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property will yield three hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, after deducting twenty per cent for delinquencies and costs of collection, or an annual balance of thirty-two thousand eight hundred and ten dollars of receipts over expenditures. I therefore recommend that the tax levied for the support of the General Fund be reduced from thirty and three-quarter (30¾) cents to twenty and three quarter (20¾) cents on each one hundred dollars. The tax of three cents on each one hundred dollars for the erection of additional buildings at the Insane Asylum, terminates with the present year under the limitations of the Act authorizing its levy, and

the tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars for the relief of the line officers of the California volunteers, having already paid all claims allowed under that Act, will also be discontinued. This will leave the tax for the next revenue year as follows:

General Fund	$.20¾
School Fund	.08
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	.30
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860	.01¼
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund	.04
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund	.12
Pacific Railroad Fund	.08
State Capitol Fund	.10
Military Fund	.05
Total	$.99

Should no change be made in the rate of taxation for other objects than the General Fund, the total tax will be ninety-nine cents on each one hundred dollars, but the curtailment of expenses under the militia law recommended will, I hope, be made, and a further reduction of three cents in the total tax be effected.

In the foregoing estimates I have not made any allowance for the probable increase in the valuation of the property of the State, and have allowed twenty per cent for probable delinquencies and cost of collection—a larger percentage than the experience of the past seems to require; but the Legislature will probably make appropriations for objects not included in the estimate of expenditures, sufficient to keep the balance of receipts over expenditures within the limit above named.

The foregoing remarks on the rate of taxation have been made upon the assumption that our revenue law will remain unchanged in the mode of levying taxes. This, however, I hope will not be the case, but that the suggestions made under the heading of "Revenue Law and Equalization of Taxes," may be considered and acted upon by the Legislature; and that our whole "guesswork" system of levying taxes, and our enormously expensive system of assessing property and collecting revenue, may be superseded by one more simple, certain, and economical; and one that will not only equalize the public burdens, but lighten them also.

Under the present revenue system, the State's proportion of Assessors' and Auditors' salaries, and Tax Collectors' and County Treasurers' commissions, amounts to about twelve per cent of the whole amount of taxes collected for State purposes; and as these salaries are fixed by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, and the commissions established by law, the Controller has no discretion in the matter but to allow the claim when properly presented. Should the revenue law be changed, and a State Board of Equalization be created, whose duty it will be to equalize the assessment by counties before the rate of taxation is fixed, the assessment rolls will soon furnish sufficiently reliable data upon which to apportion to each county its quota of money to be raised for the support of the State Government, which money should be collected and paid into the State Treasury free from any expense to the State, and when this plan is adopted, it is safe to predict that the cost of levying and collecting taxes will be reduced at least fifty per cent.

When each county is required to contribute its proper quota of money to the support of the State, it becomes directly and pecuniarily interested in raising that money in the easiest and most economical manner, for each dollar saved is a dollar left in the pockets of its own tax payers, who are united by common interests, and will act in concert on all matters affecting those interests. The law will be promptly enforced, because self interest will demand its faithful execution. The introduction of economy in the collection of the State revenue, will induce a like reform in the collection of county revenue, and will soon effect an improvement in the financial condition of almost every county in the State.

LEGAL DISTANCES FROM COUNTY SEATS.

The legal distances from the county seats of the Counties of Inyo, Kern, and Mono, to the State Capital, the State Insane Asylum, and the State Prison, should be fixed by Act of the Legislature, that the mileage of the Treasurers and Sheriffs of those counties may be ascertained.

CLERKS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In concluding this report and my official connection with the office, I take pleasure in testifying to the able and faithful manner in which all my assistants have performed their several duties. Those who are acquainted with the affairs of the department will readily understand how impossible it would be for its chief officer to execute, in a proper manner, the duties of the position, without the aid of competent and honest assistants; and if any degree of promptness and efficiency has characterized the management of the office under my administration of its affairs. I am largely indebted for it to those who have been associated with me in the discharge of its duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. OULTON,
Controller.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Sacramento, } ss.

I, George Oulton, State Controller of the State of California, do solemnly swear, that the appropriation for "Contingent Expenses in the Controller's Office," for the seventeenth and eighteenth fiscal years, was all expended in the payment of subscriptions to the "Union" and "Bulletin" newspapers, for the use of the office, in the purchase of ice, towels, matches, soap, pens, and other necessary expenses of the office. That the appropriation for the payment of "Postage and Expressage in the Controller's Office," for the seventeenth and eighteenth fiscal years, so far as expended, was expended in the payment of postage, expressage, and telegraphing for the office, as will fully appear from the vouchers upon which the warrants issued.

GEORGE OULTON,
Controller.

SEAL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SAMUEL CROSS,
Notary Public, Sacramento County, California.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[I] RECEIPTS.

Statement showing the Receipts into the State Treasury from all sources of Revenue, during the Seventeenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1866.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1856.	Property Tax of 1858.	Property Tax of 1860.	Property Tax of 1861.
San Francisco	$62 91			
Sacramento		$5 06	$103 55	
Marin				$305 43
Sacramento				19 24
Totals	$62 91	$5 06	$103 55	$324 67

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1862..	Property Tax of 1863..	Property Tax of 1864..	Property Tax of 1865..
Alpine			$549 42	$2,899 94
Alameda	$111 88	$978 01	191 00	49,457 59
Amador			935 80	16,424 89
Butte			1,269 51	23,327 38
Calaveras			59 06	15,615 82
Colusa			2,402 61	13,549 87
Contra Costa			1,033 91	20,908 08
Del Norte				2,436 90
El Dorado		149 48	978 18	31,106 45
Fresno	164 78		1,520 46	6,485 89
Humboldt				13,437 52
Klamath				2,001 27
Lassen			4,758 01	3,537 50
Lake			613 17	1,745 62
Los Angeles		1,098 66	4,721 59	1,437 08
Merced			320 16	7,591 96
Mendocino		327 81	1,823 05	14,717 53
Marin			829 82	17,110 65
Mariposa			358 50	7,543 20
Monterey			1,410 53	7,295 37
Mono				
Napa			1,268 68	22,125 28
Nevada			539 63	38,711 40
Placer	46 78		51 50	25,674 47
Plumas			801 31	9,193 19
Sacramento	38 03	893 89	7,156 65	94,035 79
San Bernardino	127 35		3,012 39	239 02
San Diego			676 78	1,872 84
San Joaquin			266 07	44,381 53
San Luis Obispo			223 80	3,333 11
Santa Clara		596 35	3,657 79	66,539 00
Santa Cruz			414 73	9,908 45
Santa Barbara			1,831 48	3,943 59
Shasta			529 81	8,905 00
Sierra			870 86	20,050 19
Siskiyou			214 90	14,081 88
San Mateo			4,245 52	11,406 68
Solano		11 62	1,201 07	26,723 83
Sonoma		179 57	1,877 45	45,242 31
Sutter			1,342 77	13,096 12
Stanislaus			534 56	7,639 99
Carried forward..	$488 82	$4,235 39	$54,452 53	$725,733 18

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1862..	Property Tax of 1863..	Property Tax of 1864..	Property Tax of 1865..
Brought forward.	$488 82	$4,235 39	54,452 53	$725,733 18
San Francisco.....		175 04	2,678 10	720,221 39
Trinity				2.609 01
Tuolumne			183 60	10,989 14
Tulare		1,829 38	7,537 61	1,398 93
Tehama.....			559 80	14,458 35
Yolo			1,492 01	19,549 88
Yuba		86 33	389 81	38,512 76
Totals	$488 82	$6,326 14	$67,293 46	$1,533,473 64

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State Poll Tax of 1864	State Poll Tax of 1865	State Poll Tax of 1866	Military Poll Tax of 1864
Alpine		$227 57		
Alameda		2,680 29		
Amador		1,592 94	$56 40	
Butte		3,103 49		
Calaveras		1,437 61		
Colusa	$1 43	546 16		
Contra Costa		485 79		
Del Norte		298 80		
El Dorado		4,322 64		
Fresno	14 84	249 33		$32 98
Humboldt		531 31		
Klamath		704 45		
Lassen	124 67	223 60		
Lake	32 64	226 90		90 04
Los Angeles		459 08		
Merced	7 91	197 88		12 22
Mendocino	475 90	423 46		310 98
Marin	27 67	846 92		651 36
Mariposa		1,571 17		971 56
Monterey	11 79	460 07		
Mono		59 43		
Napa		976 54		
Nevada		3,463 88		
Placer		5,444 67		
Plumas	2 97	1,705 73		6 60
Sacramento		2,795 04	592 65	
San Bernardino		375 56		
San Diego	1 98	173 15		4 95
San Joaquin		991 36		
San Luis Obispo	5 94	148 42		11 54
Santa Clara		2,967 21		
Santa Cruz	98 94	552 90		
Santa Barbara		129 61		
Shasta		1,185 31		
Sierra		1,775 82		
Siskiyou	8 91	2,148 96		
San Mateo	29 68	730 18		
Solano		1,100 21	72 22	
Sonoma	351 24	3,127 49		989 40
Sutter		997 31		
Stanislaus	1 98	580 96		
Carried forward..	$1,198 49	$75,526 23	$721 27	$3,081 63

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State Poll Tax of 1864	State Poll Tax of 1865	State Poll Tax of 1866	Military Poll Tax of 1864.....
Brought forward.	$1,198 49	$75,526 23	$721 27	$3,081 63
San Francisco.....		22,507 03		
Trinity		679 40		
Tuolumne		960 65	63 32	
Tulare.....	255 11	385 58		714 74
Tehama	12 84	623 33		
Yolo.....		1,247 63		
Yuba		2,525 05		
Totals.....	$1,468 44	$80,947 87	$784 59	$3,796 37

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Military Poll Tax of 1865	Possessory Claims	Foreign Miners' Licenses	Military Poll Tax of 1866
Alpine	$313 31			
Alameda	2,722 69			
Amador	1,306 43		$4,971 06	
Butte	3,439 69		10,316 15	
Calaveras	1,188 92		4,472 34	
Colusa	824 48			
Contra Costa	1,242 55	$72 75		
Del Norte	494 70		1,159 35	
El Dorado	4,576 24		14,084 42	
Fresno	385 87	7 28	2,610 46	
Humboldt	375 45			
Klamath	1,010 84		2,930 16	
Lassen	418 85			
Lake	189 63			
Los Angeles	1,264 79			
Merced	120 38		3 11	
Mendocino	526 04			
Marin	737 10			
Mariposa	2,032 72		3,206 44	
Monterey	751 95			
Mono	189 63		194 20	
Napa	1,027 33	7 27		
Nevada	4,883 46		6,715 50	
Placer	5,937 58		7,905 89	
Plumas	2,831 34		8,135 58	
Sacramento	1,439 58		2,410 26	$1,175 74
San Bernardino	535 93			
San Diego	284 98			
San Joaquin	1,577 39		332 13	
San Luis Obispo	260 54			
Santa Clara	1,004 84			99 95
Santa Cruz	1,018 50			
Santa Barbara	192 93			
Shasta	1,199 06		7,866 56	
Sierra	874 90		4,741 37	
Siskiyou	3,447 06		15,670 54	
San Mateo	1,175 80			
Solano	529 32			61 01
Sonoma	4,673 08			
Sutter	1,515 55			
Stanislaus	641 46		45 01	
Carried forward..	$59,162 89	$87 30	$97,710 53	$1,336 70

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Military Poll Tax of 1865.....	Possessory Claims.....	Foreign Miners' Licenses.....	Military Poll Tax of 1866.....
Brought forward.	$59,162 89	$87 30	$97,710 53	$1,336 70
San Francisco.....	18,631 92			
Trinity.....	377 90		4,707 22	
Tuolumne.....	514 34		5,425 80	
Tulare.....	347 46		155 20	
Tehama	623 44		717 03	
Yolo	306 72			
Yuba.....	436 98		4,246 12	
Totals.....	$80,401 65	$87 30	$112,961 90	$1,336 70

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Merchants' Licenses...	Bankers' Licenses.....	Brokers' Licenses	Auction Licenses.....
Yuba.....	$36 38	$196 42	$62 08	$48 50
San Joaquin.....	174 60	261 90	21 84	96 99
Santa Clara.....	112 77	21 82	23 27	129 31
San Francisco.....	4,247 99	2,316 15	702 58	3,705 63
Tulare.....	12 12			
Sacramento.....	210 97	327 39	291 01	97 01
Napa.....		87 30	5 82	
El Dorado.....		87 28	264 83	
Sonoma		109 12	81 48	103 35
Shasta.....		109 12	78 56	
Siskiyou.....		87 30	7 27	32 34
Placer			387 04	38 80
Butte.....			47 42	
Tuolumne			259 46	
Tehama.....			14 55	
Solano...			2 93	
Calaveras			154 53	
Amador..			352 25	
Mariposa.....			94 57	
Nevada.....			363 76	113 12
Sierra			284 21	
San Bernardino.....			29 11	
Trinity			48 50	
San Diego				5 07
Alameda				32 84
Humboldt				17 92
Los Angeles.....				32 32
Totals.....	$4,794 83	$3,603 80	$3,577 07	$4,453 20

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Theatre Licenses	Caravan Licenses	Serenaders' Licenses	Bull and Bear Fight Licenses
Placer	$38 80			
Yolo	7 27			
Butte	18 56			
Tuolumne	19 40			
Los Angeles	16 97		$4 85	
Tehama	16 98			
San Joaquin	46 08			
El Dorado	31 52			
Sacramento	300 69			
Sonoma	38 80			
Calaveras	8 72		8 74	
Amador	4 37		19 64	
Santa Clara	46 09			$12 13
San Bernardino	31 52			
San Francisco	1,855 71			37 13
Shasta	7 27			
Trinity	29 10			
Sierra	14 55			
Contra Costa	26 67			
Nevada	43 65			
Siskiyou	2 43		46 08	
Yuba	24 25	$24 25	16 98	
Napa			21 83	
Solano			7 28	
Totals	$2,629 40	$24 25	$125 40	$49 26

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Circus Licenses	Bowling Alley Licenses	Billiard Licenses	Pawnbrokers' Licenses
Alpine			$28 37	
Alameda	$4 85		75 18	
Amador	34 92		78 57	
Butte	16 50	$4 13	96 88	$74 20
Calaveras	21 82		65 49	
Colusa			10 67	
Contra Costa	4 85		65 49	
Del Norte			46 08	
El Dorado	24 25	12 13	167 33	58 20
Fresno			9 70	
Humboldt		2 43	92 15	
Klamath			9 71	
Lassen			12 12	
Lake			4 86	
Los Angeles			67 91	
Merced				
Mendocino				
Marin			7 [illegible]7	
Mariposa			55 77	
Monterey			12 12	
Napa	14 55		72 74	
Nevada	58 20	7 27	184 31	55 77
Placer	9 70		130 95	
Plumas			38 80	
Sacramento	72 75	2 43	174 61	
San Bernardino			9 70	
San Diego			24 35	
San Joaquin	33 95	4 85	4 85	
San Louis Obispo			4 85	
Santa Clara	9 70	9 70	177 02	29 10
Santa Cruz		4 85	53 35	
Santa Barbara	9 70		16 98	
Shasta			48 50	
Sierra	24 25		242 49	
Siskiyou	9 70		67 91	
San Mateo	4 85		67 89	
Solano	4 85		77 60	
Sonoma	14 55	9 70	143 08	
Sutter				
San Francisco		206 90	1,294 74	1,255 35
Stanislaus			12 14	
Carried forward	$373 94	$264 39	$3,752 53	$1,472 62

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Circus Licenses.....	Bowling Alley Licenses.....	Billiard Licenses.....	Pawnbrokers' Licenses
Brought forward	$373 94	$264 39	$3,752 53	$1,472 62
Trinity.....	14 55		50 92	
Tuolumne	24 25		70 33	
Tulare				
Tehama.....			33 94	
Yolo.....	4 85		31 53	
Yuba.....		7 27	58 20	
Totals	$417 59	$271 66	$3,997 45	$1,472 62

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Intelligence Office Licenses.....	Insurance Licenses.....	Passenger Brokers' Licenses.....	Swamp and Overflowed Lands.....
San Francisco	$517 25	$3,320 50	$9,020 06	
Sacramento	43 65			$3,847 29
San Mateo				238 46
Contra Costa				2,738 11
Colusa				490 95
Merced				421 61
Alameda				279 75
Stanislaus				595 52
Napa				317 61
San Joaquin				7,195 00
Solano				3,032 13
Sonoma				581 81
Lake				104 79
Santa Clara				123 92
Sutter				834 02
Lassen				929 86
Fresno				6,029 37
Tulare				4,600 97
Marin				496 19
Mendocino				100 03
Placer				248 82
Humboldt				738 06
Monterey				12 22
Del Norte				21 50
Totals	$560 90	$3,320 50	$9,020 06	$33,977 99

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State School Lands—Principal	State School Lands—Interest	16th and 36th Sections Principal	16th and 36th Sections Interest
San Mateo	$451 20	$1,162 56	$345 60	276 48
Santa Cruz	508 80	595 20	681 60	314 88
Merced	358 90	170 83	115 20	90 00
Napa	153 60	430 08	115 20	503 04
San Joaquin	6,245 57	6,831 68	192 00	717 48
Sacramento	2,204 80	3,505 73	38 40	367 86
Sonoma	1,286 40	702 72		46 56
Shasta	422 40	262 08	731 84	292 58
Tulare	965 76	971 27		
Alameda	76 80	107 68		124 16
Humboldt	2,281 08	1,442 09	2,300 59	553 14
Contra Costa	38 40	403 20	1,459 20	273 92
Yolo	38 80	533 60	1,287 60	603 88
Placer	1,646 40	891 05		176 64
Tehama	329 80	275 48		
Yuba	310 40	93 12		
Mendocino	329 80	1,379 36		
Santa Barbara	931 20	93 12	543 20	232 80
Fresno	130 32	167 55		
Del Norte	1,303 35	181 32		
Colusa		15 52	543 20	42 69
Stanislaus		375 83		
Los Angeles		38 80		
Solano		540 95	307 20	852 34
San Luis Obispo		15 52		
Siskiyou		1,055 89		115 20
Monterey		291 00		97 00
Sutter		210 99	154 63	215 04
Butte		62 08		155 20
Santa Clara		161 28	746 89	407 40
San Francisco			194 00	65 48
Calaveras			57 60	
Lassen			92 43	36 97
Lake				15 52
Sierra				23 04
Totals	$20,013 78	$22,967 58	$9,906 38	$6,599 30

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Percentage on Premiums on Insurance...	Seminary Lands—Principal.....	Seminary Lands—Interest.....	Public Building Lands
San Francisco	$15,224 43			
San Mateo		$616 86	$21 83	
San Luis Obispo		310 40		
Placer		460 80	597 50	
Humboldt		749 22		$188 29
Sacramento		76 80		
Tehama			232 80	46 56
Sacramento			92 16	
Shasta			291 84	
Siskiyou			168 96	61 44
Solano			61 44	30 72
Yuba			31 04	
Napa				31 04
Totals	$15,224 43	$2,214 08	$1,497 57	$358 05

COUNTIES.	Tide Lands.....	Estates of Deceased Persons.....	Delinquent Licenses...	Fines.....
Santa Barbara	$127 88			
Marin	444 55			
Humboldt	159 38	$143 96		
Alameda	34 59			
Solano	10 85			
San Francisco		320 86	$185 62	
Sutter		57 40		
Tulare		150 18		
Santa Clara		491 40		
Yolo		126 83		
Placer				$41 30
Totals	$777 25	$1,290 63	$185 62	$41 30

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Court Fees	Swamp Land District No. 1	Swamp Land District No. 2	Swamp Land District No. 5
Alameda	$237 00			
Amador				
Butte	357 00			
Calaveras				
Colusa	69 00			
Contra Costa				
Del Norte	12 00			
El Dorado	642 73			
Fresno	24 00			
Humboldt	66 00			
Klamath				
Lassen	105 00			
Los Angeles	102 00			
Merced				
Mendocino	39 00			
Mariposa				
Monterey				
Napa	110 05			
Nevada	456 27			
Placer	396 00			
Plumas				
Sacramento	1,274 40	$10,453 94	$6,663 66	
San Bernardino	63 00			
San Diego	27 00			
San Joaquin	510 00			$4,550 66
Santa Clara	737 39			
Santa Cruz	102 00			
Shasta	33 00			
Sierra	342 00			
Siskiyou	147 00			
San Mateo	95 11			
Solano	138 00			
Sonoma	330 00			
Sutter	57 00	1,146 37		
Stanislaus				
San Francisco	6,429 00			
Trinity	69 00			
Tuolumne	198 00			
Tehama	138 00			
Yolo	166 00			
Yuba	124 81			
Totals	$13,596 76	$11,700 31	$6,663 66	$4,550 66

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Miscellaneous.	Amounts.
Sundry persons for stamps	$201,967 81
Commissioner of Immigration	14,059 85
Fees from Secretary of State	4,076 85
Secretary of State, (received for gas from sundry parties,)	119 00
Fees from Register State Land Office	2,845 97
State Harbor Commissioners, (rents of wharves, etc., in San Francisco	134,281 72
Swamp Land District No. 4—Sacramento County	309 69
Swamp Land District No. 7—Solano County	3,526 98
Swamp Land District No. 8—Sacramento County	301 99
Swamp Land District No. 17—San Joaquin County	2,862 02
Swamp Land District No. 18—Yolo County	8,336 25
Swamp Land District No. 18—Solano County	36 77
Swamp Land District No. 38—Sacramento County	36 22
Swamp Land District No. 41—Solano County	2,456 92
Sales of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	201,800 00
Sales of Soldiers' Relief Bonds	298,775 00
J. G. McCullough, money returned on account of proceedings to condemn lands at San Quentin	1,165 94
Swamp Land District No. 39, from Sacramento County	92 26
Swamp Land District No. 49, from Sacramento County	172 03
Judgment against J. M. Murphy, late Sheriff of Santa Clara County	5,794 54
James R. Fennel, Agent of estate of William Collier, deceased	600 00
J. G. McCullough, costs in case of People v. M. A. Evans, refunded	98 85
California State Telegraph Company	3,000 00
Board of Examiners, difference between redemption and sale of bonds	294 50
Total	$887,011 16

RECAPITULATION

Of the Receipts by Counties, and from all sources of Revenue, for the Seventeenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1866.

Counties.	Amounts.
Alpine	$4,018 61
Alameda	57,114 31
Amador	25,425 02
Butte	42,288 19
Calaveras	23,090 65
Colusa	18,496 58
Contra Costa	28,752 92
Del Norte	5,954 20
El Dorado	56,465 68
Fresno	17,832 83
Humboldt	23,078 59
Klamath	6,656 43
Lassen	10,239 01
Lake	3,023 17
Los Angeles	9,244 05
Merced	9,410 16
Mendocino	20,452 96
Marin	21,456 96
Mariposa	15,833 93
Monterey	10,342 05
Mono	443 26
Napa	27,267 96
Nevada	55,596 22
Placer	50,085 89
Plumas	22,715 52
Sacramento	141,531 06
San Bernardino	4,423 58
San Diego	3,071 10
San Joaquin	81,859 87
San Luis Obispo	4,314 12
Santa Clara	78,104 33
Santa Cruz	14,254 20
Santa Barbara	8,052 49
Shasta	21,902 93
Sierra	29,243 68
Siskiyou	37,373 77
San Mateo	20,868 70
Solano	40,786 24
Sonoma	59,888 11
Sutter	19,627 20
Stanislaus	10,427 45
San Francisco	815,175 77
Trinity	8,586 10
Tuolumne	18,708 29
Carried forward	$1,983,484 14

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Counties.		Amounts.
Brought forward		$1,983,484 14
Tulare		19,323 81
Tehama		18,084 90
Yolo		33,732 85
Yuba		47,230 75
		$2,101,856 45
Miscellaneous receipts	$887,011 16	
Less amount reported for Swamp Land Districts, and included in above as from counties	18,131 13	
		868,880 03
Total receipts for seventeenth fiscal year		$2,970,736 48

RECEIPTS.

Statement showing the Receipts into the State Treasury from all sources of Revenue, during the Eighteenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1867.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1858..	Property Tax of 1859..	Property Tax of 1860..	Property Tax of 1861..
Sacramento	$9 07	$9 90	$16 69	$14 12
San Bernardino			140 85	
Totals	$9 07	$9 90	$157 54	$14 12

COUNTIES.	Insurance Licenses.....	Passenger Broker Licenses.....	Premiums of Insurance	Delinquent Licenses ...
San Francisco	$3,780 88	$385 17	$16,973 25	$29 70

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1866.	State Poll Tax of 1865.	State Poll Tax of 1866.	State Poll Tax of 1867.
Alpine	$2,002 79	$24 73	$222 62	
Alameda	54,773 68		3,079 03	
Amador	14,948 45		1,494 99	$127 63
Butte	25,103 53		3,089 37	
Calaveras	15,906 82		1,497 96	
Colusa	14,803 05	8 56	572 06	
Contra Costa	21,140 57		509 54	
Del Norte	2,999 41		602 54	
El Dorado	30,342 51		[4,230 68	92 01
Fresno	7,207 71	3 96	179 08	
Humboldt	15,632 68		775 69	
Inyo	950 08		214 70	
Klamath	2,454 99		727 20	
Kern	328 52		538 24	
Lassen	2,941 00	117 74	82 85	
Lake	3,379 26	136 53	438 30	
Los Angeles	16,583 21	99	664 88	
Mereed	8,067 90	5 94	175 18	
Mendocino	17,176 93	537 26	1,290 17	
Marin	19,472 72		1,158 58	
Mariposa	6,690 93	100 92	1,385 22	
Monterey	10,716 32	10 89	601 56	
Mono	1,281 87		299 80	
Napa	30,052 20		822 19	
Nevada	49,351 58		4,394 92	
Placer	25,443 57		6,326 21	
Plumas	7,820 66		1,943 18	
Sacramento	90,641 67		3,301 23	344 31
San Bernardino	122 74	18 80	518 59	
San Diego	3,743 36	2 97	150 95	
San Joaquin	52,259 74		848 78	
San Luis Obispo	4,084 06		140 51	
Santa Clara	79,527 69		3,315 47	286 93
Santa Cruz	12,726 22	412 76	1,247 63	
Santa Barbara	5,339 88		232 51	
Shasta	8,931 11		1,147 16	
Sierra	19,886 17		2,213 29	
Siskiyou	14,771 96	48 48	2,466 57	
San Mateo	11,384 51	3 96	692 58	
Solano	28,905 75		486 27	
Sonoma	56,424 95	131 39	3,267 00	
Carried forward.	$796,322 75	$2,565 88	$57,145 28	$849 88

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1866.	State Poll Tax of 1865.	State Poll Tax of 1866.	State Poll Tax of 1867.
Brought forward	$796,322 75	$2,565 88	$57,145 28	$849 88
Sutter	15,398 27	96 96	914 21	
Stanislaus	8,734 77	6 13	608 49	
San Francisco	799,730 59		21,961 21	
Trinity	5,303 01		1,367 35	
Tuolumne	13,404 90		1,517 79	35 62
Tulare	1,043 42	355 89	167 21	
Tehama	15,147 29	31 66	561 99	
Yolo	22,073 36		1,493 00	
Yuba	39,026 28		2,330 05	52 44
Totals	$1,716,184 64	$2,056 52	$88,066 58	$938 94

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Military Poll Tax of 1865	Military Poll Tax of 1866	Foreign Miners' Licenses	Possessory Claims
San Mateo	$8 24	$44 52		
San Joaquin			$46 56	
Lake	384 22			
Alpine	125 32			
Mariposa	690 93		2,096 75	
Los Angeles	334 75			
Lassen	24 74	9 89		
Inyo			9 31	
Marin	641 46	270 44		
Kern			135 02	
Merced	56 08			
Siskiyou	84 10	159 95	13,434 11	
San Diego	8 24	18 14		
San Bernardino	54 42			
Sutter	3 73			
Monterey	102 24			
Mendocino	987 75	125 33		
Tulare	743 70		204 87	$14 55
Fresno	3 30	6 60	1,818 95	
Sacramento		148 91	347 65	
Yolo		82 45		
Santa Clara		176 44		
Sierra		92 34	2,734 62	
Colusa		3 30		
Yuba		34 63	5,622 90	
El Dorado		351 23	10,281 98	
Calaveras		49 47	3,096 24	
Sonoma		233 43		
Butte		2,034 87	6,822 63	
Amador		128 62	2,346 08	
Nevada		201 17	4,648 24	14 55
Shasta		61 02	4,260 24	
Contra Costa		18 16		7 27
Mono		56 08	184 68	
Trinity		278 20	6,033 64	
San Francisco		2,595 53		
Humboldt		44 52		
Santa Cruz		26 68		
Plumas		31 33	6,419 07	
Tehama			363 17	
Carried forward..	$4,253 22	$7,283 25	$70,806 71	$36 37

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Military Poll Tax of 1865.....	Military Poll Tax of 1866.....	Foreign Miners' Licenses.....	Possessory Claims.....
Brought forward.	$4,253 22	$7,283 25	$70,806 71	$36 37
Placer.....			4,781 96	
Tuolumne			2,989 81	
Stanislaus			296 45	
Del Norte			776 00	
Totals.....	$4,253 22	$7,283 25	$79,650 93	$36 37

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax of 1862..	Property Tax of 1863..	Property Tax of 1864..	Property Tax of 1865..
Sacramento	$95 65	$67 60	$218 76	$2,558 95
Yolo		38 58	212 25	171 22
Mariposa		15 68		6,838 98
Marin		469 62		1,608 75
Santa Barbara		274 42		1.788 58
Trinity		5 43		
Sutter		54 03		
Alpine			21 21	819 69
Los Angeles			1,438 83	15,565 14
Alameda			225 21	783 37
Plumas			95 85	809 86
San Diego			315 13	680 95
San Bernardino			446 11	2,696 10
Trinity			97 31	614 05
Sutter			382 44	2,178 45
San Francisco			5,069 45	16,496 43
San Luis Obispo			476 82	156 90
Tuolumne			364 28	28 43
Placer			16 60	175 56
Santa Clara			43 06	1,191 20
San Mateo				1,123 68
Sierra				137 47
Colusa				905 64
Tehama				666 10
Lake				748 90
El Dorado				232 35
Calaveras				134 41
Butte				504 62
Nevada				4,242 45
Santa Cruz				1,252 92
Merced				143 41
Contra Costa				989 20
Siskiyou				313 97
Stanislaus				121 27
Mono				149 82
Monterey				461 61
Mendocino				2.093 45
Tulare				10,281 26
Fresno				918 51
Yuba				119 36
Amador				171 94
Totals	$95 65	$925 36	$9,423 31	$80,874 95

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Merchants' Licenses...	Bankers' Licenses.....	Brokers' Licenses	Auction Licenses.....
Sacramento..	$116 40	$43 65	$116 40	96 98
Santa Clara.....	65 48	43 65	5 82	145 52
Santa Cruz.....	29 10			
San Francisco	7,105 42	2,383 43	1,597 53	4,102 00
Tulare.....	21 82			
Yuba	21 82	174 60	36 37	16 17
San Joaquin.....	134 60	174 60	36 38	32 34
Butte	12 37		88 22	41 23
El Dorado.....		87 30	173 16	48 50
Sonoma.....		109 13	17 46	32 34
Siskiyou.....		87 30		32 34
Sierra.....		97 97	161 02	
Napa....		43 65	1 45	48 50
Shasta.....		21 83	48 01	
Trinity.....		24 25	24 25	
Placer			291 01	
Alpine.....			5 24	
Calaveras.....			132 26	
Mariposa.....			123 68	
Amador.....			195 12	
Nevada			349 20	161 66
Tuolumne.....			383 15	16 17
San Bernardino.....			21 83	
Plumas.....			31 53	
Los Angeles.....				48 48
Alameda.....				32 34
Solano.....				64 68
Humboldt				32 34
Lassen				16 16
Totals	$7,507 01	$3,291 36	$3,839 09	$4,967 75

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Circus Licenses.....	Bowling Alley Licenses	Billiard Licenses.....	Pawnbrokers' Licenses
Alpine.....			$19 65	
Alameda	$4 85	$4 84	124 18	
Amador	26 19		78 55	
Butte	37 10	6 20	80 10	$49 47
Calaveras	21 83		58 95	
Colusa			4 85	
Contra Costa.....		4 85	33 95	
Del Norte.....			50 93	
El Dorado.....	9 70	4 85	121 22	58 19
Humboldt	4 85		113 88	
Inyo.....			12 13	
Kern.....			9 70	
Klamath			9 70	
Lassen.....			16 98	
Los Angeles.....			72 75	
Mendocino			2 43	
Marin			33 95	
Mariposa.....			57 90	23 83
Monterey.....			33 95	
Napa			38 80	
Nevada	43 65		164 90	14 55
Placer.....	9 70		97 00	
Plumas.....	4 85		89 73	
Sacramento.....	9 70	12 13	14 55	
San Bernardino.....			19 40	
San Diego			19 40	
San Joaquin.....	19 40			
Santa Clara.....	14 55		152 79	
Santa Cruz.....	9 70		58 19	
Santa Barbara.....		4 85	16 98	
Shasta	14 55		9 70	
Sierra.....	19 40	2 42	130 96	
Siskiyou.....	33 95		82 45	
San Mateo.....	4 85		89 73	
Solano.....			72 76	
Sonoma.....		38 80	97 00	
Sutter.....			2 43	
Stanislaus.....			7 27	
San Francisco.....	33 95	157 23	1,281 71	943 50
Trinity.....	33 95		50 93	
Tuolumne.....	9 70		113 98	
Carried forward..	$366 42	$236 17	$3,546 41	$1,089 54

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Circus Licenses.....	Bowling Alley Licenses.....	Billiard Licenses..	Pawnbroker's Licenses
Brought forward.	$366 42	$236 17	$3,546 41	$1,089 54
Tulare			16 98	
Tehama.....	19 40		38 79	
Yolo.....			12 12	
Yuba.....	9 70	9 70	38 80	
Totals.....	$395 52	$245 87	$3,653 10	$1,089 54

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Theatre Licenses.....	Serenaders' Licenses...	Bull or Bear Fight Licenses.....	Intelligence Office Licenses.....
Sacramento	$130 95			$7 27
San Mateo	2 43			
Santa Clara	36 38			
Sierra	19 40			
Tehama	4 85			
Yuba	87 30	$12 13		
El Dorado	31 53			
Calaveras	26 18	2 18		
Sonoma	41 22			
Butte	14 42			
Los Angeles	33 95			
Amador	17 46	15 27		
Plumas	4 85			
Nevada	213 39			
Siskiyou	7 27	2 43		
Tuolumne	21 83			
Trinity	7 28			
San Francisco	1,930 09		$12 38	542 00
Placer	16 98			
San Joaquin	89 72			
Santa Cruz	16 98			
Contra Costa		7 28		
San Bernardino		2 43		
Solano		24 25		
Yolo		4 85		
Napa		4 85		
Mendocino		24 25		
Tulare		4 85		
Kern		2 43		
Totals	$2,754 46	$107 20	$12 38	$549 27

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Swamp and Overflowed Lands	State School Lands—Principal	State School Lands—Interest	State School Lands—16th and 36th Sections—Principal
Sacramento	$1,232 94	$1,017 49	$2,573 60	$230 40
San Mateo	116 88			307 20
Santa Clara	73 61		62 08	300 70
Colusa	486 43			242 00
Lake	163 34			97 00
Sonoma	12 29		318 72	
Alameda	376 75			1,420 80
Lassen	287 19		11 52	28 80
San Joaquin	12,821 11	2,140 86	12,431 41	1,601 63
Marin	164 90			
Merced	1,084 33			758 40
Contra Costa	1,311 86			249 60
Stanislaus	256 18		341 24	
Sutter	242 13	729 60	628 48	
Tulare	1,726 12			212 20
Fresno	5,699 47	456 86	286 44	
Solano	1,262 42	1,509 18	1,591 22	420 96
Humboldt	748 12		1,204 92	19 20
Mendocino	15 36			862 79
Napa	52 55			307 20
Del Norte	38 80		120 28	
Mono		77 60	31 04	
Nevada		77 60	31 04	38 80
Santa Cruz		192 00	441 60	38 40
Tulare		307 20	61 44	
Yuba		307 20	159 35	
Placer		307 20	615 30	226 56
Santa Barbara			15 36	
Siskiyou			829 56	
San Luis Obispo			15 36	
Sierra			23 28	38 40
Butte			31 04	38 80
Yolo				580 73
El Dorado				153 80
Shasta				259 05
Monterey				268 80
Totals	$28,172 78	$7,122 79	$21,824 28	$8,702 22

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	State School Lands—16th and 36th Secs.. Interest.....	Seminary Lands—Principal.....	Seminary Lands—Interest.....	Public Building Lands—Interest.....
Sacramento.....	$207 36	$76 80	$122 88	$30 72
Yolo	937 83	307 20	86 35	
San Mateo.....	804 48			
Santa Clara.....	413 06			
Sierra.....	15 36			
Yuba.....	93 12		62 08	
Butte.....	170 72			
Alameda.....	303 55			
Lassen	40 80			
Nevada.....	15 52			
San Joaquin.....	2,246 18			61 44
Santa Cruz.....	268 80			
Shasta	53 70	537 60	9 16	
Merced.....	177 06			
Contra Costa.....	818 17			
Monterey	247 68			
Mendocino	333 77			
Tulare.....	219 70			
Solano.....	1,720 35	107 52	30 72	
Napa.....	560 64			30 73
Placer	288 00	307 20	722 80	
El Dorado.....	88 68			
Humboldt.....	307 62		122 98	
Colusa.....	19 20			
Tehama.....	165 04		199 68	
Sonoma.....	19 20			
Lake	36 63			
Stanislaus	147 05			
Inyo.....	31 04			
Fresno		307 20	99 80	
Siskiyou.....			30 72	
Totals.....	$10,750 31	$1,643 52	$1,487 17	$122 89

RECEIPTS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tide Lands	Court Fees	Penalties for concealing property from Assessor	Auction Duties
Alpine		$70 00		
Alameda		141 00		
Amador		110 58		
Butte		156 00		
Calaveras		268 00		
Colusa		48 00		
Contra Costa		144 00		
Del Norte		15 00		
El Dorado		69 00		
Fresno		36 00		
Humboldt	$25 82	120 00		
Los Angeles		276 00		
Marin	62 55			
Merced		33 00		
Mendocino		123 00		
Napa		122 65	$99 41	
Nevada		618 00	536 89	
Placer		351 00		$16 62
Plumas		75 00		
Sacramento		1,097 59		
San Joaquin		255 00		
Santa Clara		485 73		
Santa Cruz		60 00		
Shasta		7 14		
Sierra		195 00		
Siskiyou		150 00		
San Mateo		93 00		
Solano	83 14	147 00		
Sonoma		324 00		
Sutter		54 00		
Stanislaus		57 00		
San Francisco		7,209 00		
Trinity		57 00		
Tehama		159 00		
Yolo		106 66		
Yuba		312 00		
Totals	$171 51	$13,545 35	$636 30	$16 62

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Miscellaneous Receipts.	Amounts.
Sundry persons for stamps	$175,188 91
Money received from sureties of W. Curtis, late Treasurer of Monterey County	162 89
Commissioner of Immigration	13,617 10
B. B. Redding, fees as Secretary of State	3,870 70
J. F. Houghton, fees as Register State Land Office	929 31
State Harbor Commissioners	207,464 19
Mowrey Sayles—amount overdrawn on relief California Volunteers	120 00
Sales of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	1,028,720 00
P. Bequette, commissions returned	274 42
Swamp Land District No. 1—Sacramento County	2,168 16
Swamp Land District No. 1—Sutter County	2,711 05
Swamp Land District No. 2—Sacramento County	3,745 53
Swamp Land District No. 4—Sacramento County	180 31
Swamp Land District No. 5—San Joaquin County	2,266 75
Swamp Land District No. 8—Sacramento County	107 47
Swamp Land District No. 16—Sacramento County	34 79
Swamp Land District No. 17—San Joaquin County	1,546 78
Swamp Land District No. 18—Yolo County	11,065 20
Swamp Land District No. 18—Solano County	417 18
Swamp Land District No. 38—Sacramento County	690 18
Swamp Land District No. 39—Sacramento County	215 04
Swamp Land District No. 41—Solano County	470 92
Swamp Land District No. 46—San Joaquin County	2,995 91
Swamp Land District No. 49—Sacramento County	263 19
Swamp Land District No. 3—Sacramento County	453 56
Swamp Land District No. 31—Sacramento County	559 99
Swamp Land District No. 54—Sacramento County	469 76
Swamp Land District No. 50—Sacramento County	209 79
Swamp Land District No. 55—Sacramento County	22 83
Swamp Land District No. 56—Sacramento County	16 43
Swamp Land District No 64—Colusa County	430 08
Swamp Land District No. 59—San Joaquin County	86 00

RECAPITULATION

Of the Receipts by Counties, and from all sources of Revenue, for the Eighteenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1867.

Counties.	Amounts.
Alpine	$3,311 25
Alameda	61,269 60
Amador	19,660 88
Butte	38,280 69
Calaveras	21,194 30
Colusa	17,523 17
Contra Costa	25,234 45
Del Norte	4,602 96
El Dorado	46,376 69
Fresno	17,023 88
Humboldt	19,152 62
Inyo	1,217 26
Klamath	3,191 89
Kern	1,013 91
Lassen	3,577 67
Lake	5,384 18
Los Angeles	35,018 98
Merced	10,501 30
Mendocino	23,572 49
Marin	23,882 97
Mariposa	18,024 82
Monterey	12,443 05
Mono	2,080 89
Napa	32,184 82
Nevada	65,118 11
Placer	39,993 27
Plumas	17,325 91
Sacramento	114,049 35
San Bernardino	3,841 27
San Diego	4,939 14
San Joaquin	92,095 19
San Luis Obispo	4,873 65
Santa Clara	86,340 16
Santa Cruz	16,780 98
Santa Barbara	7,672 58
Shasta	15,360 27
Sierra	25,767 10
Siskiyou	32,535 16
San Mateo	14,676 06
Solano	37,314 32
Sonoma	61,066 93
Sutter	23,395 78
Carried forward	$1,108,869 95

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Counties.	Amounts.
Brought forward	$1,108,869 95
Stanislaus	10,575 85
San Francisco	894,320 45
Trinity	13,896 65
Tuolumne	18,785 66
Tulare	15,381 21
Tehama	17,356 97
Yolo	37,171 80
Yuba	48,526 00
Total from counties	$2,164,884 54
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	
Sundry persons, for stamps	175,188 91
Money received from Curtis, late Treasurer of Monterey County	162 89
Commissioner of Immigration	13,617 10
B. B. Redding (fees as Secretary of State)	3,870 70
J. F. Houghton (fees as Register of State Land Office)	929 31
State Harbor Commissioners	207,464 19
Mowrey Sayles (relief California Volunteers)	120 00
Sales of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	1,028,720 00
P. Bequette (commissions returned)	274 42
Total receipts for eighteenth fiscal year	$3,595,232 06

Statement showing the amount of Expenditures for the Seventeenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1866, and the amount of each Appropriation made by law for said year, the amount expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of said year.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Executive Department.				
April 4, 1864	Salary of Governor	$7,000 00	$7,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Private Secretary	2,400 00	2,400 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Clerk in Executive Department	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 4, 1864	Rent of Governor's office	900 00	900 00		
April 4, 1864	Rent of Governor's office, 16th fiscal year	75 00	75 00		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Porter to Governor	325 00	325 00		
April 4, 1864	Special contingent expenses of Governor	5,000 00	1,649 26	$3,350 74	
April 4, 1864	Postage, expressage, and telegraphing for Governor	1,043 62	1,043 45	17	
	Total for Governor's office				$15,192 71
April 4, 1864	Salary of Secretary of State	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salaries of Clerks	6,000 00	6,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Porter	200 00	200 00		
April 4, 1864	Postage of Secretary of State	600 00	359 21	240 79	
	Amount carried forward				$15,192 71

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$15,192 71
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses	$150 00	$150 00		
	Total for office of Secretary of State				$10,709 21
April 4, 1864	Salary of Controller	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Deputy Controller	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 4, 1864	Salaries of Clerks	6,500 00	6,500 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Stamp Clerk	2,400 00	2,400 00		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Porter	200 00	200 00		
April 4, 1864	Postage and expressage for Controller's office	2,200 00	1,522 30	$677 70	
April 4, 1864	Postage and expressage for Controller's office, 16th fiscal year	530 65	214 65	316 00	
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses	150 00	150 00		
	Total for Controller's office				$16,786 95
April 4, 1864	Salary of State Treasurer	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salaries of Clerks	3,600 00	3,600 00		
Mar. 10, 1866	Pasting and cancelling coupons	300 00	300 00		
April 4, 1866	Pay of Watchman	1,200 00	1,200 00		
April 4, 1866	Pay of Porter	200 00	200 00		
April 4, 1866	Postage and expressage for office	200 00	200 00		
	Total for office of State Treasurer				$9,500 00
April 4, 1864	Salary of Attorney-General	4,000 00	4,000 00		

April 4, 1864	Rent of office	480 00	480 00		
April 4, 1864	Rent of office, 16th fiscal year	40 00	40 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Clerk	1,950 00	1,950 00		
	Total for Attorney-General				$6,470 00
April 4, 1864	Salary of Surveyor-General	2,000 00	2,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Clerk to Surveyor-General	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 4, 1864	Rent of office	715 00	715 00		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Porter	150 00	150 00		
April 4, 1864	Postage, etc., Surveyor-General's office	250 00	158 00	92 00	
April 4, 1864	Binding books, and contingent expenses	133 13	133 13		
April 4, 1864	Purchase of maps from United States	250 00	42 00	208 00	
April 4, 1864	Copying maps	500 00	231 00	269 00	
	Total for Surveyor-General				$5,229 13
April 4, 1864	Salary of Register Land Office	2,000 00	2,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Clerk and Draughtsman	4,200 00	4,200 00		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Porter	150 00	150 00		
April 4, 1864	Postage for Land Office	250 00		250 00	
April 4, 1864	Postage for Land Office, 16th fiscal year	213 25	36 75	176 50	
April 4, 1864	Binding books, and contingent expenses	159 75	159 75		
	Total for Land Office				$6,546 50
April 4, 1864	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,000 00	3,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Clerk of Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 4, 1864	Rent of office	500 00	500 00		
April 4, 1864	Rent of office, 16th fiscal year	34 50	32 50	2 00	
	Amount carried forward				$70,434 50

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$70,434 50
April 4, 1864	Postage and expressage of Superintendent of Public Instruction	$800 00	$800 00		
April 4, 1864	Postage and expressage of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 16th fiscal year	406 40	89 00	$317 40	
April 4, 1864	Stationery, lights, etc., for office	309 54	227 06	82 48	
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses	259 95	256 48	3 47	
April 4, 1864	Travelling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,409 50	1,090 75	318 75	
	Total for office of Sup't Public Instruction				$7,795 79
April 4, 1864	Salary of Adjutant-General	3,000 00	3,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Clerks	6,850 00	6,799 67	50 33	
April 4, 1864	Rent of office for Adjutant-General	600 00	480 00	120 00	
April 4, 1864	Pay of Porter	200 00	200 00		
April 4, 1864	Postage, etc., for Adjutant-General	500 00	500 00		
April 4, 1864	Postage, etc., for Adjutant-General	125 00	125 00		
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses	200 00	200 00		
	Total for Adjutant-General				$11,304 67
	Legislative Department.				
April 4, 1864	Rent of State House	5,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	
April 4, 1864	Copying and indexing laws	450 00	450 00		
April 4, 1864	Stationery, fuel, books, etc., 16th fiscal year	2,152 35	2,152 35		

April 4, 1864	Stationery, fuel, books, etc., 17th fiscal year	22,000 00	21,994 44	5 56	
April 4, 1864	Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators	51,500 00	51,064 00	436 00	
April 4, 1864	Pay of officers and clerks of Senate	15,000 00	13,000 00	2,000 00	
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses of Senate	21,500 00	20,426 24	1,073 76	
April 4, 1864	Per diem and mileage of Assembly	102,500 00	101,068 60	1,431 40	
April 4, 1864	Pay of officers and clerks of Assembly	17,000 00	13,748 00	3,252 00	
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses of Assembly	28,500 00	25,266 49	3,233 51	
April 4, 1864	Postage stamps, etc., for Legislature	3,150 00	3,150 00		
Mar. 10, 1866	Translating messages, laws, etc	5,500 00	3,985 43	1,514 57	
	Total for Legislative Department				$258,805 55
	Judicial Department.				
April 4, 1864	Salary of Reporter of Supreme Court	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court	30,000 00	30,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 4, 1864	Salaries of District Judges	72,000 00	65,124 62	6,875 38	
April 4, 1864	Rent of Supreme Court rooms	3,250 00	3,250 00		
April 4, 1864	Bailiff and Porter to Supreme Court	1,200 00	1,200 00		
April 4, 1864	Vols. XXVI and XXVII Supreme Court Reports	4,000 00	4,000 00		
	Total for Judicial Department				$109,374 62
	State Library.				
April 4, 1864	Salary of Librarian	2,500 00	2,500 00		
April 4, 1864	Salary of Librarian, 16th fiscal year	416 70	416 70		
April 4, 1864	Rent of Library rooms	1,250 00	1,250 00		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Porter	1,372 58	1,372 58		
	Amount carried forward				$457,715 13

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$457,715 13
April 4, 1864	Postage and expressage	$200 00	$197 00	$3 00	
April 4, 1864	Postage and expressage, 16th fiscal year	116 25	104 52	11 73	
April 4, 1864	Purchase of books, etc.,	8,567 72	8,567 72		
April 2, 1866	Insurance on Library	1,800 00	910 22	889 78	
	Total for State Library				$15,318 74
	Support of Insane.				
April 4, 1866	Salary of Resident Physician	3,500 00	3,500 00		
April 4, 1866	Salary of Resident Physician, 16th fiscal year	680 57	680 57		
April 4, 1866	Salary of Assistant Physician	2,500 00	2,500 00		
April 4, 1866	Salary of Assistant Physician, 16th fiscal year	486 08	486 08		
April 4, 1866	Support of Insane Asylum	113,359 00	113,359 00		
April 25, 1863	Erection of additional buildings	3,418 54	3,418 54		
	Total for support of Insane				$123,944 19
	Support of State Prison.				
April 4, 1863	Transportation of prisoners	12,333 00	1,358 75	10,974 25	
April 4, 1863	Transportation of prisoners, 17th fiscal year	25,000 00	13,263 25	11,736 75	
April 4, 1863	Transportation of prisoners, 15th fiscal year	15,676 00	80 00	15,596 00	
April 4, 1863	Support of Prison	85,225 00	85,225 00		
Mar. 10, 1866	Additional cells	13,385 80	13,385 80		
	Total for State Prison				$113,312 80

	State Printing.				
April 4, 1866	Printing, paper, and official advertisements.....	63,000 00	59,817 70	3,182 30	
April 4, 1866	Printing, paper, and official advertisements, 16th fiscal year.....	1,963 69	1,867 70	95 99	
	Total for State Printing.....				$61,685 40
	State Reform School.				
April	Support of State Reform School.....	14,500 00	14,500 00		
	Total for State Reform School.....				$14,500 00
	Redemption of State Debt.				
April 4, 1864	Redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	184,152 83	$184,152 83		
April 27, 1863	Redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	45,052 50	45,052 50		
April 28, 1857	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857.....	154,727 00	154,727 00		
April 30, 1860	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1860.....	9,900 00	9,900 00		
	Total for redemption of State debt.....				$393,832 33
	Support of the Indigent Sick.				
Mar. 31, 1865	Paid to the various counties.....	13,911 30	13,911 30		
	Total for support of Indigent Sick.....				$13,911 30
	Amount carried forward.....				$1,194,219 89

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$1,194,219 89
	Purchase of State Bonds.				
April 23, 1858	For School Fund	$24,581 25	$24,581 25		
Feb. 18, 1859	For Seminary Fund	4,312 50	4,312 50		
	Total for purchase of bonds				$28,893 75
	Military Purposes.				
April 4, 1864	Rent of State Arsenal	500 00	500 00		
April 4, 1864	Cleaning and transportation of arms	2,000 00	1,104 25	$895 75	
April 26, 1862	Expenses of mounted battery, San Francisco	706 85	706 85		
April 25, 1863	Expenses of troops (State militia)	26,442 62	26,442 62		
April 4, 1864	Relief of line officers (California Volunteers)	19,604 45	19,604 45		
April 4, 1864	California Volunteers (bounties and extra pay)	1,724,360 00	402,496 87	1,321,863 13	
May 13, 1861	Suppressing Indian hostilities	64 72	64 72		
Mar. 31, 1866	Outstanding Indian war bonds, under Act of May, 1852	32,500 00	31,112 88	1,387 12	
Mar. 31, 1866	California Volunteers (extra pay)*	462,596 37	462,596 37		
	Total for military purposes				$944,629 01

	Charitable Institutions.				
April 4, 1866	Education and care of indigent deaf, dumb and blind	15,000 00	15,000 00		
April 4, 1866	Education and care of indigent deaf, dumb and blind, 16th fiscal year	6,250 00	3,125 00	3,125 00	
Mar. 31, 1866	Changing location of Asylum	50,000 00	1,000 00	49,000 00	
April 4, 1864	San Francisco Female Catholic Orphan Asylum	5,000 00	5,000 00		
April 4, 1864	San Francisco Female Catholic Orphan Asylum, 16th fiscal year	1,250 00	1,250 00		
April 4, 1864	Magdalen Asylum	3,150 00	3,150 00		
April 4, 1864	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,500 00	2,500 00		
April 4, 1864	Roman Catholic Female Orphan Asylum	1,250 00	1,250 00		
April 4, 1864	San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society	3,750 00	3,750 00		
April 4, 1864	San Francisco Protestant Asylum	9,375 00	9,375 00		
April 4, 1864	Home for the Inebriate	1,562 50	1,562 50		
April 4, 1864	Howard Benevolent Society, Sacramento	1,250 00	1,250 00		
April 4, 1864	Boys' Orphan Asylum	1,250 00	1,250 00		
April 4, 1864	Sacramento Half Orphan Asylum	1,250 00	1,250 00		
	Total for charitable institutions				$50,712 50
	Payment of Interest on State Debt.				
.....1867	Interest on Civil Bonds	269,710 00	269,710 00		
.....1863	Interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds	18,635 75	18,635 75		
	Amount carried forward				$2,218,455 15

* The original appropriation was $550,000, but warrants had been issued during the sixteenth fiscal year to the amount of $87,403 63, payable out of said appropriation, which would leave the amount as above stated—$462,596 37.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$2,218,455 15
.....1864	Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	$4,678 34	$4,678 34		
	Total for interest on State debt				$293,024 09
	Relief Purposes.				
April 4, 1864	Relief of General John A. Sutter	3,250 00	3,250 00		
Dec. 20, 1865	Mrs. N. F. Brown	2,259 23	2,259 23		
Jan. 25, 1866	John Byrnes	387 00	387 00		
Jan. 30, 1866	J. A. Moultrie	4,220 00	4,220 00		
Jan. 25, 1866	Lady Adams Company, and Halleck & Co	222 50	222 50		
Jan. 30, 1866	T. C. Hays	143 82	143 82		
Mar. 31, 1866	S. F. Doane	103 00	103 00		
Feb. 14, 1866	J. D. McCormick	72 00	72 00		
April 2, 1866	John D. Crowley	99 98	99 98		
Mar. 15, 1866	A. R. Jackson	1,000 00	1,000 00		
April 2, 1866	John W. Morris	1,300 33	1,300 33		
April 26, 1866	Donald McDonnell	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 13, 1866	Peter McGraw	47 26	47 26		
April 2, 1866	George I. Lytle	44 33	44 33		
Mar. 31, 1866	T. M. Brown	46 92	46 92		
April 2, 1866	Alexander Gibson	96 00	96 00		
Mar. 20, 1866	Hall & Allen, and C. C. Jenks	952 25	952 25		
Mar. 31, 1866	J. G. Overshiner	54 25	54 25		
Mar. 31, 1866	John A. Baxter	139 50	139 50		
Mar. 24, 1866	Solomon Crown	289 00	289 00		

April 4, 1866	Garrett Welton	2,012 00	2,012 00		
	Total for relief purposes				$17,339 37
	State Normal School.				
Mar. 22, 1864	Support of State Normal School	7,175 47	7,175 47		
	Total for support of State Normal School				$7,175 47
	Support of Schools.				
Mar. 22, 1864	Alpine	664 42	664 42		
	Alameda	6,148 21	6,148 21		
	Amador	4,634 50	4,634 50		
	Butte	4,387 15	4,387 15		
	Calaveras	5,547 87	5,547 87		
	Colusa	1,108 88	1,108 88		
	Contra Costa	3,945 55	3,945 55		
	Del Norte	424 36	424 36		
	El Dorado	6,518 35	6,518 35		
	Fresno	351 82	351 82		
	Humboldt	1,877 28	1,877 28		
	Klamath	121 58	121 58		
	Lake	461 23	461 23		
	Lassen	636 32	636 32		
	Los Angeles	5,472 87	5,472 87		
	Merced	736 44	736 44		
	Mendocino	2,520 66	2,520 66		
	Marin	1,862 74	1,862 74		
	Mariposa	1,977 96	1,977 96		
	Amount carried forward				$2,535,994 08

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$2,535,994 08
Mar. 22, 1864	Monterey	$3,539 89	$3,539 89		
	Napa	3,206 52	3,206 52		
	Nevada	6,662 14	6,662 14		
	Placer	4,310 56	4,310 56		
	Plumas	1,148 89	1,148 89		
	Sacramento	10,733 81	10,733 81		
	San Bernardino	2,454 80	2,454 80		
	San Diego	1,266 01	1,266 01		
	San Joaquin	8,056 21	8,056 21		
	San Luis Obispo	1,461 37	1,461 37		
	Santa Clara	10,002 15	10,002 15		
	Santa Cruz	3,898 24	3,898 24		
	Santa Barbara	3,067 62	3,067 62		
	Shasta	1,972 95	1,972 95		
	Sierra	2,428 81	2,428 81		
	Siskiyou	2,165 20	2,165 20		
	San Mateo	2,061 17	2,061 17		
	Solano	5,513 46	5,513 46		
	Sonoma	11,205 83	11,205 83		
	Sutter	2,578 73	2,578 73		
	Stanislaus	1,234 78	1,234 78		
	San Francisco	43,043 55	43,043 55		
	Trinity	868 00	868 00		
	Tuolumne	4,555 87	4,555 87		
	Tulare	2,471 22	2,471 22		
	Tehama	1,408 06	1,408 06		

	Yolo	3,096 43	3,096 43		
	Yuba	4,805 80	4,805 80		
	Total for support of Schools				$198,616 26
	Miscellaneous Purposes.				
April 4, 1864	Pay of Clerk of Board of Examiners	600 00	600 00		
April 4, 1864	Salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors	6,950 54	6,950 54		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Clerk of Stamp Commissioners	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 10, 1866	Salaries, etc., of Stamp Inspectors, 15th fiscal year	1,693 14	1,693 14		
April 4, 1864	Pay of Expert of Board of Examiners	600 00	600 00		
April 4, 1864	Pay of rewards offered by Governor	3,000 00		$3,000 00	
April 4, 1864	Expenses of arresting criminals without the State	1,000 00	880 00	120 00	
April 4, 1864	Transportation of books and documents	1,300 00	632 20	667 80	
April 4, 1864	Transportation of books and documents, 16th fiscal year	602 68	134 88	467 80	
April 4, 1864	Prosecution of delinquents, etc	1,000 00	250 00	750 00	
April 4, 1864	Costs and expenses, State suits	2,000 00	605 05	1,394 95	
April 4, 1864	Costs and expenses, State suits, 16th fiscal year	2,000 00	63 00	1,937 00	
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses, Board of Examiners	200 00	200 00		
April 4, 1864	Contingent expenses, Stamp Inspectors' office	373 00	320 00	53 00	
April 2, 1866	Extra services, to W. L. Hawkins	200 00	200 00		
Mar. 2, 1866	Construction of State Capitol	117,296 47	117,296 47		
April 4, 1864	Geological survey of State	12,952 55	12,952 55		
April 24, 1863	Improvement of wharves, etc., in San Francisco	27,538 50	27,538 50		
May 13, 1861	Reclamation swamp lands	17,795 80	17,795 80		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 1	10,405 62	10,405 62		
	Amount carried forward				$2,734,610 34

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward.....				$2,734,610 34
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 2.....	$23,267 69	$23,267 69		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 4.....	266 00	266 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 5.....	8,247 21	8,247 21		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 7.....	6,231 00	6,231 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 8.....	192 00	192 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 17.....	2,032 15	2,032 15		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 18.....	17,667 03	17,667 03		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 38.....	4,250 55	4,250 55		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 39	45 00	45 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 16.....	7,723 29	7,723 29		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 41.....	7,700 78	7,700 78		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 46.....	1,671 06	1,671 06		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands. District No. 45.....	1,955 20	1,955 20		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 49.....	162 32	162 32		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation swamp lands, District No. 51.....	355 92.	355 92		
April 27, 1860	Subsidy to Overland Telegraph.....	6,000 00	6,000 00		
April 4, 1864	Aid to Pacific Railroad.....	105,000 00	105,000 00		
April 14, 1863	Expenses of trial of Horace Smith	56 00	56 00		
.....1862	Encouragement of agriculture, etc.....	4,250 00	4,250 00		
May 6, 1862	Payment of Locating Agent.....	54 00	54 00		
May 6, 1862	Paid heirs of Samuel Fellows, deceased	118 34	118 34		
Mar. 22, 1866	Survey of Yosemite Valley..	2,368 40	2,368 40		
Mar. 22, 1866	Improvement of State Burial Ground	177 00	14 00	$163 00	

April 24, 1863	Sea wall at San Francisco	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Jan. 25, 1866	Per diem and mileage of Presidential Electors	370 00	314 00	56 00	
	Total for miscellaneous purposes				$402,159 69
	Grand totals	$4,592,937 89	$3,136,770 03	$1,456,167 86	$3,136,770 03

RECAPITULATION.

For what purposes expended.	Amounts.
Executive Department	$89,534 96
Legislative Department	258,805 55
Judicial Department	109,374 62
State Library	15,318 74
Support of insane	123,944 19
tate Prison purposes	113,312 80
State Printing	61,685 40
State Reform School	14,500 00
edemption of State bonds	393,832 33
Support of indigent sick	13,911 30
Purchase of bonds	28,893 75
Military purposes	944,629 01
Charitable institutions	50,712 50
Payment of interest on State debt	293,024 09
Relief purposes	17,339 37
State Normal School	7,175 47
Support of Common Schools	198,616 26
Miscellaneous purposes	402,159 69
Total expenditures for seventeenth fiscal year	$3,136,770 03

Statement showing the amount of Expenditures for the Eighteenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1867, and the amount of each Appropriation made by law for said year, the amount expended under each, and the balance unexpended at the close of said year.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Executive Department.				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Governor	$7,000 00	$7,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Private Secretary	2,400 00	2,400 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk in Governor's office	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Rent of Governor,s office	900 00	900 00		
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter in Governor's office	300 00	300 00		
April 2, 1866	Special contingents of Governor	5,000 00	1,300 00	$3,700 00	
April 2, 1866	Postage, telegraphing, etc., for Governor	500 00	498 89	1 11	
	Total for Governor's office				$14,198 89
April 2, 1866	Salary of Secretary of State	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerks to Secretary of State	6,000 00	6,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter	300 00	300 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage	600 00	226 34	373 66	
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses	150 00	150 00		
	Total for office of Secretary of State				$10,676 34
	Amount carried forward				$24,875 23

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$24,875 23
April 2, 1866	Salary of Controller	$4,000 00	$4,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerks	8,900 00	8,900 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Deputy Controller	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter	200 00	200 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage	2,200 00	1,331 23	$868 77	
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage, 17th fiscal year	677 70	53 50	624 20	
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses	150 00	150 00		
	Total for Controller's office				$16,434 73
April 2, 1866	Salary of State Treasurer	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerks	3,600 00	3,600 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Watchman	1,200 00	1,200 00		
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter	200 00	200 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage	200 00	200 00		
April 2, 1866	Pasting and cancelling coupons	300 00	300 00		
	Total for State Treasurer				$9,500 00
April 2, 1866	Salary of Attorney-General	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Rent of office	480 00	480 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage, etc	100 00	100 00		
	Total for Attorney-Generals office				$6,380 00

April 2, 1866	Salary of Surveyor General	2,000 00	2,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Rent of office	660 00	660 00		
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter	150 00	150 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage	250 00	92 00	158 00	
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses	125 00	125 00		
	Total for office of Surveyor General				$4,827 00
April 2, 1866	Salary of Register State Land Office	2,000 00	2,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Draughtsman State Land Office	2,400 00	2,400 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter	150 00	150 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage	250 00	36 00	214 00	
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage, 17th fiscal year	250 00	120 25	129 75	
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses	125 00	125 00		
	Total for State Land Office				$6,631 25
April 2, 1866	Salary Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,000 00	3,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Rent of office	600 00	600 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage	800 00	768 10	31 90	
April 2, 1866	Postage and expressage, 17th fiscal year	317 40	44 00	273 40	
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses	250 00	242 25	7 75	
April 2, 1866	Stationery, lights, fuel, etc	200 00	173 62	26 38	
April 2, 1866	Travelling expenses of Superintendent	1,000 00	768 70	231 30	
April 2, 1866	Travelling expenses of Superintendent, 17th fiscal year	225 50	136 50	89 00	
	Total for office Sup't of Public Instruction				$7,533 17
	Amount carried forward				$76,181 38

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Totat Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$76,181 38
	Legislative Department.				
April 2, 1866	Rent of State House	$5,000 00	$2,500 00	$2,500 00	
April 4, 1864	Rent of State House, 17th fiscal year	2,500 00	2,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Copying and indexing laws	450 00		450 00	
April 2, 1866	Translating laws into Spanish	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Translating messages, laws, etc	1,514 57	1,514 57		
	Total for legislative purposes				$10,514 57
	Judicial Department.				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Reporter to Supreme Court	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Bailiff and Porter	1,200 00	1,200 00		
April 2, 1866	Salaries of Judges of Supreme Court	30,000 00	30,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salaries of District Judges	82,000 00	68,564 24	13,435 76	
April 2, 1866	Rent of Supreme Court rooms	3,000 00	3,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Each 300 copies Supreme Court Reports, Volumes XXVIII, XXIX, XXX	6,000 00	6,000 00		
	Total for Judicial Department				$114,564 24

	State Library.				
April 2, 1866	Salary of State Librarian	2,500 00	2,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Deputy State Librarian	1,800 00	1,800 00		
April 2, 1866	Rent of rooms for Library	1,900 00	1,900 00		
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter	300 00	300 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage, expressage, and contingents	400 00	353 97	46 03	
April 2, 1866	Shelving and furniture	600 00	598 38	1 62	
.....1861	Purchase of books, etc	5,678 35	5,678 35		
	Total for State Library				$13,130 70
	Support of Insane.				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Resident Physician	3,500 00	3,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Assistant Physician	2,500 00	2,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Support of Asylum	120,000 00	120,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Erection of additional buildings	45,437 35	45,437 35		
	Total for support of Insane				$171,437 35
	Support of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.				
April 2, 1866	Education and care of deaf, dumb, and blind	25,000 00	25,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Expenses of changing location of the Institute	49,000 00	15,000 00	34,000 00	
	Total for deaf, dumb, and blind				$40,000 00
	Amount carried forward				$325,828 24

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$325,828 24
	Military Purposes.				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Adjutant-General	$3,000 00	$3,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerks	5,500 00	5,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Rent of State Arsenal	600 00	600 00		
April 2, 1866	Rent of office of Adjutant-General	600 00	590 00	$10 00	
April 4, 1864	Rent of office of Adjutant-General, 17th fiscal year	120 00	100 00	20 00	
April 2, 1866	Pay of Porter	300 00	300 00		
April 2, 1866	Postage, expressage, etc	600 00	450 00	150 00	
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses of Adjutant-General	300 00	300 00		
April 2, 1866	Cleaning and transportation of arms	2,000 00	1,997 83	2 17	
April 2, 1866	Safe for Adjutant-General's office	800 00	552 00	248 00	
April 2, 1866	Expenses of mounted battery in San Francisco	646 00	646 00		
April 2, 1866	Extra pay and bounties to California Volunteers	1,321,863 13	599,731 08	722,132 05	
April 4, 1864	Relief of line officers, California Volunteers	44,895 55	2,502 17	42,393 38	
April 2, 1866	Maintaining the National Guard	86,428 98	86,428 98		
	Total for Military Purposes				$702,698 06
	State Printing.				
April 2, 1866	Printing, paper, and official advertisements	40 000 00	39,132 35	867 65	
April 4, 1864	Printing, paper, and official advertisements	3,182 30	3,182 30		
	Total for State Printing				$42,314 65

	State Prison Purposes.				
April 2, 1866	Support of State Prison	50,000 00	50,000 00		
	Total for State Prison				$50,000 00
	Support of the Indigent Sick of the State.				
	Paid sundry County Treasurers	14,061 45	14,061 45		
	Total for indigent sick				$14,061 45
	Charitable Institutions.				
April 2, 1866	San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum	7,500 00	7,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Industrial School of San Francisco	14,000 00	14,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, San Francisco	4,500 00	4,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	7,500 00	7,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Howard Benevolent Society, Sacramento	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	Total for Charitable institutions				$34,500 00
	Interest on State Debt.				
April 28, 1857	Interest on Civil Bonds of 1857	366,412 08	366,412 08		
April 30, 1860	Interest on Bonds of 1860	19,320 00	19,320 00		
April 27, 1863	Interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds	54,162 50	54,162 50		
April 4, 1864	Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	65,648 68	65,648 68		
	Total for interest on State debt				$505,543 26
	Amount carried forward				$1,674,945 66

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$1,674,945 66
	Redemption of State Debt.				
1864	Redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	$152,000 00	$152,000 00		
1863	Redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds	10,296 87	10,296 87		
1857	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857	245,216 87	245,216 87		
1860	Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1860	9,897 70	9,897 70		
	Total for redemption of State debt				$417,411 44
	Purchase of State Bonds.				
	For School Fund	13,593 50	13,593 50		
	For Seminary Fund	4,132 25	4,132 25		
	Total for purchase of Bonds				$17,725 75
	Miscellaneous Expenditures.				
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk of Board of Examiners	600 00	600 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Expert, Board of Examiners	600 00	600 00		
April 2, 1866	Salaries and Commissions of Stamp Inspectors	5,000 00	5,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Salary of Clerk of Stamp Commissioners	600 00	600 00		
April 2, 1866	Rewards offered by Governor	3,000 00	500 00	$2,500 00	
April 2, 1866	Arresting criminals without the limits of the State	1,000 00		1,000 00	

April 2, 1866	Transportation of books and documents	1,300 00	1,300 00		
April 2, 1866	Transportation of books and documents, 17th fiscal year	667 80	342 01	325 79	
April 2, 1866	Contingent expenses of Board of Examiners	200 00	200 00		
April 2, 1866	Contingents of Stamp Inspectors	350 00	324 00	26 00	
April 2, 1866	Purchase of maps from United States	250 00	10 00	240 00	
April 2, 1866	Copying maps	250 00		250 00	
April 2, 1866	Prosecution of delinquents	1,000 00	350 00	650 00	
April 2, 1866	Costs and expenses of suits	4,000 00	1,147 25	2,852 75	
April 2, 1866	Costs and expenses of suits	1,394 95	1,000 00	394 95	
April 2, 1866	Stationery, books, lights, fuel, etc	15,000 00	15,000 00		
Mar. 20, 1866	Preservation of Spanish archives	8,000 00	4,523 00	3,477 00	
April 2, 1866	Transporting prisoners to State Prison	25,000 00	13,207 50	11,792 50	
April 4, 1864	Transporting prisoners to State Prison, 17th fiscal year	11,736 75	165 00	11,571 75	
April 2, 1866	State geological survey	15,000 00	15,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Engraving and publishing reports of geological survey	7,500 00	7,500 00		
April 2, 1866	Support of State Reform School	10,000 00	10,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Support of State Normal School	8,000 00	6,951 80	1,048 20	
April 2, 1866	Teachers' Institute	250 00	175 25	74 75	
April 2, 1866	State Agricultural Society	4,000 00	4,000 00		
April 2, 1866	Aid to Pacific Railroad	157,500 00	157,500 00		
Mar. 2, 1866	Construction of State Capitol	89,249 29	89,249 29		
Mar. 31, 1866	Carrying out provisions of Stamp Act	5,000 00	2,884 00	2,116 00	
April 2, 1866	State's portion of Auditors' salary of Shasta and Plumas Counties	2,208 62	2,208 62		
April 4, 1864	Relief of General John A. Sutter	8,250 00	3,000 00	5,250 00	
.....1863	Improvement of State burial plat	163 00	36 00	127 00	
Mar. 10, 1866	Fencing State burial plat	1,250 00	500 00	750 00	
April 2, 1866	Payment of Indian War Bonds	1,387 12	1,349 91	37 21	
	Amount carried forward				$2,110,082 85

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$2,110,082 85
April 2, 1866	Expenses of Commissioner of Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Grove	$1,000 00	$1,000 00		
April 25, 1862	Encouragement of agriculture and manufactures	5,112 50	5,112 50		
.....1863	Improvement of wharves, etc., in San Francisco	67,952 83	67,952 83		
.....1865	Construction of sea wall in San Francisco	1,000 00	1,000 00		
.....1861	Subsidy to Overland Telegraph	30,000 00	6,000 00	$24,000 00	
Mar. 24, 1866	Relief of Del Norte County	1,207 60	1,207 60		
Mar. 31, 1866	Travelling expenses of Directors of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College	1,590 00	1,590 00		
April 2, 1866	Monument to D. C. Broderick	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1866	Aid in constructing Yolo, Colusa, etc., Canal	8,000 00	8,000 00		
	Money repaid to estate of William Collier, deceased	600 00	600 00		
	Total for miscellaneous purposes				$440,186 56
	Reclamation of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.				
Mar. 13, 1861	Reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands	906 00	906 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 16	18,118 37	18,118 37		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 18	24,218 10	24,218 10		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 45	2,313 65	2,313 65		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 1	1,867 82	1,867 82		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 2	25 00	25 00		

Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 4	461 75	461 75		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 8	152 25	152 25		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 17	1,345 55	1,345 55		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 38	3,478 33	3,478 33		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 39	157 75	157 75		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 46	4,233 09	4,233 09		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 49	771 25	771 25		
Mar 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 3	915 25	915 25		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 64	2,132 80	2,132 80		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 56	584 25	584 25		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 53	740 62	740 62		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 57	858 00	858 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 58	169 00	169 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 59	4,262 85	4,262 85		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 60	577 87	577 87		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 61	186 50	186 50		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 63	151 25	151 25		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 42	20 00	20 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 62	243 00	243 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 5	483 57	483 57		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No 31	241 50	241 50		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 55	43 00	43 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 50	351 00	351 00		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 54	468 50	568 50		
Mar. 24, 1864	Reclamation of swamp lands, District No. 66	232 00	232 00		
	Total for reclamation of swamp lands				$70,709 87
	Support of Schools.				
Mar. 24, 1866	Lake	3,023 97	3,023 97		
	Amount carried forward				$2,620,969 28

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Am't of Approp'n.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Total Expended.
	Amount brought forward				$2,720,979 28
Mar. 24, 1866	Lassen	$1,258 70	$1,258 70		
Mar. 24, 1866	The California Teacher	2,781 00	2,781 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Sacramento	14,028 80	14,028 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Yolo	4,528 00	4,528 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Sutter	3,216 00	3,216 00		
Mar 24, 1866	San Mateo	2,985 60	2,985 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Sierra	2,960 00	2,960 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Mariposa	2,531 20	2,531 20		
Mar. 24, 1866	Amador	5,801 60	5,801 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Yuba	6,051 20	6,051 20		
Mar. 24, 1866	Calaveras	7,251 20	7,251 20		
Mar. 24, 1866	San Luis Obispo	1,744 00	1,744 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Monterey	4,617 60	4,617 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Tuolumne	5,654 40	5,654 40		
Mar. 24, 1866	Tehama	1,996 80	1,996 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Nevada	9,536 00	9,536 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Napa	4,348 80	4,348 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Butte	5,916 80	5,916 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Solano	7,440 00	7,440 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Santa Barbara	3,977 60	3,977 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Los Angeles	8,012 80	8,012 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	San Bernardino	3,676 80	3,676 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Merced	1,174 40	1,174 40		
Mar. 24, 1866	Colusa	2,021 24	2,021 24		
Mar. 24, 1866	Mendocino	4,963 20	4,963 20		
Mar. 24, 1866	Alameda	8,774 40	8,774 40		

Mar. 24, 1866	El Dorado	7,913 60	7,913 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Contra Costa	5,344 00	5,344 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	San Joaquin	10,582 40	10,582 40		
Mar. 24, 1866	San Francisco	55,641 60	55,641 60		
Mar. 24, 1866	Placer	6,124 80	6,124 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Santa Clara	13,132 80	13,132 80		
Mar. 24, 1866	Klamath	422 40	422 40		
Mar. 24, 1866	Humboldt	3,248 00	3,248 00		
Mar. 24, 1866	Del Norte	572 80	572 80		
	Total for support of schools				$233,254 51
	Grand totals	$3,845,703 57	$2,954,233 79	$891,469 78	$2,954,233 79

RECAPITULATION.

For what purposes expended.	Amounts.
Executive Department	$76,181 38
Legislative Department	10,514 57
Judicial Department	114,564 24
State Library	13,130 70
Support of Insane	171,437 35
Support of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	40,000 00
Military Purposes	702,698 06
State Printing	42,314 65
State Prison Purposes	50,000 00
Support of the Indigent Sick	14,061 45
Charitable Institutions	34,500 00
Interest on State Debt	505,543 26
Redemption of State Debt	417,411 44
Purchase of State Bonds	17,725 75
Support of Common Schools	233,254 51
Miscellaneous Purposes	440,186 56
Reclamation of Swamp and Overflowed Lands	70,769 87
Total expenditures for eighteenth fiscal year	$2,954,233 79

[III] STATEMENT

Showing the Annual Assessment of Real and Personal Property, from the organization of the State Government to the year 1866, *inclusive.*

Year.	Assessed Value of Property.
1850	$57,670,689 00
1851	49,231,052 00
1852	64,579,375 00
1853	95,335,646 00
1854	111,191,630 00
1855	103,887,193 55
1856	95,007,440 97
1857	126,059,461 82
1858	123,955,877 00
1859	131,060,279 49
1860	148,193,549 02
1861	147,811,617 16
1862	160,369,071 81
1863	174,104,955 07
1864	180,484,949 85
1865	183,509,161 00
1866	200,764,135 50
1867 (incomplete)	211,466,101 00

STATEMENT

Of the Assessed Value of Property for the year 1865, *and the amount of State and County Tax due thereon.*

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Property.	State Tax due.	County Tax due.
Alpine	$291,311 00	$149,746 80	$441,057 80	$5,022 17	$10,364 85
Alameda	4,016,548 00	1,090,582 75	5,107,130 75	58,731 99	85,799 79
Amador	1,066,710 00	836,541 92	1,903,251 92	21,887 37	60,904 00
Butte	1,205,663 00	1,358,513 00	2,564,176 00	29,488 08	57,693 90
Calaveras	992,682 60	1,030,429 00	2,023,111 60	23,265 78	50,780 08
Colusa	709,217 00	763,224 00	1,472,441 00	16,933 17	34,990 72
Contra Costa	1,723,064 00	915,350 00	2,638,414 00	30,341 97	43,006 73
Del Norte	155,650 00	169,960 00	325,610 00	3,744 52	6,837 91
El Dorado	2,045,862 00	1,595,033 00	3,640,895 00	41,870 29	58,254 32
Fresno	293,890 00	617,826 00	911,716 00	10,483 71	12,311 76
Humboldt	665,336 00	751,535 00	1,416,871 00	16,294 01	13,719 31
Klamath	25,767 00	235,996 00	261,763 00	3,010 27	4,580 85
Lassen	261,810 00	377,931 50	639,741 50	7,357 02	8,636 50
Lake	118,279 00	216,122 50	334,401 59	3,845 61	6,721 48
Los Angeles	969,933 35	935,446 86	1,905,380 21	21,911 80	46,681 88
Merced	357,535 00	458,783 00	816,318 00	9,386 17	12,244 19
Mendocino*			1,393,589 45	16,026 27	
Marin	1,060,983 00	702,047 00	1,763,030 00	20,275 06	28,208 36
Mariposa	461,615 00	775,755 00	1,237,370 00	14,229 74	17,323 18
Monterey	610,392 40	454,063 73	1,064,456 13	12,080 24	24,685 72
Mono	45,565 00	86,531 60	132,096 00	1,519 24	995 10
Napa	1,881,051 00	919,243 00	2,800,294 00	32,203 38	43,956 32
Nevada	2,389,934 00	1,902,899 00	4,292,833 00	49,367 56	55,806 82

Placer	1,191,286 00	1,629,710 00	2,820,996 00	32,441 45	40,904 44
Plumas	483,515 00	636,486 00	1,120,031 00	12,445 61	14,750 92
Sacramento	6,121,150 00	4,002,675 00	10,123,825 00	116,423 69	157,266 58
San Bernardino†	150,834 00	192,803 00	343,637 00	3,951 07	
San Diego	132,350 64	376,171 02	508,521 66	5,848 00	6,102 25
San Joaquin	3,036,081 00	1,898,451 00	4,934,532 00	55,939 84	79,372 08
San Luis Obispo	186,644 75	193,751 73	380,396 48	4,374 56	6,847 13
Santa Clara	4,810,335 00	2,144,768 00	6,955,103 00	79,983 70	86,938 67
Santa Cruz	783,090 00	509,100 00	1,292,190 00	14,860 18	22,613 32
Santa Barbara*			578,296 10	6,640 40	
Shasta	419,864 00	628,439 68	1,048,303 68	12,055 50	16,248 70
Sierra	954,505 00	1,341,013 00	2,295,518 00	26,598 45	40,171 56
Siskiyou	488,290 00	1,102,101 00	1,590,391 00	18,289 49	29,422 22
San Mateo	1,128,738 00	132,323 00	1,261,061 00	14,502 20	22,068 56
Solano	1,601,062 62	1,278,771 58	2,879,834 20	33,116 49	57,019 36
Sonoma	2,528,253 00	2,211,364 00	4,739,617 00	54,380 91	63,838 46
Sutter	892,754 00	742,902 00	1,635,656 00	18,810 04	16,356 56
Stanislaus	423,622 00	485,216 00	908,838 00	10,451 59	17,268 30
San Francisco	49,138,027 00	39,775,496 34	88,913,523 34	1,022,505 51	1,751,596 41
Trinity	277,302 00	376,032 00	653,334 00	7,513 34	11,760 01
Tehama	173,074 00	777,515 00	950,589 00	10,931 77	16,655 31
Tuolumne	747,306 00	789,052 00	1,536,358 00	17,667 22	43,783 34
Tulare	402,067 38	876,266 90	1,278,234 28	14,733 72	38,435 81
Yolo	1,160,088 00	975,549 00	2,135,637 00	24,559 82	34,170 20
Yuba	1,907,685 00	1,656,257 00	3,563,942 00	40,308 84	61,670 05
Totals	$100,486,752 74	$81,075,674 31	$183,534,312 60	$2,108,408 81	$3,319,744 01

* No report received. Assessment given is the same as the year previous.

† County tax not reported.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Assessed Value of Property for the year 1866, *and the amount of State and County Tax due thereon.*

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Property.	State Tax due.	County Tax due.
Alpine	$251,380 00	$137,159 00	$388,539 00	$4,390 49	$8,547 96
Alameda	4,121,716 67	1,497,310 00	5,619,026 67	63,494 96	68,563 70
Amador	1,062,058 00	869,059 75	1,931,117 75	21,821 60	39,154 44
Butte	1,205,912 00	1,504,948 00	2,710,860 00	30,632 64	55,572 63
Calaveras	965,551 00	928,430 00	1,893,981 00	21,401 98	75,331 45
Colusa	695,572 00	993,583 00	1,689,155 00	19,087 38	21,452 25
Contra Costa	1,406,274 04	1,067,546 86	2,473,820 90	27,914 14	42,055 01
Del Norte	166,159 00	220,131 00	386,290 00	4,364 96	8,885 15
El Dorado	1,870,065 00	1,681,373 00	3,551,438 00	40,131 20	72,804 47
Fresno	227,166 00	611,547 00	838,713 00	9,477 44	13,000 44
Humboldt	751,400 00	953,658 00	1,705,058 00	19,267 08	22,677 30
Inyo	71,800 00	124,627 00	196,427 00	2,219 59	2,710 59
Klamath		242,100 00	242,100 00	2,735 73	5,397 95
Kern	117,600 10	702,225 33	819,825 43	9,263 99	11,465 80
Lassen	245,463 00	212,173 00	457,636 00	5,171 24	8,557 80
Lake	75,992 54	340,467 46	416,460 00	4,702 92	8,537 43
Los Angeles	1,149,267 05	1,204,125 35	2,353,392 40	26,593 21	59,305 49
Merced	302,453 00	540,959 00	843,412 00	9,530 54	17,312 61
Mendocino	514,274 27	1,330,790 00	1,845,064 27	20,849 14	32,460 41
Marin	1,585,892 00	855,122 00	2,441,014 00	27,473 44	36,318 95
Mariposa	873,309 00	542,574 00	1,415,883 00	15,999 34	26,884 91
Monterey	643,423 99	571,354 00	1,214,777 99	13,726 69	26,725 06
Mono	178,725 00	179,246 00	357,971 00	4,044 98	5,727 66
Napa	1,943,285 00	1,004,096 34	2,947,381 34	33,305 30	69,149 43

Nevada	2,751,373 00	2,420,714 00	5,172,087 00	58,397 82	42,377 15
Placer	1,710,805 00	1,981,556 21	3,692,361 21	41,723 60	52,431 53
Plumas	565,639 50	617,972 50	1,183,612 00	13,374 81	13,019 74
Sacramento	4,556,811 00	5,161,215 00	9,718,026 00	109,913 66	161,985 49
San Bernardino*			620,882 00	7,015 86	10,554 89
San Diego	138,116 34	330,207 92	468,324 26	5,292 03	6,556 54
San Joaquin	3,211,879 00	2,129,067 00	5,340,946 00	60,352 63	142,272 58
San Luis Obispo	446,233 43	345,837 92	792,071 35	8,950 39	22,435 34
Santa Clara	5,404,781 00	2,715,066 00	8,119,847 00	91,754 21	99,435 15
Santa Cruz	934,522 00	512,273 00	1,446,895 00	16,349 79	28,059 00
Santa Barbara	512,045 36	259,816 08	771,861 44	8,721 95	15,051 30
Shasta	465,084 00	663,940 11	1,129,024 11	12,747 94	18,741 79
Sierra	1,006,222 00	1,231,779 00	2,237,901 00	25,288 28	40,282 22
Siskiyou	472,375 00	1,145,447 00	1,617,822 00	18,281 36	23,781 97
San Mateo	952,471 00	362,015 00	1,314,486 00	14,973 58	13,424 11
Solano	1,751,730 00	1,296,276 15	3,048,006 15	34,442 46	77,656 17
Sonoma	3,176,697 00	2,519,174 00	5,695,871 00	64,363 25	99,677 00
Sutter	278,628 00	1,566,778 00	1,845,406 00	20,853 08	25,479 98
Stanislaus	448,770 00	582,791 00	1,031,561 00	11,657 22	18,878 43
San Francisco	53,585,421 00	42,387,049 15	95,972,470 15	1,084,488 91	1,890,657 66
Trinity	247,206 00	406,203 25	653,409 25	7,383 51	11,761 40
Tuolumne	721,882 00	738,162 50	1,460,044 50	16,498 54	54,751 66
Tulare	448,982 50	850,374 00	1,299,356 50	14,672 65	27,843 75
Tehama	179,413 00	1,040,930 00	1,220,343 00	13,789 82	21,356 00
Yolo	1,140,966 00	1,156,883 00	2,297,849 00	25,965 63	26,424 94
Yuba	1,724,517 00	1,754,503 00	3,479,020 00	39,314 90	70,962 85
Totals	$107,257,308 79	$92,490,635 88	$200,368,826 67	$2,264,167 86	$3,754,557 53

*Valuations not reported separately.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Assessed Value of Property for the year 1867, *and the amount of State and County Tax due thereon—(incomplete)*

COUNTIES.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value of Property.	State Tax due.	County Tax due.
Alpine	$234,470 00	$121,936 00	$356,406 00	$4,027 38	$8,446 82
Alameda	4,720,189 50	1,465,126 50	6,185,316 00	69,894 07	66,182 88
Amador	987,927 00	815,306 00	1,803,233 00	20,376 53	35,918 18
Butte	1,277,372 00	1,505,062 00	2,782,434 00	31,441 50	52,031 52
Calaveras	786,546 00	586,959 00	1,373,496 00	15,520 50	39,419 35
Colusa	743,969 00	1,219,829 00	1,963,798 00	22,193 91	26,511 28
Contra Costa	1,395,986 00	796,781 00	2,192,767 00	24,778 27	36,400 84
Del Norte*					
El Dorado	1,476,863 00	1,539,655 00	3,016,518 00	34,086 65	53,392 36
Fresno	192,573 00	780,540 00	973,113 00	10,996 16	16,251 04
Humboldt	734,150 00	862,425 00	1,596,575 00	18,041 30	22,020 42
Inyo*					
Klamath			353,614 26	3,995 83	6,612 58
Kern	133,152 00	931,964 49	1,065,116 49	12,035 79	14,378 95
Lassen	225,185 00	260,407 00	485,592 00	5,487 20	9,954 63
Lake	187,564 53	298,774 61	486,339 14	5,495 60	9,969 95
Los Angeles	1,142,830 00	1,139,221 00	2,282,051 00	25,787 17	54,084 61
Merced	340,062 00	827,085 00	1,167,147 00	13,188 85	23,342 94
Mendocino	616,106 25	1,355,969 00	1,972,075 25	22,284 45	36,813 71
Marin	1,529,964 60	790,109 00	2,320,073 00	26,216 73	31,785 00
Mariposa	751,535 00	419,069 60	1,170,595 00	13,227 70	23,060 72
Monterey	738,767 51	671,096 60	1,409,864 11	15,931 38	28,479 29
Mono	127,085 00	132,580 00	259,665 00	2,934 20	4,154 44
Napa	2,143,294 00	1,024,688 00	3,167,982 00	35,798 10	72,181 50

Nevada	2,216,230 00	1,839,787 00	4,056,017 00	45,832 97	25,429 66
Placer	2,110,200 00	1,996,482 00	4,106,682 00	46,405 50	45,994 84
Plumas	561,499 00	706,386 80	1,267,885 80	14,327 10	13,566 35
Sacramento	4,437,324 00	5,036,875 00	9,474,199 00	107,058 32	
San Bernardino*					
Stanislaus	526,607 00	635,307 00	1,161,914 00	13,129 60	20,217 45
San Francisco	57,882,113 00	51,152,613 88	109,034,726 88	1,232,092 40	2,038,949 39
San Diego	133,776 76	406,048 70	539,825 46	6,100 00	7,287 64
San Joaquin	3,129,171 00	1,895,634 00	5,024,865 00	56,784 50	91,088 94
San Luis Obispo	149,643 30	311,121 25	460,764 55	5,206 70	13,223 95
Santa Clara	6,286,588 00	2,978,463 00	9,265,051 00	104,595 01	136,336 81
Santa Cruz	1,367,978 00	788,776 00	2,156,754 00	24,771 25	36,664 80
Santa Barbara*					
Shasta	372,035 00	650,317 90	1,022,352 90	11,532 60	17,073 30
San Mateo	940,421 00	397,300 00	1,337,721 00	15,116 22	12,736 50
Sierra	628,962 00	1,010,134 00	1,639,096 00	18,521 66	29,503 72
Siskiyou	277,845 00	721,500 00	999,345 00	11,292 54	12,691 68
Solano	2,501,143 39	1,553,070 28	4,054,213 67	45,812 60	90,003 54
Sonoma	3,165,362 00	2,295,905 00	5,461,267 00	61,712 23	78,096 11
Sutter	306,585 00	1,250,899 00	1,557,484 00	17,599 50	21,337 53
Trinity	195,044 00	309,776 50	504,820 50	5,704 40	9,086 80
Tuolumne	613,730 00	660,325 00	1,274,055 00	14,396 80	46,757 81
Tulare	388,081 00	1,116,372 00	1,504,453 00	17,000 30	29,639 33
Tehama	329,934 00	1,227,991 00	1,557,925 00	17,604 60	26,796 31
Yolo	1,216,331 00	1,365,617 00	2,581,948 00	29,176 00	34,856 26
Yuba	1,363,145 00	1,675,880 00	3,039,025 00	34,341 00	62,908 39
Totals	$111,585,339 24	$99,527,147 51	$211,466,101 01	$2,389,850 07	$3,571,640 12

* No report received.

[V] STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the several Funds during the Seventeenth Fiscal Year.

Dr. GENERAL FUND.

June 30, 1866	To amount warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$920,190 72
	To amount transferred to School Fund	7,280 69
	To amount transferred to Swamp Land Fund	57,079 88
	To amount transferred to Library Fund	600 00
	To amount transferred to Soldiers' Relief Fund	350,000 00
		$1,335,151 29
July 1, 1866	To balance	$70,908 78

Dr. SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants to Co. Treasurers on orders, etc.	$198,616 26
	To certificates transfer land locations	3,624 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	36,026 50
		$238,266 76

[V] STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the several Funds during the Seventeenth Fiscal Year.

GENERAL FUND. Cr.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$153.852 38
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year	1,104,799 09
	By amount transferred from Federal Tax Fund	308 25
	By amount transferred from Pacific Railroad Fund	4,723 66
	By amount transferred from Line Officers' Fund	559 13
July 1, 1866	By balance	70,908 78
		$1.335.151 29

SCHOOL FUND. Cr.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$32,498 50
June 30, 1866	By interest on bonds due January 1, 1865	15,120 00
	By interest on bonds due July 1, 1865	17,675 00
	By General Fund—interest on unfunded debt	6,194 99
	By General Fund—interest on unfunded debt	1,085 70
	By interest on bonds due January 1, 1866	23,765 00
	By County Treasurers' payments to date	141,927 57
		$238.266 76
July 1, 1866	By balance	$36,026 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year for payment of interest	$255,815 00
	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year for redemption of bonds	154,727 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	143,329 07
		$ 53,871 07

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year for payment of interest	$23,795 00
	To balance in Fund	7,369 74
		$31,164 74

DR. STATE CAPITOL FUND.

July 1, 1865	To balance	$8,747 96
June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	126,995 81
		$135,743 77
July 1, 1866	To balance	$25,810 88

STATEMENT Continued.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$135,716 99
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year....	418,154 08
		$553,871 07
July 1, 1866	By balance	$143,329 07

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$13,729 12
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year.....	17,435 62
		$31,164 74
July 1, 1866	By balance in Fund	$7,369 74

STATE CAPITOL FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	$109,932 89
July 1, 1866	By balance	25,810 88
		$135,743 77

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

June 31, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$3,418 54
July 1, 1866	To balance	75 50
		$3,494 04

DR. SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year for payment of interest	$63,688 25
July 1, 1866	To balance	6,283 84
		$69,972 09

DR. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

July 30, 1866	To warrants issued for payment of interest	$188,831 17
July 1, 1866	To balance	33,962 88
		$222,794 05

STATEMENT—Continued.

INSANE ASYLUM FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$687 20
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year....	2,806 84
		$3.494 04
July 1, 1866	By Balance	$75 50

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$14,424 40
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	55,547 69
		$69.972 09
July 1, 1866	By balance	$6,283 84

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$56,409 63
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	166,384 42
		$222.794 05
1, 1866	By balance	$33,962 88

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year, for payment of interest on bonds.....	$105.000 00
	To amount transferred to General Fund	4.723 66
July 1, 1866	To balance.....	52,590 00
		$162,223 66

DR. STATE PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year.....	$2,953 80
July 1, 1866	To balance.....	102 62
		$3,056 42

DR. LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1866	To amount transferred to Line Officers' Fund	$21,341 56
	To amount transferred to General Fund.....	559 13
		$21.900 69

STATEMENT—Continued.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$51,328 57
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	110,895 09
		$162,223 66
July 1, 1866	By balance	$52,500 00

STATE PRISON FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$499 96
	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	2,556 46
		$3,056 42
July 1, 1866	By balance	$102 62

LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$8,037 76
June 30, 1865	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	13,862 93
		$21,900 69

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. MILITARY FUND.

July 1, 1865	To balance	$61,518 72
June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	26,523 99
		$88,042 71
July 1, 1866	To balance	$2,340 22

DR. STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1866	To certificates reported paid, etc	$6,626 00
	To warrant issued for purchase of bonds	24,581 25
July 1, 1866	To balance	1,394 48
		$32,601 73

DR. HOSPITAL FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$13,911 30
July 1, 1866	By balance	5,801 35
		$19,712 65

STATEMENT—Continued.

MILITARY FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	$85,702 49
July 1, 1866	By balance.....	2,340 22
		$88,042 71

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$2,367 07
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year....	30,214 66
	By amount transferred from General Fund....	20 00
		$32,601 73
July 1, 1866	By balance.....	$1,394 48

HOSPITAL FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$5,652 80
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	14,059 85
		$19,712 65
July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,801 35

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$8,567 72
	To balance	4,029 71
		$12.597 43

DR. SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

July 1, 1865	To balance	$386,178 63
June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	462,596 37
		$848.775 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	$200,000 00

DR. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

July 1, 1865	To balance	$236,040 00
June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	402,706 87
		$638.746 87
July 1, 1866	To balance	$428,816 87

STATEMENT—Continued.

LIBRARY FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$7,920 58
June 20, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	4,076 85
	By amount transferred from General Fund...	600 00
		$12,597 43
July 1, 1866	By balance	$4,029 71

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By amount received from sale of bonds.....	$298,775 00
	By amount transferred from General Fund...	350,000 00
July 1, 1866	By balance	200,000 00
		$848,775 00

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By sale of bonds	$209,720 00
	By cancellation of warrants	210 00
July 1, 1866	By balance	428,816 87
		$638,746 87

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

July 1, 1865	To balance	$500 00
June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	19,604 45
July 1, 1866	To balance	1,237 11
		$21,341 56

DR. SEMINARY FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrant issued for purchase of bonds	$4,312 50
July 1, 1866	To balance	700 20
		$5,012 70

DR. PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

July 1, 1866	To balance	$932 34
		$932 34

STATEMENT—Continued.

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

CR.

June 30, 1866	By Line Officers' Interest Fund	$21,341 56
		$21,341 56
July 1, 1866	By balance	$1,237 11

SEMINARY FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$566 05
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year	4,446 65
		$5,012 70
July 1, 1866	By balance	$700 20

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$574 29
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year	358 05
		$932 34
July 1, 1866	By balance	$932 34

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. FEDERAL TAX FUND.

June 30, 1866	To transfer to General Fund.....	$308 25
		$308 25

DR. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

June 30, 1866	To Samuel Fellows' heirs.....	$118 34
July 1, 1866	To balance	3,860 84
		$3,979 18

DR. WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

June 30, 1866	To Hartshorn and Minturn.....	$27,538 50
July 1, 1866	To balance.....	24,548 92
		$52,087 42

STATEMENT—Continued.

FEDERAL TAX FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$261 75
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	46 50
		$308 25

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$2,409 41
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	1,569 77
		$3,979 18
July 1, 1866	By balance	$3,860 84

WHARF AND DOCK FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$29,590 02
June 30, 1866	By State Harbor Commissioners	22,497 42
		$52,087 42
July 1, 1866	By balance	$24,548 92

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

June 30, 1866	To Thaddeus R. Brooks	$2,500 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	109,284 32
		$111,784 32

DR. SWAMP LAND FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$18,795 80
	To amount transferred to District No. 41 Fund	2,620 20
	To amount transferred to District No. 46 Fund	2,225 84
	To amount transferred to District No. 45 Fund	5,505 80
	To amount transferred to District No. 49 Fund	1,022 41
	To amount transferred to District No. 51 Fund	420 40
	To amount transferred to District No. 1 Fund	259 20
	To amount transferred to Capitol Fund	40,000 00
	To certificates of transfer surrendered by County Treasurers	523 08
July 1, 1866	To balance	82,171 68
		$153,544 41

STATEMENT—Continued.

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By State Harbor Commissioners	$111,784 32
		$111,784 32
July 1, 1866	By balance	$109,284 32

SWAMP LAND FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$61,678 89
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year	34,755 24
	By amount transferred from General Fund	57,079 88
	By amount transferred from District No. 51 Fund	30 40
		$153,544 41
July 1, 1866	By balance	$82,171 68

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$10,405 62
July 1, 1866	To balance	21,283 03
		$31,688 65

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$23,276 69
July 1, 1866	To balance	19 60
		$23,287 29

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$266 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	8,281 95
		$8,547 95

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$31,688 65
		$31,688 65
July 1, 1866	By balance	$21,283 03

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$23,287 29
		$23,287 29
July 1, 1866	By balance	$19 60

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$8,547 95
		$8,547 95
July 1, 1866	By balance	$8,281 95

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 5 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$8,247 21
July 1, 1866	To balance	483 57
		$8,730 78

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$6,231 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	23 70
		$6,254 70

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$192 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	6,698 73
		$6,890 73

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 5 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$8,730 78
		$8,730 78
July 1, 1866	By balance	$483 57

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$6,254 70
		$6,254 70
July 1, 1866	By balance	$23 70

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$6,890 73
		$6,890 73
July 1, 1866	By balance	$6,698 73

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$7,723 29
July 1, 1866	To balance	32,624 56
		$40,347 85

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$2,032 15
July 1, 1866	To balance	936 43
		$2,968 58

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT NO. 18 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$17,667 03
July 1, 1866	To balance	111,108 63
		$128,775 66

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$40,347 85
		$40,347 85
July 1, 1866	By balance	$32,624 56

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$2,968 58
		$2.968 58
1, 1866	By balance	$936 43

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT NO. 18 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$128,775 66
		$128,775 66
July 1, 1866	By balance	$111,108 63

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$4,250 55
July 1, 1866	To balance	5,672 19
		$9,922 74

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To Thomas W. Reece	$45 00
July 1, 1866	To balance	473 23
		$518 23

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$6,700 78
July 1, 1866	To balance	5,680 70
		$12,381 48

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$9,922 74
		$9,922 74
July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,672 19

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$426 07
June 30, 1866	By receipts during seventeenth fiscal year...	92 16
		$518 23
July 1, 1866	By balance	$473 23

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By Swamp Land Fund	$2,620 20
	By amount due for lands sold	5,314 20
	By acres unsold	1,199 66
	By assets, Solano County	3,247 42
		$12,381 48
July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,680 70

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$1,955 20
July 1, 1866	To balance	3,550 60
		$5,505 80

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$1,671 06
July 1, 1866	To balance	5,761 85
		$7,432 91

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$162 32
July 1, 1866	To balance	1,032 12
		$1,194 44

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By Swamp Land Fund	$5,505 80
		$5,505 80
July 1, 1866	By balance	$3,550 60

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By Swamp Land Fund	$2,225 84
	By sundry assets	5,207 07
		$7,432 91
July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,761 85

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By Swamp Land Fund	$1,022 41
	By Sacramento County Treasurer	172 03
		$1,194 44
July 1, 1866	By balance	$1,032 12

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$386 32
July 1, 1866	To balance	34 08
		$420 40

DR. FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

June 30, 1866	To warrants issued during seventeenth fiscal year	$2,285 79
July 1, 1866	To balance	26,050 29
		$28,336 08

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By Swamp Land Fund	$420 40
		$420 40
July 1, 1866	By balance	$34 08

FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES. CR.

July 1, 1865	By balance	$28,336 08
		$28,336 08
July 1, 1866	By balance	$26,050 29

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the several Funds during the Eighteenth Fiscal Year.

DR. GENERAL FUND.

July 1, 1866	To balance	$70,908 78
June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	637,857 46
	To transfer to Soldiers' Relief Fund	200,000 00
		$908,766 24
July 1, 186	To balance	$19,154 31

DR. SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1867	To amount warrants to County Treasurers on orders, etc.	$230,473 51
	To certificates transfer land locations	167 93
	To warrants "California Teacher"	2,781 00
	To error of interest in Soldiers' Relief Bonds due January 1st, 1865	1,820 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	$56,196 09
		$291,438 53

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the several Funds during the Eighteenth Fiscal Year.

GENERAL FUND.

Cr.

June 30, 1867	By transfer from State Prison Fund	$102 62
	By transfer from Legislative Fund	121 37
	By transfer from Pacific Railroad Fund	20,000 00
	By transfer from Line Officers' Interest Fund	12,161 34
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	857,226 60
July 1, 1867	By balance	19,154 31
		$908,766 24

SCHOOL FUND.

Cr.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$36,026 50
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	255,412 03
		$291,438 53
July 1, 1867	By balance	$56,196 09

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year for payment of interest	$366,412 08
	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year for redemption of bonds	245,216 87
July 1, 1867	To balance	10,770 47
		$622,399 42

DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year for payment of interest	$19,320 00
	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year for redemption of bonds	9,897 70
		$29,217 70
July 1, 1867	To balance	$1,904 83

DR. STATE CAPITOL FUND.

July 1, 1866	To balance	$25,810 88
June 30, 1867	To transfer to Swamp Land Fund	40,000 00
	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	89,249 29
July 1, 1867	To balance	731 83
		$155,792 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$143,329 07
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	479,070 35
		$622,399 42
July 1, 1867	By balance	$10,770 47

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$7,369 74
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	19,943 13
July 1, 1867	By balance	1,904 83
		$29,217 70

STATE CAPITOL FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	$155,792 00
		$155,792 00
July 1, 1867	By balance	$731 83

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. MILITARY FUND.

July 1, 1866	To balance	$2,340 22
June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	86,553 98
		$88,894 20
July 1, 1867	To balance	$1,238 32

DR. SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued for payment of interest..	$54,162 50
	To warrants issued for redemption of bonds..	10,296 87
July 1, 1867	To balance	5,631 95
		$70.091 32

DR. PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued for payment of interest on bonds	$157,500 00
	To transfer to General Fund	20,000 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	2,693 54
		$180,193 54

STATEMENT—Continued.

MILITARY FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By cancellation of warrants	$125 00
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	87,530 88
July 1, 1867	By balance	1,238 32
		$88,894 20

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$6,283 84
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	63,807 48
		$70,091 32
July 1, 1867	By balance	$5,631 95

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$52,500 00
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	127,693 54
		$180,193 54
July 1, 1867	By balance	$2,693 54

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year for payment of interest	$65,648 68
	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year for redemption of bonds	152,000 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	7,805 01
		$225,453 69

DR. LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND.

June 30, 1867	To transfer to Line Officers' Fund	$3,103 45
	To transfer to General Fund	12,161 34
July 1, 1867	To balance	50 72
		$15,315 51

DR. INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$45,437 35
July 1, 1867	To balance	416 10
		$45,853 45

STATEMENT—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$33,962 88
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	191,490 81
		$225,453 69
July 1, 1867	By balance	$7,805 01

LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND. CR.

June 30, 1866	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	$15,315 51
		$15,315 51
July 1, 1867	By balance	$50 72

INSANE ASYLUM FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$75 50
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	45,777 95
		$45,853 45
July 1, 1867	By balance	$416 10

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1857	To certificates transfer land locations	$470 00
	To purchase of bonds	13,593 50
July 1, 1867	To balance	3,155 99
		$17,219 49

DR. HOSPITAL FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$14,061 45
July 1, 1867	To balance	5,357 00
		$19,418 45

DR. STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$5,678 35
July 1, 1867	To balance	2,222 06
		$7,900 41

STATEMENT—Continued.

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$1,394 48
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	15,825 01
		$17,219 49
July 1, 1867	By balance	$3,155 99

HOSPITAL FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,801 35
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	13,617 10
		$19,418 45
July 1, 1867	By balance	$5,357 00

STATE LIBRARY FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$4,029 71
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	3,870 70
		$7,900 41
July 1, 1867	By balance	$2,222 06

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SEMINARY FUND.

June 30, 1867	To purchase of bonds	$4,132 25
	To certificates of transfer of land locations	504 00
	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	522 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	147 68
		$5,305 93

DR. PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$1,068 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	2 59
		$1,070 59

DR. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS' FUND.

June 30, 1867	To James Logan's agent	$600 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	3,260 84
		$3,860 84

STATEMENT—Continued.

SEMINARY FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$700 20
June 30, 1867	By interest on bonds	1,260 00
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	3,345 73
		$5,305 93
July 1, 1867	By balance	$147 68

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$932 34
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	138 25
		$1,070 59
July 1, 1867	By balance	$2 59

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS' FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$3,860 84
		$3,860 84
July 1, 1867	By balance	$3,260 84

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

July 1, 1866	To balance..	$428,816 87
June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year.....	599,731 08
July 1, 1867	To balance.....	172 05
		$1,028,720 00

DR. LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year.....	$2,502 17
July 1, 1867	To balance.....	1,838 39
		$4,340 56

DR. STATE PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1867	To transfer to General Fund.....	$102 62
		$102 62

STATEMENT—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By sale of bonds	$1,028,720 00
		$1,028,720 00
July 1, 1867	By balance	$172 05

LINE OFFICERS' FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$1,237 11
June 30, 1867	By transfer from Line Officers' Interest Fund	3,103 45
		$4,340 56
July 1, 1867	By balance	$1,838 39

STATE PRISON FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$102 62
		$102 62

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

July 1, 1866	To balance..	$428,816 87
June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year.....	599,731 08
July 1, 1867	To balance.....	172 05
		$1,028,720 00

DR. LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year.....	$2,502 17
July 1, 1867	To balance.....	1,838 39
		$4,340 56

DR. STATE PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1867	To transfer to General Fund.....	$102 62
		$102 62

STATEMENT—Continued.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By sale of bonds	$1,028,720 00
		$1,028,720 00
July 1, 1867	By balance	$172 05

LINE OFFICERS' FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$1,237 11
June 30, 1867	By transfer from Line Officers' Interest Fund	3,103 45
		$4,340 56
July 1, 1867	By balance	$1,838 39

STATE PRISON FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$102 62
		$102 62

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND FUND.

June 30, 1867	To certificates of transfer surrendered by County Treasurers	$252 34
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 16 Fund	1,440 00
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 64 Fund	2,132 80
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 42 Fund	20 00
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 56 Fund	1,509 91
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 3 Fund	5,482 11
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 53 Fund	1,949 83
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 62 Fund	1,190 35
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 63 Fund	380 80
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 46 Fund	679 92
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 57 Fund	2,001 93
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 58 Fund	809 30
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 59 Fund	1,990 01
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 60 Fund	4,682 61
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 61 Fund	711 08
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 31 Fund	2,185 30
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 55 Fund	196 60
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 65 Fund	474 10
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 66 Fund	2,398 71
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 50 Fund	2,475 34
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 54 Fund	3,141 77
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 48 Fund	3,870 24
	To transfer to Swamp Land District No. 6 Fund	1,400 88
	To warrants issued during 18th fiscal year...	906 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	108,399 64
		$150,681 57

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$82,171 68
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	28,509 89
	By transfer from State Capitol Fund	40,000 00
		$150,681 57
July 1, 1867	By balance	$108,399 64

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$1,867 82
July 1, 1867	To balance	19,415 21
		$21,283 03

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To G. L. Johnson	$25 00
		$25 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	$5 40

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$915 25
July 1, 1867	To balance	5,020 42
		$5,935 67

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$21,283 03
		$21,283 03
July 1, 1867	By balance	$19,415 21

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$19 60
July 1, 1867	By balance	5 40
		$25 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3 FUND. CR

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$5,482 11
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	453 56
		$5,935 67
July 1, 1867	By balance	$5,020 42

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$461 75
July 1, 1867	To balance	7,820 20
		$8,281 95

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 5 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$483 57
		$483 57

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance	$1,400 88
		$1,400 88

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance	$23 70
		$23 70

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$8,281 95
		$8,281 95
July 1, 1867	By balance	$7,820 20

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 5 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$483 57
		$483 57

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$1,400 88
		$1,400 88
July 1, 1867	By balance	$1,400 88

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$23 70
		$23 70
July 1, 1867	By balance	$23 70

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$152 25
July 1, 1867	To balance	6,546 48
		$6,698 73

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$18,118 37
July 1, 1867	To balance	14,506 19
		$32,624 56

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$1,345 55
		$1,345 55
July 1, 1867	To balance	$409 12

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$6,698 73
		$6,698 73
July 1, 1867	By balance	$6,546 48

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$32,624 56
		$32,624 56
July 1, 1867	By balance	$14,506 19

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$936 43
July 1, 1867	By balance	409 12
		$1,345 55

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$24,218 10
July 1, 1867	To balance	86,890 53
		$111,108 63

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$241 50
July 1, 1867	To balance	2,503 79
		$2,745 29

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$3,478 33
July 1, 1867	To balance	2,193 86
		$5,672 19

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$111,108 63
		$111,108 63
July 1, 1867	By balance	$86,890 53

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31 FUND. DR

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$2,185 30
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	559 99
		$2,745 29
July 1, 1867	By balance	$2,503 79

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,672 19
		$5,672 19
July 1, 1867	By balance	$2,193 86

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$157 75
July 1, 1867	To balance	438 36
		$596 11

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance	$5,680 70
		$5,680 70

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 42 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To G. L. Johnson	$20 00
		$20 00

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$2,313 65
July 1, 1867	To balance	1,236 95
		$3,550 60

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$381 07
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	215 04
		$596 11
July 1, 1867	By balance	$438 36

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,680 70
		$5,680 70
July 1, 1867	By balance	$5,680 70

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 42 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$20 00
		$20 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$3,550 60
		$3,550 60
July 1, 1867	By balance	$1,236 95

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$4,233 09
July 1, 1867	To balance	3,820 10
		$8,053 19

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance	$3,870 24
		$3,870 24

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$771 25
July 1, 1867	To balance	352 03
		$1,123 28

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$5,761 85
June 30, 1867	By transfer from Swamp Land Fund	679 92
	By amount for lands unpaid, (extension)	1,611 42
		$8,053 19
July 1, 1867	By balance	$3,820 10

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$3,870 24
		$3,870 24
July 1, 1867	By balance	$3,870 24

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$860 09
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	263 19
		$1,123 28
July 1, 1867	By balance	$352 03

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$351 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	2,334 13
		$2,685 13

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance	$34 08
		$34 08

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$740 62
July 1, 1867	To balance	1,209 21
		$1,949 83

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$2,475 34
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	209 79
		$2,685 13
July 1, 1867	By balance	$2,334 13

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$34 08
		$34 08
July 1, 1867	By balance	$34 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53 FUND. CR.

une 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$1,949 83
		$1,949 83
uly 1, 1867	By balance	$1,209 21

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$468 50
July 1, 1867	To balance	3,143 03
		$3,611 53

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$43 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	176 43
		$219 43

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$584 25
July 1, 1867	To balance	942 09
		$1,526 34

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund.....	$3,141 77
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year.....	469 76
		$3,611 53
July 1, 1867	By balance.....	$3,143 03

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund.....	$196 60
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year.....	22 83
		$219 43
July 1, 1867	By balance.....	$176 43

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund.....	$1,509 91
	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year.....	16 43
		$1,526 34
July 1, 1867	By balance	$942 09

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	858 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	1,143 93
		$2,001 93

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$169 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	640 30
		$809 30

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$4,262 85
July 1, 1867	To balance	411 51
		$4,674 36

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$2,001 93
		$2.001 93
July 1, 1867	By balance	$1,143 93

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$809 30
		$809 30
July 1, 1867	By balance	$640 30

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$1,990 01
	By amount due for lands sold	1,368 55
	By amount due lands sold, (extension)	595 20
	By acres unsold, (320)	320 00
	By net proceeds of tax levied	400 60
		$4,674 36
July 1, 1867	By balance	$411 51

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$577 87
July 1, 1867	To balance	4,104 74
		$4,682 61

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$186 50
July 1, 1867	To balance	524 58
		$711 08

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$243 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	947 35
		$1,190 35

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$4,682 61
		$4,682 61
July 1, 1867	By balance	$4,104 74

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$711 08
		$711 08
July 1, 1867	By balance	$524 58

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$1,190 35
		$1,190 35
July 1, 1867	By balance	$947 35

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$151 25
July 1, 1867	To balance	229 55
		$380 80

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$2,132 80
July 1, 1867	To balance	430 08
		$2.562 88

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 65 FUND.

July 1, 1867	To balance	$474 10
		$474 10

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$380 80
		$380 80
July 1, 1867	By balance	$229 55

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64 FUND. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$2,132 80
June 30, 1867	By receipts during eighteenth fiscal year	430 08
		$2,562 88
July 1, 1867	By balance	$430 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 65 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund	$474 10
		$474 10
July 1, 1867	By balance	$474 10

STATEMENT—Continued.

DR. SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66 FUND.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$232 00
July 1, 1867	To balance	2,166 71
		$2,398 71

DR. FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

June 30, 1867	To warrants issued during eighteenth fiscal year	$3,452 43
July 1, 1867	To balance	22,597 86
		$26,050 29

STATEMENT—Continued.

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66 FUND. CR.

June 30, 1867	By Swamp Land Fund.....	$2,398 71
		$2,398 71
July 1, 1867	By balance.....	$2,166 71

FUND (U. S. CURRENCY) FOR PAYMENT OF AUDITED WAR BONDS AND CERTIFICATES. CR.

July 1, 1866	By balance	$26,050 29
		$26,050 29
July 1, 1867	By balance	$22,597 86

[VI] STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS IN STATE STAMPS,

From July 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1866.

Where Sold.	Amounts.
Office of State Controller	$137,950 89
Treasurer of San Francisco	62,826 92
Stamp Inspectors	1,190 00
Total revenue from stamps	$201,967 81

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS IN STATE STAMPS,

From July 1st, 1866, to June 30th, 1867.

Where Sold.	Amounts.
Office of State Controller	$111,307 38
Treasurer of San Francisco	63,135 53
Stamp Inspectors	746 00
Total revenue from stamps	$175,188 91

[VII] STATEMENT OF FUNDED DEBTS,

Seventeenth Fiscal Year.

FUNDED DEBT OF 1857.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1865..	$3,727,500 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed April 16, 1866..	172,000 00	
Balance	$3,555,500 00	
Bonds redeemed April 16, 1866, placed in custody of State Treasurer to credit of School Fund	31,000 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1866		$3,586,500 00
FUNDED DEBT OF 1860.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1865..	$198,500 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed April 16, 1866..	11,000 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1866		187,500 00
SOLDIERS' RELIEF BONDS.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1865..	$213,500 00	
Amount of bonds issued November 6, 1865..	351,500 00	
Total	$565,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed January 6, 1866	45,000 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1866		520,000 00
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BONDS.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1865	$45,000 00	
Amount of bonds issued July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	235,000 00	
Total	$280,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed, July, 1865, and January, 1866	184,000 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1866		96,000 00
Total amount of funded debt, July 1, 1866		$4,390,000 00

STATEMENT OF FUNDED DEBTS,

Eighteenth Fiscal Year.

Funded Debt of 1857.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1866	$3,586,500 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed April 18, 1867	272,500 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1867		$3,314,000 00
Funded Debt of 1860.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1866	$187,500 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed April 18, 1867	10,500 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1867		177,000 00
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1866	$520,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed January 12, 1867	12,500 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1867		507,500 00
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.		
Amount of bonds outstanding July 1, 1866	$96,000 00	
Amount of bonds issued during the year	1,169,000 00	
Total	$1,265,000 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed during the year	152,000 00	
Bonds outstanding July 1, 1867		1,113,000 00
Total amount of funded debt, July 1, 1867		$5,111,500 00

Note.—On the 15th day of July, 1867, there was a further issue of $15,000 Soldiers' Bounty Bonds, making the total funded debt $5,126,500 on the first day of November, 1867.

[VIII] ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS

For Twentieth Fiscal Year.

From property tax (ninety-nine cents on each $100)	$1,584,000 00
From State poll tax	91,000 00
From foreign miners' licenses	75,000 00
From State and county licenses	33,000 00
From premium of insurance	17,500 00
From stamp tax	200,000 00
From swamp and overflowed lands	50,000 00
From State school lands—principal	12,000 00
From State school lands—interest	32,000 00
From public building lands	150 00
From seminary lands—principal	1,400 00
From seminary lands—interest	1,050 00
From interest on $742,000 bonds of School Fund	51,940 00
From interest on $20,000 bonds of Seminary Fund	1,400 00
From commutation tax	12,000 00
From fees from Secretary of State	6,000 00
From wharves and docks in San Francisco	220,000 00
From fees from Register of State Land Office	1,000 00
From sales of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	5,000 00
Estimate of total receipts	$2,394,440 00

NOTE.—The estimate of receipts for the twenty-first fiscal year will be the same as the above.

[IX] ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

For Twentieth Fiscal Year.

For salary of Governor	$7,000 00
For salary of Secretary of State	4,000 00
For salary of Controller	4,000 00
For salary of Treasurer	4,000 00
For salary of Attorney-General	4,000 00
For salary of Surveyor-General	2,000 00
For salary of Register of the State Land Office	2,000 00
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,000 00
For salary of Adjutant-General	3,000 00
For salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court	30,000 00
For salary of Reporter of the Supreme Court	4,000 00
For salary of Secretary to Supreme Court	1,800 00
For salary of Clerk of Supreme Court	4,000 00
For salary of Bailiff to Supreme Court	1,200 00
For salary of State Librarian	2,500 00
For salary of Deputy State Librarian	1,800 00
For salaries of District Judges	70,000 00
For salary of resident Physician of Insane Asylum	3,500 00
For salary of Assistant Physician of Insane Asylum	2,500 00
For salary of Private Secretary to Governor	2,400 00
For Clerk in Governor's office	1,800 00
For Porter in Governor's office	300 00
For special contingent for Governor	5,000 00
For rent of Governor's office	900 00
For postage and expressage in Governor's office	500 00
For Clerks in office of Secretary of State	6,000 00
For Porter to Secretary of State	300 00
For postage in office of Secretary of State	600 00
For contingent expenses in office of Secretary of State	150 00
For transportation of books and documents	1,300 00
For Deputy Controller	1,800 00
For Clerks in Controller's office	8,900 00
For pay of Porter to Controller	300 00
For postage and expressage in Controller's office	1,500 00
For contingent expenses of Controller	150 00
For Clerks to State Treasurer	3,600 00
For Watchman in State Treasury	1,200 00
For pay of Porter in State Treasurer's office	200 00
For postage and contingent expenses of State Treasurer	200 00
For posting and cancelling coupons	150 00
For Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,800 00
For rent of office for Superintendent of Public Instruction	600 00
For postage and expressage for Superintendent of Public Instruction	800 00
For contingent expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction	200 00
Carried forward	$192,950 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	$192,950 00
For travelling expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,000 00
For Clerks and Draughtsman in office of Surveyor-General	6,000 00
For rent of office of Surveyor-General	660 00
For Porter to Surveyor-General and Register of Land Office	300 00
For postage to Surveyor-General and Register of Land Office	500 00
For contingents to Surveyor-General and Register of Land Office	150 00
For rent of Attorney-General's office	480 00
For pay of Clerk, etc., to Attorney-General	1,800 00
For salary of Assistant Adjutant-General	2,000 00
For rent of office of Adjutant-General	600 00
For pay of Porter in office of Adjutant-General	200 00
For postage and expressage in office of Adjutant-General	500 00
For contingent expenses of Adjutant-General	200 00
For rent of Supreme Court Rooms	3,000 00
For three volumes of Supreme Court Reports	6,000 00
For rent of State House	5,000 00
For rent of State Library Rooms	1,900 00
For Porter in State Library	300 00
For postage and expressage for State Library	200 00
For rent of State Arsenal	600 00
For cleaning, repairing, and transportation of arms	2,000 00
For support of State Reform School	10,000 00
For support of State Normal School	8,000 00
For expenses of Geological Survey	15,000 00
For support of State Insane Asylum	120,000 00
For support of State Prison	50,000 00
For transportation of prisoners	15,000 00
For printing, paper, and official advertising	40,000 00
For support of charitable institutions	20,500 00
For relief of General John A. Sutter	3,000 00
For miscellaneous relief purposes	3,000 00
For salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners	1,200 00
For salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors	6,000 00
For contingents, office rent, etc., for Stamp Inspectors	500 00
For Clerk to Stamp Commissioners	600 00
For education and care of deaf, dumb, and blind	25,000 00
For pay of Expert to Board of Examiners	600 00
For stationery, fuel, lights, etc	12,000 00
For prosecution of delinquents	1,000 00
For costs of suits wherein the State is a party in interest	2,000 00
For subsidy to Overland Telegraph Company	6,000 00
For encouragement of agriculture	3,000 00
For arresting criminals without the State	1,000 00
For copying and indexing laws	450 00
Carried forward	$572,190 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward		$571,190 00
For publishing reports of Geological Survey		6,000 00
For insurance of State Library		1,000 00
Total expenditures from General Fund		$579,190 00
For purchase of books for State Library	$6,000 00	
For bounties and relief to California volunteers	5,000 00	
For support of the indigent sick	12,000 00	
For reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands	50,000 00	
For wharves and docks and sea wall in San Francisco	220,000 00	
For purchase of State Bonds for School and Seminary Funds	16,000 00	
Expenditures for which there are existing appropriations		309,000 00
For payment of interest and redemption of bonds of 1857	$480,000 00	
For payment of interest and redemption of bonds of 1860	20,000 00	
For payment of interest and redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds	64,000 00	
For payment of interest and redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	192,000 00	
For construction of State Capitol	160,000 00	
For aid in construction of Central Pacific Railroad	105,000 00	
For expenses of National Guard	80,000 00	
For support of schools	257,440 00	
Expenditures for which there are appropriations and special taxes		1,358,440 00
Grand total		$2,246,630 00

NOTE.—The expenditures for the twenty-first fiscal year will be the same as for the the twentieth, with the additional expenditure of $230,000 from the General Fund to defray the expenses of the legislative session of that year.

[X] DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS

For the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Fiscal Years.

For salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors, seventeenth fiscal year	$150 00
For salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors, eighteenth fiscal year	972 08
For salaries and commissions of Stamp Inspectors, nineteenth fiscal year	1,000 00
For salary of Clerk of Supreme Court, nineteenth fiscal year	2,333 33

STATEMENT

Of Property Exempt from Taxation for the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

COUNTIES.	Public Libraries.	Hospitals.	Church Property.	Rural Cemeteries.	Public Schools.	Masonic Halls.	Odd Fellows' Halls.
Alpine							$1,000 00
Alameda			$38,150 00	$800 00	$16,050 00	$2,000 00	3,500 00
Amador			16,600 00		4,250 00	2,300 00	900 00
Butte*							
Calaveras*							
Colusa*							
Contra Costa*							
Del Norte*							
El Dorado			40,800 00	500 00	18,380 00	5,450 00	11,000 00
Fresno*							
Humboldt	$650 00		17,750 00	475 00	3,000 00	2,825 00	3,075 00
Inyo*							
Klamath			700 00				
Kern*							
Lassen					6,050 00	2,500 00	
Lake					1,400 00	600 00	
Los Angeles			10,500 00				
Merced			3,600 00		1,250 00		
Mendocino			2,450 00		1,600 00	1,250 00	
Marin			1,529 00				
Mariposa			3,000 00		3,700 00	2,000 00	1,050 00
Monterey			10,280 00		600 00		
Mono*							
Napa			13,950 00				
Nevada	1,000 00	5,000 00	34,100 00	5,000 00	13,800 00	7,500 00	16,300 00
Placer			11,450 00		1,000 00	4,200 00	7,400 00
Plumas*							

Sacramento*							
San Bernardino*							
San Diego							
San Joaquin			51,900 00	3,800 00	56,940 38	1,800 00	8,300 00
San Luis Obispo*							
Santa Clara			74,390 00				
Santa Cruz			19,767 00	1,875 00	9,470 00		
Santa Barbara.*							
Shasta	150 00					2,477 00	3,400 00
Sierra			9,200 00		2,700 00	3,000 00	4,100 00
Siskiyou							
San Mateo	350 00		5,100 00		5,900 00	1,000 00	500 00
Solano			10,445 00		3,425 00	1,600 00	525 00
Sonoma			41,100 00		49,342 00	1,900 00	
Sutter			1,350 00			400 00	
Stanislaus*							
San Francisco	51,000 00	122,670 00	959,715 00	46,850 00	†	35,850 00	30,250 00
Trinity		300 00	3,000 00			2,000 00	1,900 00
Tuolumne			9,050 00	750 00	650 00	800 00	5,592 00
Tulare			1,000 00	500 00	3,250 00		
Tehama	1,100 00		1,500 00	1,200 00	7,279 72	‡ 350 00	‡ 1,475 00
Yolo*							
Yuba			43,915 00	1,050 00		6,000 00	6,000 00
Totals	$57,250 00	$127,970 00	$1,436,291 00	$62,800 00	$210,037 10	$87,802 00	$106,267 00

* No report received.

† Included in city and county.

‡ Furniture.

COUNTIES.	Growing Crops.	Mining Claims.	U. S. Bonds.	Engine Houses and Public Charities.	Other Exemptions.	Total Exemptions.
Alpine						$1,000 00
Alameda	$713,456 00				$500 00	774,456 00
Amador						24,050 00
Butte*						
Calaveras*						
Colusa*						
Contra Costa*						
Del Norte*						
El Dorado					150 00	76,280 00
Fresno*						
Humboldt					1,400 00	29,175 00
Inyo*						
Klamath			$5,200 00			5,900 00
Kern*						
Lassen	64,277 50	$2,500 00				75,327 50
Lake						2,000 00
Los Angeles						10,500 00
Merced	204,502 00					209,352 00
Mendocino						5,300 00
Marin						1,529 00
Mariposa						9,750 00
Monterey						10,880 00
Mono*						
Napa	305,105 00					319,355 00
Nevada		1,935,000 00		$24,500 00		2,012,200 00
Placer	90,330 00		29,200 00		1,000 00	144,580 00
Plumas*						
Sacramento*						
San Bernardino*						
San Diego	19,335 00					19,335 00
San Joaquin						122,740 38
San Luis Obispo*						
Santa Clara						74,390 00
Santa Cruz				2,000 00		33,112 00

Santa Barbara*						
Shasta						6,027 00
Sierra	90,000 00	295,800 00	26,000 00			430,800 00
Siskiyou	87,520 00					87,520 00
San Mateo					300 00	13,150 00
Solano						15,995 00
Sonoma				5,300 00		97,642 00
Sutter						1,750 00
Stanislaus*						
San Francisco				111,260 00	1,659,812 00	3,020,407 00
Trinity					1,550 00	8,750 00
Tuolumne						16,842 00
Tulare						4,750 00
Tehama						12,901 72
Yolo*						
Yuba						56,965 00
Totals	$1,574,825 50	$2,233,300 00	$60,400 00	$143,060 00	$1,664,712 60	$17,764,74 60

* No report received.

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FROM

November 30th, 1865, to November 1st, 1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

General Headquarters, State of California,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, November 20th, 2867.

To His Excellency,
Fred'k F. Low,
Governor of the State of California:

Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of the law of the State, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the transactions of this Department since last report, November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, up to and including October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven:

I.

An account of all moneys received and expended since last report.

II.

An account of all ordnance and ordnance stores, Quartermaster's property, and military property of every description belonging to the State; from what source received, to whom issued, etc., and the amount thereof now on hand.

III.

A roster of the officers of the California Volunteers, with date, etc., of their muster out of service; also, the time and place of the muster out of the organizations of California Volunteers mustered out since last report.

IV.

An account of the regiments, battalions, and companies of the California State militia disbanded and mustered out under Military Law of April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, together with a roster of the National Guard of the State, as reorganized and mustered, and now in the service of the State.

I also submit a report of the condition of the Recruiting Fund of the State.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Adjutant-General of the State of California.

REPORT.

General Headquarters, State of California,
Adjutant-General's Office, Sacramento, November 20th, 1867.

To His Excellency,
Fred'k F. Low,
Governor of the State of California.

Sir:—In submitting my report of the transactions of this department since my last report, November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, I have to congratulate your Excellency and the people of California upon the patriotism and military zeal of our citizens as shown by our volunteers when in the service, in their unusual efforts, both of officers and men, to bring the various commands up to a standard of military discipline and proficiency necessary for active service in the field, and as acknowledged by the United States Government in the large proportionate number of them, (in comparison with other States,) that have been commissioned in the regular army. In the organized militia of the State, it may also be said that officers and men have vied with each other in their efforts to do their duty, and be at all times in readiness to subserve the interests of California and the nation, by furnishing a force of well drilled troops if called upon to put down rebellion or insurrection in our midst. No doubt they have thus materially aided in maintaining the integrity of our State in its loyalty to the National Government during the rebellion.

And in this connection, I should not do justice to the militia or the system, or to the facts in the case, did I not call attention to the fact that a very large proportion of the appointments were from among those who originally belonged to the State Militia, and there learned their first lessons in the duty of a soldier. In truth, I might also cite the fact that during the war of the rebellion, in almost every case where an officer who was appointed from citizen life distinguished himself as a military man, it was found that he originally belonged to some State militia; all going to prove the benefits of our militia system, and to show the wisdom and foresight of our forefathers in recognizing and urging the great importance of a well organized militia in the several States as a part of the national arm of our defence.

I am aware that there are those that have fallen into such a lax political morality as to be groping in the dark, and to forget the useful lessons of the experience of the past; who say the war is over now, and believe —or at least, argue—that everything connected with the militia, military name and organization and spirit, is the spirit of dissipation, and should be discouraged and discountenanced; in fact, that it should not be regarded as a part of the duty of an honorable or respectable man. In answer to such, I refer to the facts above alluded to, and to the words of the statesmen of the past, as incorporated in official documents and their public sayings, all going to show that THEY relied upon the strong arm of our *citizen soldiers*, the militia, as our security against domestic commotions and foreign abuses. The Constitution of the United States and of the several States provided for the organization of a State militia; our greatest statesmen have ever recommended it. Washington, in his first Annual Address to Congress, said:

"Among the interesting subjects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence of the country will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people might not only be armed, but disciplined, to which end a well digested plan is requisite."

The Articles of Confederation of the United States contained the following:

"Every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined *militia*, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces, and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equippage."

The Constitution of the United States declares and provides for "calling forth the *militia* to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" and provides for "organizing, arming, and disciplining the *militia*, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Lord Bacon has wisely said: "The principal point of greatness, in any State, is to have a race of military men." And again, in his enumeration of the elements of true greatness in a State, he says "that it consisteth also in the valor and military disposition of the people it breedeth; and in this, that they make profession of arms. In the measuring or balancing of greatness there is commonly too much ascribed to largeness of territory, to treasures, or riches, to the fruitfulness of the soil, or affluence of commodities, and to the strength of fortifications, of towns, and holds."

General Scott, the old veteran, says, in quoting and alluding to the above remarks of Lord Bacon:

"What was made evident to Bacon by the lore of ages is equally true now. If we, as a people, neglect our military resources, do not foster the military spirit of the people, but on the contrary, disregard military merit, and even neglect to honor and reward great military services rendered to the State, we cannot breed a race of military men, and are

in danger of verifying the assertion of de Tocqueville, in his 'Observations upon Democracy in America,' that 'the military career was little honored and badly followed in time of peace.' * * * * * * That 'this public disfavor is a very heavy burden which bows down all military spirit;' and that if such a people should undertake 'a war after a long peace, they would run a much greater risk than any other people of being beaten.'"

The prompt and efficient service rendered to the nation by the State of Massachusetts at the outbreak of the great rebellion, is a modern but a bright and living evidence of the great necessity and value of an organized militia. She could have never done what she did do without long preparation—preparation in time of peace; preparation at a time when none supposed there was to be war—when the great mass of the people were wild enough to believe that no war could be waged anywhere which would entangle us in its meshes. She was expending some eighty thousand dollars a year to support and keep up a well organized and armed militia force within her borders. All praise to her. California should profit by her example. The Legislature should extend its aid and so amend the present Military Law as to insure the permanent organization of the National Guard of the State, so that it shall be the pride of the State and the Nation.

I most respectfully recommend that the law be so amended that those serving in the military of the State shall be exempt from jury duty; such a provision was in the old law, and was in the original bill of the present law, but the Legislature struck it out on the ground that a large portion of the militia of the State was located in San Francisco, and that the members of the Fire Department being already exempt by law, such an exemption would be too large and an injustice to the citizens generally. Now the Fire Department of San Francisco has been disbanded, they have a paid department, and no such objection can be urged. It would not exempt, in San Francisco, more than fifteen hundred men, out of a voting population of twenty-five thousand, and without such exemption there is no motive or incentive, in these times of peace, for good men to join companies and perform the military duty that is required of them under the law.

The uniforms now in use have been in service from four to five years, and in many cases are not fit to wear or to be seen in the streets. They should be condemned and sold at public auction for what they would bring, and provision should be made for the purchase and issue of new ones.

There should also be provision made for at least a camp of instruction for the officers and First Sergeants once a year, if not for a general encampment. Provision should also be made for the payment of a salary to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Brigade. It ought not to be expected that that officer should perform the arduous duties devolving upon him by law, free of charge.

I am of the opinion that many of the companies in the interior mining towns, where the population is transient, cannot keep up their organizations under the stringent requirements of the law, and would, therefore, recommend a reduction of the number of companies allowed in the State to forty infantry, ten cavalry, and four artillery; the companies to be mustered out to be designated by the "Board of Organization" named in the present Military Law.

The California Volunteers being all mustered out of service, and nearly

all of their claims against the State having been filed and audited, and the militia having been reorganized under the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the clerical labor of this office in the future will be comparatively light. It will not be necessary to make an appropriation for more than one clerk besides the Assistant Adjutant-General. I have employed but one in this fiscal year.

The appropriation for postage, telegraphing, and expressage, has been more than sufficient, leaving a surplus on hand for the past two years. And now that the soldiers' claims are about all settled, the correspondence will be light, and no more blanks will have to be mailed to distant posts. I therefore am of the opinion that one half of the present appropriation will be ample in the future. The same may be said of the appropriation for transportation, for cleaning and repairing arms. One half of the present appropriation will be more than sufficient.

In connection with my recommendations as to changes in the present military law, I have the honor to respectfully refer you to the report of Colonel J. W. McKenzie, acting Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, so far as it relates to recommendations:

"The companies of this brigade are well armed, and as a general rule, are proficient in drill. Not having received any directions to that effect, these headquarters have not yet issued orders for the adoption of Upton's Tactics in lieu of Casey's, though many companies have already adopted the former.

"I would suggest that the adoption of Upton's Tactics be immediately directed, and that efforts be made for the issuance to this State by the General Government, in lieu of the arms now in use, the breech-loading muskets, which, I am informed, have already been furnished to the National Guard of the State of New York, and the organized militia of other States. Our forces, in the event of a riot, or if called out to aid the enforcement of the law, would offer but a weak resistance to a mob or organized party, as the latter would undoubtedly be armed with Henry's repeating rifles, which arm is now to be found in every house and cabin.

"The uniforms heretofore furnished to the companies of this brigade are so old and worn that they are no longer fit for use, and should be condemned. Several companies have refused to wear those assigned to them for the reason that they were in wretched condition when issued. Some provision must be made for properly uniforming and renewing the uniforms of the National Guard. The present uniforms have done good service for the past four years, and have fairly earned an exemption from further military duty.

"Provision should also be made for clerical force at headquarters of this brigade; in fact the Assistant Adjutant-General for this brigade should be considered in active service; devote his entire time to brigade matters, and draw from the State his pay, as provided by law for officers and troops when in active service. A larger monthly allowance should also be granted for contingent expenses and clerk hire, which latter, even though the Assistant Adjutant-General should be placed in active service, would be indispensable during at least two months in the year, when making up the muster rolls of the organized and enrolled militia, as required by law.

"Legislative aid must be invoked for the fostering of the National Guard, by creating such exemptions and privileges as will make it an

object for men of position in the community to join the service. Exemption from jury duty should be restored, and now that the number of companies is fixed for this city, will, allowing each company located here, viz: twenty, to have a membership of one hundred, would only exempt two thousand, which, out of twenty-five thousand registered voters who are subject to jury duty, is an exceedingly small percentage, and cannot be urged against the exemption. The maximum and minimum of membership of companies should also be reduced; the former to seventy-five, and the latter to thirty-five. Camps of instruction should also be had at least once a year, and a more thorough system of inspection should be provided.

"The late war proved the necessity of having a well drilled and organized militia, and the Legislature of California should not delay in enacting a law which will be instrumental in inspiring new life and interest into the National Guard, which at present, it must be confessed, is in a very normal condition.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"J. W. McKENZIE,
"Colonel commanding Second Brigade California National Guard.

"To Brigadier-General George S. Evans, Adjutant-General California, Sacramento, California."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Since my last report, November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, there has been written six hundred and thirteen official letters of sufficient importance to be copied in a letter book, and perhaps as many more of less importance that it was not thought necessary to keep copies of.

There has been issued three hundred and forty-six commissions; nineteen exempt certificates to California militia, and three hundred and sixteen certificates of service to California Volunteers in lieu of discharges lost.

There has been fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six money claims certified up to the Board of Examiners, as follows: Bounty claims, seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-two; relief claims, six thousand eight hundred and forty-one; allotments, forty-nine; State military claims, six hundred and fifty-four.

There has been, in addition, four hundred and seventy-six bounty and relief claims filed, examined, and rejected for various causes, desertion, being duplicates, forgeries, etc.

I have had books made with proper headings, and have been writing up the history of every man, alphabetically arranged, that was ever in the California Volunteers, giving his complete record—where born, when and where enlisted, who by; when and where mustered in, who by; in what company and regiment; his full description, age, height, etc., and what became of him—died, discharged, promoted, etc. according to the facts in the case. These books are of great value to the State, and as

time rolls on they will become more and more valuable. Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-two names, with the full record as above, have been written up in these books since last report.

It will be seen by the accompanying tables and recapitulations that under the Military Law of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there has been fourteen field and staff organizations, and eighty-eight company organizations mustered out of service, and their arms and accoutrements, etc., turned in.

Most of these companies were short more or less ordinance or Quartermaster property, for which they are liable on their bonds. I have in all cases furnished an itemized account of their deficiency, giving the Government price of each article, and have collected the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars from the following companies, which I have paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Military Fund, to wit:

Name of company.	Amount.
FOURTH BRIGADE.	
Sacramento Sharpshooters	$99 06
Marysville Rifles	83 00
Walnut Grove Union Guard	9 99
Sarragossa Guard	6 35
Marysville Union Guard	86 10
El Dorado Mountaineers	40 04
Hooker Guard	17 32
Lincoln and Virginia Union Guard	7 13
Union Cavalry	38 20
Ione City Guard	86 80
Pilot Hill Rangers	32 18
Sutter Creek Guard	3 01
Placerville National Guard	11 47
Banks Guard	18 00
Alleghany Guard	127 29
Alpine Rifles	47 91
Butte Mountain Rangers	88 24
Bridgeport Union Guard	90 01
City Guard, Fourth Infantry	293 04
THIRD BRIGADE.	
Mokelumne Light Dragoons	89 85
SECOND BRIGADE.	
Washington Guard	64 00
Total	$1,338 99

There is, perhaps, twice the above amount due from other companies, that can be collected by suit.

There have been reorganized and mustered in, under the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight field and staff, and seventy-seven company organizations. Two of the companies failing to keep up their

organizations according to law, have since been mustered out, leaving as the actual force of the National Guard of the State now in service, seventy-five companies, as follows: Infantry, sixty; cavalry, eleven; and artillery, four; with an aggregate number of men, rank and file, of four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and a grand aggregate, including staff, regimental, and line officers, of five thousand one hundred and ninety-three.

From my books it appears that there are only about nine hundred and forty-seven bounty claims yet to be presented for payment, as follows: Eighty-nine claims for two hundred dollars, balance bounty due on discharge; six hundred and forty-three claims for one hundred dollars each, and two hundred and fifteen claims for less amounts; making in the aggregate, claims for the sum of eighty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty dollars outstanding. Of this amount I make a rough estimate that seventy-eight thousand one hundred dollars worth are probable deserters, who have forfeited all right to the balance of bounty, leaving outstanding *valid* claims only to the amount of about ten thousand two hundred and thirty dollars to be yet certified up.

Major D. W. C. Thompson, late of the California Cavalry Battalion, has kindly furnished me with a report of the campaigns, battles, etc., of that gallant band of men during the late rebellion, together with a roster of the command, noting all changes from the time that they left the Golden Gate up to the surrender of Generals Lee and Johnson, and their final muster out at Washington at the close of the war.

These true men and patriots, being Californians that left this coast and went East to do battle for the right, and the survivors having generally returned to live among us, it certainly is right and just that their heroic deeds should be published to the credit of California and her citizens, and that their written record should be filed in the Adjutant-General's office, and become a part of the military history of our State, notwithstanding they were merged in a Massachusetts regiment and wrongfully returned as Massachusetts troops.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of his report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. EVANS,
Adjutant-General of the State of California.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

OF

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE

FOR A PORTION OF THE SEVENTEENTH, THE WHOLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH,
AND A PORTION OF THE NINETEENTH FISCAL YEARS,

Commencing November 30th, 1865, and ending October 31st, 1867.

SEVENTEENTH FISCAL YEAR.

SALARY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

December 1, 1865—Balance in fund		$1,750 00
Certified to Robert Robinson, months of December, 1865, January, February, March, and April, 1866, at $250 per month	$1,250 00	
Certified to George S. Evans, months of May and June, 1866, at $250 per month	500 00	
	$1,750 00	$1,750 00

RENT OF OFFICE.

December 1, 1865—Balance in fund		$400 00
Certified to Samuel Poorman, months of December, 1865, January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1866, at $40 per month	$280 00	
Certified to George S. Evans	100 00	
June, 30, 1865—Balance in fund	20 00	
	$400 00	$400 00

Of the above amount, one hundred dollars, (the amount certified to George S. Evans,) was paid to A. C. Sweetser for rent of State Arsenal for months of May and June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

RENT OF STATE ARSENAL.

December 1, 1865—Balance in fund		$250 00
Certified to A. C. Sweetser, months of December, 1865, January, February, March, and April, 1866, at $50 per month	$250 00	
	$250 00	$250 00

Rent for May and June, eighteen hundred aud sixiy-six, paid out of the appropriation for rent of office.

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPHING.

December 1, 1865—Balance in fund		$250 00
April 14, 1866—Certified to George Rowland, third quarter	$160 96	
June 30, 1866—Certified to George S. Evans, fourth quarter*	89 04	
	$250 00	$250 00

*Expended for postage, expressage, telegraphing, box rent, etc.

CLEANING, REPAIRING, AND TRANSPORTATION OF ARMS, ETC.

December 1, 1865—Balance in fund		$1,033 75
Certified to John Schade	$138 00	
July 1, 1866—Balance in fund	895 75	
	$1,033 75	$1,033 75

PAY OF CLERKS.

December 1, 1865—Balance in fund		$2,500 00
March 10, 1866—Deficiency bill passed, appropriated		2,850 00
Certified to Charles J. Robinson, months of December, 1865, January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1866, at $150 per month—seven months	$1,050 00	
Certified to Wm. L. Ustick, months of December, 1865, January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1866, at $150 per month—7 months	1,050 00	
Certified to T. W. Hubbard, from November 1st, 1864, to March 30th, 1866—17 months, at $150 per month	2,550 00	
Certified to A. Leonard, months of April, May, and June, 1865—3 months, at $150 per month	450 00	
Certified to M. E. Gelston, month of December, 1865	150 00	
July 1, 1866—Balance in fund	100 00	
	$5,350 00	$5,350 00

PAY OF PORTER.

December 1, 1865—Balance in fund.....		$116 67
Certified to Henry Gratton, month of December, 1865.....	$16 67	
Certified to Jesse Hackett, months of January and February, 1866.....	33 34	
Certified to William Kibbe, months of March, April, May, and June, 1866.....	66 66	
	$116 67	$116 67

EIGHTEENTH FISCAL YEAR.

SALARY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

July 1, 1866—Amount of appropriation..... ..		$3,000 00
Certified to George S. Evans, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, twelve months, at $250 per month	$3,000 00	
	$3,000 00	$3,000 00

PAY OF CLERKS.

July 1, 1866—Amount of appropriation.....		$5,500 00
Certified to Wm. L. Ustick, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, twelve months, at $166 66⅔ per month.....	$2,000 00	
Certified to Chas. J. Robinson, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, twelve months, at $150 per month.....	1,800 00	
Certified to A. Leonard, from July 1, 1866, to June 10, 1867, eleven months and ten days, at $150 per month.....	1,700 00	
	$5,500 00	$5,500 00

Salary of A. Leonard, from June 11 to June 30, 1867, certified on the Military Fund. Amount of certificate, $100.

RENT OF STATE ARSENAL.

July 1, 1866—Amount of appropriation.....		$600 00
Certified to A. C. Sweetser, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, twelve months, at $50 per month	$600 00	

Upon the organization of the National Guard of California, it became necessary to hire an extra room for the months of September, October, November, and December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in which to store arms and clothing received from disbanded companies of the State Militia. Rent for the months of September and October were paid out of the appropriation for rent of office; amount of certificate, $100. Rent for the months of November and December were certified on the Military Fund; amount of certificate, $100.

RENT OF OFFICE.

July 1, 1866—Amount of appropriation.....		$600 00
Certified to Saml. Poorman, from July 1, 1866, to April 30, 1867, ten months, at $40 per month...	$400 00	
Certified to David Kendall, months of May and June, 1867, at $45 per month.....	90 00	
Certified to George S. Evans*	100 00	
June 30, 1867—Balance in fund	10 00	
	$600 00	$600 00

* Of the above amounts, $100, (the amount certified to George S. Evans,) was paid to H. Bowman, for rent of State Armory for months of September and October, 1866.

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPHING.

July 1, 1866—Amount of appropriation.....		$600 00
February 28, 1867, certified to George Rowland...	$100 00	
June 29, 1867, certified to George S. Evans*.....	350 00	
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund..	150 00	
	$600 00	$600 00

* Expended for postage, expressage, telegraphing, box rent, etc.

PAY OF PORTER.

July 1, 1866—Amount of appropriation.....		$300 00
Certified to Wm. Kibbe, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, twelve months, at $25 per month	$300 00	
	$300 00	$300 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Amount of appropriation.....		$300 00
July 1, 1866, certified to George S. Evans*.....	$300 00	
	$300 00	$300 00

* Expended for cleaning office, purchase of brooms, brushes, buckets, etc.

CLEANING, REPAIRING, AND TRANSPORTATION OF ARMS, ETC.

July 1, 1866—Amount of appropriation		$2,000 00
Certified to Josiah Howell	$155 49	
Certified to W. L. Lawrence	21 00	
Certified to Cal. Steam Navigation Company	72 80	
Certified to John Schade	252 00	
Certified to Thos. C. May	101 87	
Certified to Wells, Fargo & Co	40 00	
Certified to Cal. Steam Navigation Company	103 75	
Certified to John Schade	166 50	
Certified to steamer Yosemite	8 60	
Certified to Thos. C. May	21 15	
Certified to J. O'Neill	43 00	
Certified to Thos. C. May	35 00	
Certified to Sacramento Valley R. R. Company	2 00	
Certified to Central Pacific Railroad Company—charges on arms	3 25	
Certified to Cal. Steam Navigation Company	234 15	
Certified to steamer Arrow	158 00	
Certified to —— Clark	68 60	
Certified to E. Tanfer	10 00	
Certified to J. Coulyer	32 50	
Certified to C. Leppin	3 50	
Certified to Adam Smith	2 50	
Certified to R. & J. Morton	20 00	
Certified to D. E. Gordon	24 00	
Certified to D. E. Gordon	33 42	
Certified to P. M. Lawlor	185 00	
Certified to steamer Capital	2 00	
Certified to Josiah Howell	24 00	
Certified to Sheldon Burton	55 50	
Certified to steamer Emma	9 00	
Certified to steamer Capital	1 00	
Certified to Thos. C. May	55 00	
Certified to steamer Capital	17 50	
Certified to James Edgar	20 00	
Certified to Henry N. Morse	8 50	
Certified to steamer Emma	5 00	
Certified to steamer Chrysopolis	2 25	
June 30, 1867—Balance in fund	2 17	
	$2,000 00	$2,000 00

EIGHTEENTH FISCAL YEAR.

PAYMENTS OF SAFE FOR ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

April 2, 1866—Amount of appropriation		$800 00
Certified to F. Tillman	$450 00	
Certified to Thos. C. May*	52 00	
Certified to Geo. S. Evans*.....	50 00	
June 30, 1867—Balance in fund	248 00	
	$800 00	$800 00

* Expended in moving safe.

NINETEENTH FISCAL YEAR.

SALARY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$3,000 00
Certified to Geo. S. Evans, months of July, August, September, and October, 1867, four months, at $250 per month	$1,000 00	
October 31, 1867—Balance in fund.....	2,000 00	
	$3,000 00	$3,000 00

PAY OF CLERKS.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$5,500 00
Certified to William L. Ustick, months of July, August, September, and October, 1867, four months, at $166 66⅔ per month	$666 67	
Certified to Chas. J. Robinson, months of July, August, September, and October, 1867, four months, at $150 per month	600 00	
October 31, 1867—Balance in Fund.....	4,233 33	
	$5,500 00	$5,500 00

RENT OF STATE ARSENAL.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$600 00
Certified to A. C. Sweetser, for months of July, August, September, and October, 1867, at $50 per month	$200 00	
October 31, 1867—Balance in fund	400 00	
	$600 00	$600 00

RENT OF OFFICE.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$600 00
Certified to David Kendall, for months of July, August, September, and October, 1867, four months, at $45 per month	$180 00	
October 31, 1867—Balance in fund	420 00	
	$600 00	$600 00

CLEANING, REPAIRING, AND TRANSPORTATION OF ARMS, ETC.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$2,000 00
Certified to A. A. Smith	$193 85	
Certified to steamer Arrow	155 00	
Certified to Wm. A. Davies	126 00	
Certified to Wm. A. Eliason	4 00	
Certified to steamer Capital	7 25	
Certified to Geo. S. Evans	12 00	
Certified to John Schade	126 00	
October 31, 1867—Balance in fund	1,375 90	
	$2,000 00	$2,000 00

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPHING.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$600 00
Certified to Geo. Rowland	$34 00	
Certified to Geo. S. Evans*	300 00	
October 31, 1867—Balance in fund	266 00	
	$600 00	$600 00

* Expended for postage, expressage, telegraphing, box rent, etc.

PAY OF PORTER.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$300 00
Certified to Wm. Kibbe, months of July, August, September, and October, 1867, at $25 per month	$100 00	
October 31, 1867—Balance in fund	200 00	
	$300 00	$300 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

July 1, 1867—Amount of appropriation		$300 00
Certified to Geo. S. Evans*	$300 00	
	$300 00	$300 00

* Expended for cleaning office, purchase of brooms, brushes, buckets, etc.

REPORT

OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

RECEIVED, ISSUED, AND REMAINING ON HAND

From November 30th, 1865, to October 31st, 1867.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, AND CLOTHING,

Received from companies mustered out of service since last report.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	Company	Regiment	Brigade	Rifle muskets and appendages	Rifles and appendages	Rifles and muskets, ass'd, with appendages	Colt's pistols and appendages	Starr's pistols and appendages	Cavalry sabres and appendages	Artillery sabres and appendages	N. C. O. swords and appendages	Cartridges	Coats	Pants	Hats	Caps	Saddles	Saddle blankets	Bridles	Halters	Martingales	Six-pounder brass guns and appendages	Twelve-p'dr brass howitzers and appendages.	Blouses
Connor Guard	...		1st				32		40				35	24	36		26		23		28			...
Washington Light Artillery	...		2d										30	30	30							1	1	...
Redwood Cavalry	...		2d				42		47				30	30	30		35	35	34		34			...
Contra Costa Guard	...		2d				44		47				25	25	25		25	25	25		25			...
Jefferson Cavalry	...		2d				46		50				38	38			40		40		40			...
Lincoln Cavalry	...		2d				50		30				19	19			35		35		35			...
Ellsworth Guard	B	1st Art	2d	40																				...
Montgomery Guard	A	2d Inf.	2d	59							4		42		34									...
McMahon Guard	B	2d Inf.	2d	48							4		42		34									...
Shields Guard	C	2d Inf.	2d	50									19											...
Wolf Tone Guard	D	2d Inf.	2d	60									9		27	9								...
Meagher Guard	E	2d Inf.	2d	49							4		6		37									...
Emmett Rifles	F	2d Inf.	2d		39								20			33								22
Sarsfield Guard	G	2d Inf.	2d	40																				...
Emmett Life Guard	H	2d Inf.	2d	49									23		21									...
Hugh O'Neill Guard	K	2d Inf.	2d	50									29		27									...
Union Guard	A	1st Art	2d			60																		...
Gilroy Guard	E	5th Inf	2d	39									56	56	52									...
Butler Guard	G	5th Inf	2d	40									39	38	38									...
Santa Clara Guard	H	5th Inf	2d	58							3													...
California Fusiliers	A	6th Inf	2d			49							39	35		35								...
Sigel Guard	B	6th Inf	2d	48									35	33		35								...

Receipt of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Clothing—Continued.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	Company	Regiment	Brigade	Rifle muskets and appendages	Rifles and appendages	Rifles and muskets, ass'd, with appendages	Colt's pistols and appendages	Starr's pistols and appendages	Cavalry sabres and appendages	Artillery sabres and appendages	N. C. O. swords and appendages	Cartridges	Coats	Pants	Hats	Caps	Saddles	Saddle Blankets	Bridles	Halters	Martingales	Six-pounder brass guns and appendages	Twelve-p'dr brass howitzers and appendages	Blouses
Ellis Guard	C	6th Inf	2d	49																				...
California Grenadiers	D	6th Inf	2d	50									42	38		47								...
Steuben Guard	E	6th Inf	2d	60									54	49		52								...
San Francisco Tiralleurs	F	6th Inf	2d	50									36	32		37								...
Germania Guard	G	6th Inf	2d	40									45	41	40									...
California Musketeers	H	6th Inf	2d	50									41	31		37								...
Tittle Zouaves	I	6th Inf	2d	60									38	40		40								...
San Francisco Yagers	K	6th Inf	2d	58									43	35		38								...
Lincoln Guard	A	2d Bat	2d	45																				...
Grant Guard	B	2d Bat	2d	40																				...
Sheridan Guard	C	2d Bat	2d	60																				...
Ellsworth Zouave Cadets	...		2d			28																		...
Mission Guard	...		2d	40																				...
Sherman Guard	D	2d Bat	2d	50																				...
Lincoln Artillery	...		2d																					...
Governor's Guard	...		2d	40																				...
Hibernia Greens	...		2d	49																				...
Johnson Guard	...		2d	50																				...
Federal Guard	...		2d																					...
Jackson Guard	...		2d																					...
Sigel Guard	...		3d	60									41	42	43									...
Tuolumne Guard	E	3d Inf.	3d	47									10	6		2								...
Jamestown Guard	D	3d Inf.	3d	50									32	30	32									...
Tuolumne Guard	C	3d Inf.	3d	30									23	21	22									...
Grant Guard	G	3d Inf.		40									46	43	46									...
Mokelumne Hill Rifles	...		3d	63									60	58	62									...
Coulterville Rifles	...		3d	30									43	43	43									...

Stockton Light Dragoons	...		3d				36		44				50	45	50									...	
Tulare Home Guard	...		3d				45		50				49	46	49				49		48			...	
Sherman Rifles	...		3d																					...	
Castoria Guard	...		3d	40																				...	
Mokelumne Light Dragoons	...		3d				48		50				47	50	50			50	50	49	50			...	
Marysville Rifles	...	4th Inf	4th	80								214	75	66	73									...	
Sacramento Sharpshooters	F	4th Inf	4th		60							345	61	61	57									...	
Washington Guard	G	4th Inf	4th	60								960	58	57	58									...	
Baker Guard	H	4th Inf	4th	50							1	778	39	39	45									...	
Forest Hill Rifles	...		4th	40								852	37	29	35									...	
Lincoln and Virginia Union Guard	...		4th	40								900												...	
Placer Cadets	...		4th	40									44	41	43									...	
El Dorado Mountaineers	...		4th	59																				...	
National Guard	...		4th	59							5		66	52	34									...	
Banks' Guard	E	2d Bat	4th		40								44	42	44									...	
Pilot Hill Rangers	...			40									41	40	42									...	
Minnesota Guard	B	2d Bat	4th	40									40	40	40									...	
Forest Rifles	C	3d Bat	4th	39								915	41	39	41									...	
Alleghany Guard	D	3d Bat	4th	38								848	46	45	46									...	
Marysville Union Guard	A	7th Inf	4th	60								1000	56	43	55							1	1	...	
Hooker Guard	B	7th Inf	4th	40								854	29	28		28								...	
Butte Mountain Rangers	...						47		49				48	46	49									47	
Bridgeport Union Guard	F	7th Inf	4th	60								760	52	50	45									...	
Sarragossa Guard	H	7th Inf	4th		40																			...	
Eureka Rangers	D	5thBat	4th	40																				...	
Ione City Guard	...		4th	40								870	51	46	32									...	
Sutter Creek Guard	...		4th	40																				...	
Walnut Grove Union Guard	...		4th	40								871	62	61	59									...	
Union Cavalry	...		4th					49					50	50	50		35		35	35				...	
Alpine Rifles	...		4th	40								835	65	64	66									...	
Mountain Rangers	...		4th	39								878	53	51	52									...	
Union Guard	...		4th	40																				...	
Truman Head Rifles	...		5th	50								1000	45	45	45									...	
Halleck Rifles	...		5th	58								706	46	42	43									...	
Douglas City Rifles	...		5th	38								586	40	39	42									...	
Chico Light Infantry	...			60								423	58	59	53									...	
Bangor Guard	...			48								695	58	58	57									...	
Received from and re-issued to companies re-organized into the N. G. C.	...			3811		74	468		247	100	93	6168	2893	2924	431	1460	303	40	307	84	260	6	2	22	
Totals				6870		390	858	49	654	100	114	21458	5434	5135	2465	1853	499	150	598	84	529	8	4	69	

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES ISSUED.

Return of ordnance, ordnance stores, and clothing, issued to the National Guard of California since last report.

TO WHOM ISSUED.	Company	Regiment	Brigade	Muskets	Bayonets	B. scabbards	Cartridge boxes and plates	Cartridge boxes, belts and plates	Waist belts and plates	Cap boxes and picks	Gun slings	Screwdrivers	Wipers	Tompions	Extra cones	Tumbler punches	Ball screws	Spring vises	Sergeants' swords	Sergeants' S. B. and plates	Extra main springs	Extra scar springs	Extra tumbler screws	Coats	Pants	Hats	Caps	Arm chests	Boxes
State Guard	A	1st Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	80	80		80	4	4
City Guard	B	1st Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	14	8	8	4	4	18	18	18	80	80		80	4	4
National Guard	C	1st Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	80	80		80	4	2
San Francisco Guard	D	1st Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	95	90		50		
Sumner Light Guard	E	1st Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	80	80		80	4	2
Light Guard	F	1st Inf	2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	14	7	7			17	17	17	75	75		75	4	3
Ellsworth Rifles	G	1st Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	8	2	2	5	5	12	12	12	80	80		33	3	1
California Tigers	H	1st Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	7	7			16	16	16	80	80			4	2
Union Guard	A	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80		80	4	3
Washington Guard	B	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80		80	4	3
Franklin Guard	C	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80		80	4	3
Liberty Guard	D	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80		80	4	3
Excelsior Guard	E	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80		80	4	3
McKenzie Guard	F	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80		80	4	3
Eureka Guard	G	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	17	17	17	80	80		80	5	3
San Francisco Cadets	H	2d Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	80	80		80	4	3
Russian River Rifles	B	1st Bat	2	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	16	8	8			17	17	17	70	70		42	4	2
Petaluma City Guard	C	1st Bat	2	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	8	8				15	15	15	80	80	80		4	2
Petaluma Guard	D	1st Bat	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	80	80	80		4	3
San José Zouaves	B	5th Inf	2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5		20	20	20	60	60		60	4	2
Alviso Rifles	C	5th Inf	2	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	64	64		64	3	2
Watsonville Guard	D	5th Inf	2	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	14	6	6			15	15	15	30	30		30	3	2

Alvarado Guard.	F	5th Inf	2	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			17	17	17	55	55	55		4	4
Oakland Guard (unattached)	...		2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	80	80	80		4	5
Napa Guard (unattached)			2	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	4	...		15	15	15	66	66		66	3	2
Maine Prairie Rifles (unattached)			2	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	2	2			10	10	10	64	64	64		3	2
Vallejo Rifles (unattached)			2	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	14	7	7	4		17	17	17	60	60		60	4	2
Hayward Guard (unattached)			2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80	80		4	2
Brooklyn Guard (unattached)			2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	7	7				17	17	17	75	75	75		4	2
Stockton City Guard (unattached)			3	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6	5	5	15	15	15	60	60	60		3	3
Tuolumne Guard (unattached)			3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	10	10	5	5	20	20	20	80	80	80		4	3
Union Guard, Copperopolis, (unattch)			3	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	60	60	60		3	4
Union Guard, Campo Seco, (unattach)			3	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	12	6	6	4	4	...			54	54		54	2	4
Calaveras Light Guard (unattached)			3	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			12	12	12	60	60	60			
Angels' Guard (unattached)			3	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	60	60	60		3	3
City Guard		A	4th Inf	4	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70												75	75				
Placerville City Guard		B	4th Inf	4	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	14	7	7	5	5	17	17	17	80	80	80		4	3
Volcano Blues		C	4th Inf	4	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	17	8	8			17	17	17	70	70	70		4	3
Emmet Guard		E	4th Inf	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	8	8			17	17	17	60	60	60		3	2
Georgetown Union Guard		F	4th Inf	4	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	6	6			14	14	14	84	84	84		4	3
Woodland Guard		G	4th Inf	4	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	6	6	5	5	20	20	20	84	84	84		4	3
Jackson Guard		H	4th Inf	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	60	60	60		3	2
Grass Valley Union Guard		A	5th Inf	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	12	8	8	5	5	25	25	25	100	100	100		5	
Nevada Light Guard		B	5th Inf	4	80	80	80	80	80	80	60	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	75	75	75		4	2
Little York Union Guard		C	5th Inf	4	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	75	75	75		4	3
Auburn Grays		D	5th Inf	4	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	12	5	2	4	4	17	17	17	70	70	70		4	3
Howell Zouaves		E	5th Inf	4	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8			20	20	20	80	80		80	4	4
Pacific Guard		F	5th Inf	4	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	16	8	8	5	5	20	20	20	80	80	80		4	3
Yankee Jim Rifles		G	5th Inf	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6	4	4	15	15	15	60	60	60		3	2
Yuba Light Infantry		H	5th Inf	4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	62	62	62		3	2
National G'rd, Downieville, (unattch)				4	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	60	60		60	3	2
Oroville Guard (unattached)				5	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	16	8	4	4	4	17	17	17	69	69	69		4	3
Red Bluff Guard (unattached)				5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	62	62	62		3	2
Lyon Light Infantry (unattached)				5	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	14	7	6			17	17	17	70	70	70		4	2
Siskiyou Light Guard (unattached)				5	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	14	6	6			17	17	17	62	61	63		4	3
La Porte Guard (unattached)				5	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	6	6			15	15	15	80	80			3	2
Trinity Rifles (unattached)				5	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	8	4	4			10	10	10	60	60		60	4	4
Honey Lake Rangers (unattached)				5	60	...		60		60	60	60	60	60		60		6	3									3	
MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.																													
P. Crowley, Chf. Police, S. Francisco				...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	20	10	10			25	25	25					5	2
John A. Baxter, Crescent City				...	40			39			37	23	5	6			18	1	1										
College of California				...	20	20							20	20		20		2	2		...							1	
W. F. Day, Butte County				...	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	4	4		4		1										1	2
Santa Clara College			...		25			25		25			5	5		5												1	1

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES ISSUED.

Returns of ordnance, ordnance stores, and clothing issued to the National Guard since last report.

TO WHOM ISSUED.	Company	Regiment	Brigade	Colt's pistols	Holsters	Screwdrivers	Extra cones	Bullet moulds	Sabres	Scabbards	Belts and plates	Knots	Coats	Pants	Hats	Caps	Blouses	Saddles	Bridles	Breast straps and plates	Saddle blankets	Boxes
First Light Dragoons	A	1st	2d	50	50	50	25	25						50				50	50	50	40	3
San Francisco Hussars	B	1st	2d	50	50	50	25	25					50	50	50			50	50	50		3
Jackson Dragoons	C	1st	2d	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	80		40	40	40		
Suisun Light Dragoons	D	1st	2d	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50			44	44	44		
Santa Cruz Cavalry	E	1st	2d	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50			50	50	50		4
Burnett Light Horse Guard	F	1st	2d	50	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	52	44	57	44		35	52	52		
New Almaden Cavalry	G	1st	2d	50	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	55	35	55	35		35	55	55		
Napa Rangers	H	1st	2d	50	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	29	29	29			50	50	50		
Sacramento Hussars (unattached)			4th	50	50	50	25	26			50	50	50	50	50							3
Union Cavalry, "Yolo," (unattached)			4th	50	50	30	25	16	50	50	50	50	50	50	50			50	50	50		7
Honey Lake Rangers (unattached)			5th	80	80	80	20	83	60	60	60	60	80	80	80			60	60			10

ARTILLERY.—Second Brigade—First California Guard. See report of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
Third Brigade—Stockton Light Artillery. See report of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
Fourth Brigade—Sacramento Light Artillery and Marysville Light Artillery. See report of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

RECAPITULATION.

Return of ordnance and ordnance stores received, issued, and remaining on hand since last report.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1867.

	Six-pounder brass guns—field pieces	Twelve-pounder brass howitzers and appendages	Twelve-pounder brass howitzers, unserviceable	Ten-pounder Parrott guns and appendages	Accoutrements—complete sets of	Accoutrements—parts of sets	Field gun carriages	Caissons	Battery wagons	Traveling forges	Solid shot for field guns	Shot for field guns, strapped and fixed	Canister for field guns, filled and fixed	Cartridges filled for field guns	Rifle muskets and appendages	Rifles and accoutrements	Muskets and rifles assorted, with accoutrements	Colt's pistols and accoutrements
On hand, December 1, 1865			1			1	1	1								952	1,511	17
Received from companies mustered out of the service since last report	8	4		6	18		18	18	1	1	28	48	48	30	6,870		390	858
Total to be accounted for	8	4	1	6	18	1	19	19	1	1	28	48	48	30	6,870	952	1,901	875
Issued to artillery companies	8	4		6	18		18	18	1	1	28	48	48	30				14
Issued to cavalry companies																		580
Issued to infantry companies															4,180	60		
In hands of Chief of Police, City and Co. of San Francisco															100			
In hands of John A. Baxter, Crescent City																	40	
College of California																	20	
Sheriff of Butte County															20			
College, Santa Clara																	25	
Total issued	8	4		6	18		18	18	1	1	28	48	48	30	4,300	60	85	594
Remaining on hand			1			1	1	1							2,570	892	1,816	281

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1867.

	Starr's pistols and accoutrements	Cavalry sabres and accoutrements	N. C. O. swords and accoutrements	Artillery sabres for foot, and accoutrements	Harness for two wheel horses	Harness for two lead horses	Martingales	Bridles	Saddles	Saddle blankets	Spurs and straps	Whips	Nose bags	Musket cartridges	Halters	Shells for field guns, strapped and fixed
On hand, December 1, 1865	120		7		2								2			
Received from companies mustered out of the service since last report	49	654	114	100	40	48	529	598	499	150	63	86	146	21,458	84	10
Total to be accounted for	169	654	121	100	42	48	529	598	499	150	63	86	148	21,458	84	10
Issued to artillery companies	130	130		100	40	48		97	35	14	14	86	146		35	10
Issued to cavalry companies		441					441	501	464	136				2,000		
Issued to infantry companies			114											15,800		
In hands of Chief of Police, City and Co. of San Francisco																
In hands of John A. Baxter, Crescent City																
College of California																
Sheriff of Butte County																
College, Santa Clara																
Total issued	130	571	114	100	40	48	441	598	499	150	14	86	146	17,800	35	10
Remaining on hand	39	83	7	100	2	4	88				49		2	3,658	49	

NOTE.—Most of the ordnance and ordnance stores turned in from companies mustered out of service was damaged and in bad condition. As far as practicable it has been cleaned and repaired since, by the State Armorer.

REPORT

OF

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FOR PROPERTY RECEIVED, ISSUED, AND REMAINING ON HAND

From November 30th, 1865, to October 31st, 1867.

RETURN OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY,

Received, issued, and remaining on hand, since last report.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	Hospital tents	Hospital tent poles	Sibley tents	Sibley tent poles	Wall tents	Wall tent flies	Wall tent poles and pins	Garrison flags	Storm flags	Tent pins, extra	Coats	Pants	Blouses	Hats	Caps	Blankets	Camp stools	Camp kettles	Mess pans	Bread pans	Tin buckets	Wood buckets	Coffee pots	Meat pans
On hand at last report, and in store	5	5	176	176	62	62	62	1	1	1300	33	33	29	33	30	6	30	238	971	426	2	164	42	
Received from Brig.-Gen. W. A. Davies	1	1	32	32	16	16	16			385								43	72	33			8	120
Received from Co. D, 1st Suisun Cavalry	...	...								500								11		6			2	12
From disbanded companies	...	...									5434	5135	69	2465	1853									
Total to be accounted for	6	6	208	208	78	78	78	1	1	2185	5467	5168	98	2498	1883	6	30	292	1043	465	2	164	52	132
TO WHOM ISSUED.																								
Company C, 1st Infantry, 2d Brigade	...	...	5	5	1	1	1			500														
Company E, 1st Infantry, 2d Brigade	...	...	5	5	1	1	1			500														
National Guard of California	...	...									4622	4637		2465	1853									
Expended in service by Brig.-Gen. Davies	...	...								615					30					15		12		12
Total issued	...	...	10	10	2	2	2			1615	4622	4637		2465	1883					15		12		12
Remaining on hand Dec. 1, 1867	6	6	198	198	76	76	76	1	1	570	845	531	98	33		6	30	292	1043	450	2	152	52	120

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	Tin cups	Tin plates	Molasses cups	Tin lanterns	Wash basins	Table spoons	Tea spoons	Rope, coils of	Pick axes	Pick axe handles	Axes	Spades	Shovels	Hatchets	Hatchet handles	Picket pins	Axe handles	Mallets	Frying pans	Pepper boxes	Candlebras	Knives	Forks
On hand at last report, and in store	1188	2233	129	46	230	812	1028	2	7	6	26	4	2	16	2	4	30	21	276	103	103	470	619
Received from Brig.-Gen. W. A. Davies.	136	186	24	3		96													28	2	42	360	154
Received from Co. D, 1st Suisun Cavalry	44	104		5	6	99	82												6		51	93	88
From disbanded companies																							
Total to be accounted for	1368	2523	153	54	136	1007	1110	2	7	6	26	4	2	16	2	4	30	21	310	105	196	923	861
TO WHOM ISSUED.																							
Company C, 1st Infantry, 2d Brigade				6																			
Company E, 1st Infantry, 2d Brigade																							
National Guard of California																							
Expended in service by Brig.-Gen. Davies				1																2			43
Total issued				7																2			43
Remaining on hand Dec. 1, 1867	1368	2523	153	47	136	1007	1110	2	7	6	26	4	2	16	2	4	30	21	310	103	196	923	818

NOTE.—The above property, with the exception of the clothing, is nearly new and in good order.

ROSTER

OF THE

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,

Accounted for by name, and mustered out since last report.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Names and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	David Furguson		February 10, '63	Dismissed per War Department S. O. No. 323, November 6, 1863.
2	Oscar M. Brown		November 6, '63	Resigned January 6, 1866.
3	Wm. McCleare		February 7, '66	Mustered out October 19, 1866, as Lieutenant-Colonel.
	LIEUT-COLONELS.			
1	Benjamin F. Davis		August 19, '61	Resigned November 1, 1861.
2	E. E. Eyre		November 14, '61	Resigned November 30, 1862.
3	O. M. Brown		February 14, '63	Promoted Colonel November 6, 1863.
4	C. E. Bennett		December 3, '63	Mustered out October 19, 1866.
	MAJORS.			
1	E. E. Eyre		August 24, '63	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel November 1, 1861.
2	David Furguson		November 14, '63	Promoted Colonel February 10, 1862.
3	C. E. Bennett		February 12, '63	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel December 3, 1863.
4	Thos. J. Blakeney		February 14, '63	Mustered out November 18, 1864.
5	William McCleare		February 12, '63	Promoted Colonel February 7, 1866.
6	James Gorman		December 4, '63	Resigned February 27, 1866.
7	Emil Fritz		April 25, '65	Mustered out August 23, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUTS. AND ADJ'TS.			
1	H. M. James		September 20, '61	Mustered out at his own request on expiration of term.
2	John Abbott		February 16, '65	Discharged by sentence G. C. M. at Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 25, 1865
	FIRST LIEUTS. AND Q.-M.			
1	James H. Coleman		August 24, '61	Resigned June 18, 1863.
2	Chas. T. Jennings		November 27, '63	Mustered out August 17, 1866.
	SURGEONS.			
1	J. H. Prentis		October 1, '61	Mustered out December 1, 1864.
2	W. S. Strong		February 26, '63	Resigned January 31, 1866.
3	John E. Kunkler		February 26, '63	Mustered out May 7, 1866.
	COMMISSARY.			
1	A. B. Johnson		January 21, '64	Mustered out August 9, 1866.

No.	Names and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Wm. McCleare	A	August 31, '61.	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel February 12, 1863.
2	Albert H. French		March 9, '63.	Mustered out at expiration of term, August 31, 1864.
3	E. C. Ledyard		March 2, '65.	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
4	Emil Fritz	B	August 31, '61.	Promoted Major April 29, 1865.
5	Lewis F. Sanburn	B	April 29, '65.	Transferred to Company H, per S. O. No. 19, Department New Mexico.
6	R. C. Vose	B	November 18, '64.	Mustered out September 30, 1866.
7	E. D. Shirland	C	September 16, '61.	Resigned August 15, 1863.
8	Charles P. Nichols	C	May 4, '64.	Mustered out September 21, 1866.
9	Wm. Singer	D	September 16, '61.	Resigned February 14, 1862.
10	N. C. Pishon	D	February 24, '62.	Mustered out November 23, 1864.
11	Wm. C. Mead	E	September 16, '61.	Resigned March 31, 1862.
12	C. R. Wellman	E	April 4, '61.	Mustered out August 31, 1864.
13	R. H. McIlroy	E	April 28, '65.	Mustered out March 6, 1866.
14	John F. Staples	F	February 11, '63.	Resigned (no date.)
15	Thomas A. Storms	F	April 24, '63.	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
16	Peter H. Whannell	G	February 11, '63.	Resigned September 30, 1863.
17	Samuel A. Gorham		November 12, '63.	Mustered out September 20, 1866.
18	Wm. L. Campbell	H	February 17, '63.	Resigned June 13, 1864.
19	Porter Haden	H	July 27, '64.	Declined,
20	Richard C. Vose	H	November 18, '64.	Transferred to Company B.
21	Lewis F. Sanburn	H	April 29, '65.	Mustered out at Fort Selden, N. M., October 27, 1865.
22	David B. Akey	I	February 17, '63.	Resigned June 24, 1863.
23	Wm. B. Kennedy	I	June 29, '63.	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
24	Robert S. Johnson	K	February 18, '63.	Resigned February 28, 1865.
25	Benj. F. Fox	K	February 28, '65.	Mustered out August 17, 1866.
26	James Gorman	L	February 26, '63.	Promoted Major December 4, 1863.
27	John L. Merriam	L	December 4, '63.	Honorably mustered out for physical disability October 3, 1865.
28	G. F. Witham	M	March 6, '63.	Resigned February 28, 1865.
29	A. H. French	M	April 21, '65.	Declined.
30	R. H. Orton	M	August 14, '65.	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Benjamin F. Harvey	A	September 16, '61.	Discharged for disability per W. D. S. O. No. 99, December 31, 1862.
2	Samuel H. Allyne	A	November 4, '63.	Died December 29, 1863.
3	Joseph Felner	A	May 4, '64.	Mustered out August 31, 1864.

4	Thomas Dean	A	March 2, '65	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
5	Juan Francisco Guirado	B	September 16, '61	Dropped on expiration of term.
6	Porter Haden	C	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain of Company H, and declined July 27, 1864; mustered out September 7, 1864.
7	James Longhead	C	November 18, '64	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
8	A. H. French	D	September 6, '61	Promoted Captain of Company A, March 9, 1863.
9	Wm. V. B. Wardwell	D	March 9, '63	Mustered out August 25, 1864.
10	Charles P. Nichols	E	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain of Company C, May 4, 1864.
11	E. C. Baldwin	E	May 4, '64	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
12	Cyrus E. Stow	E	April 24, '65	Discharged November 18, 1865.
13	J. J. Marclur	E	November 21, '61	Mustered out March 6, 1866.
14	W. F. R. Schindler	F	February 13, '63	Declined.
15	A. B. Johnson	F	March 6, '63	Promoted Commissary, January 21, 1864.
16	R. H. Orton	F	January 21, '64	Promoted Captain of Company M, August 14, 1865.
17	Benj. F. Fox	G	March 16, '63	Promoted Captain of Company K, February 28, 1865.
18	Wm. R. Savage	G	April 24, '65	Mustered out October 2, 1866.
19	Louis F. Sanburn	H	March 7, '63	Promoted Captain of Company B, April 29, 1865.
20	John Olliphant	H	April 29, '65	Mustered out September 20, 1866.
21	Wm. B. Kennedy	I	March 3, '63	Promoted Captain of Company I, June 25, 1863.
22	G. E. Genthner	I	March 13, '63	Discharged per S. O. No. 123, Department Pacific, June 7, 1864.
23	Jerome Stockwell	I	July 23, '64	Resigned to accept commission as Captain and A. Q. M. of U. S. Volunteers, August 21, 1865.
24	J. D. Overend	I	March 6, '66	Never mustered.
25	Charles S. Whitney	K	March 8, '63	Resigned July 15, 1863.
26	Samuel A. Gorham	K	August 5, '63	Promoted Captain of Company G, November 12, 1863.
27	Sullivan Heath	K	January 2, '64	Mustered out July 20, 1866.
28	John L. Merriam	L	March 11, '63	Promoted Captain of Company L, December 4, 1863.
29	Leonard M. Gardner	L	January 2, '64	Resigned January 31, 1865.
30	Alfred W. Horton	L	April 29, '65	Never mustered as Lieutenant.
31	R. C. Vose	M	March 9, '63	Promoted Captain of Company H, November 18, 1864.
32	G. W. Arnold	M	November 18, '64	Resigned March 31, 1865.
33	James J. Billings	M	August 14, '65	Never mustered as First Lieutenant.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

1	James Barrett	A	September 16, '61	Killed in action, April 16, 1862.
2	Samuel H. Allyne	A	June 23, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant Company A, November 4, 1863.
3	John F. Hutchinson	A	May 16, '64	Mustered out August 31, 1864.
4	Jabe D. Givens	A	March 2, '65	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
5	Chauncey R. Wellman	B	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain of Company E, April 4, 1862.
6	E. E. Lattimer	B	January 26, '63	Mustered out September 30, 1864.
7	Chas. J. Croft	B	August 14, '65	Mustered out as Hospital Steward, March 29, 1866.
8	Jas. M. Sibley	C	September 16, '61	Resigned September 22, 1861.
9	Fred'k Muller	C	November 14, '61	Resigned April 27, 1862.
10	Henry Warren	C	July 11, '63	Mustered out September 7, 1864.
11	Geo. R. Sharp	C	November 18, '64	Resigned March 16, 1866.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
12	E. C. Baldwin..	D	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company E, May 4. 1864.
13	Robert R. Dorland.....	D	May 16, '64.....	Dishonorably discharged by sentence of G. C. M., July 25, 1865.
14	Wm. B. Wardwell.....	E	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, May 9, 1863.
15	G. E. Genthner	E	March 13, '63	Transferred to Company 1.
16	John H. Linen.....	E	March 3, '63,.....	Commission cancelled per S. O. No. 252, Department Pacific.
17	Jerome Stockwell.....	E	September 8, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I. July 23, 1864.
18	James J. Marcher.....	E	April 24, '65.....	Promoted First Lieutenent of Company E, November 18, 1865.
19	R. H. Orton....	F	March 12, '63	Mustered out January 27, 1864.
20	Wm. R. Savage.....	F	January 21, '64.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, April 29, 1865.
21	R. E. Comins.....	F	April 29, '65.....	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
22	John H. Linen.....	G	March 3, '63.....	Transferred to Company E. Has no other record.
23	George W. Arnold.....	G	March 11, '63.....	Mustered out February 19, 1865.
24	Benj. F. Requa		August 14, '65.....	Discharged as a private from Company on expiration of term.
25	Chas. T. Jennings.....	H	March 11, '63.....	Transferred to Company M.
26	Jas. J. Billings		October 23, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company M, August 14, 1865.
27	Jas. W. Chambers.....		August 14, '63.....	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
28	George W. Arnold	I	March 11, '63.....	Transferred to Company G.
29	G. A. Genthner.....	I	March 13, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I.
30	John Abbott.....	I	November 25, '63....	Mustered out April 4, 1865.
31	Fred'k Jordan.....	I	August 14, '65.....	No record.
32	Samuel A. Gorham.....	K	March 11, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, November 12, 1863.
33	Sullivan Heath.....	K	March 11, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, January 2, 1864.
34	John Farren.....	K	January 2, '64.....	Resigned July 24, 1864.
35	Adolph Dreifos.....	K	April 29, '65.....	Declined.
36	Wm. Clagborn	K	August 14, '65.....	Never mustered.
37	Leonard M. Gardner.....	L	March 11, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company L, January 2, 1864.
38	A. W. Norton	L	January 2, '64.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company L, April 29, 1865.
39	H. I. Hathaway	L	April 29, '65.....	Mustered out June 28, 1865.
40	Sullivan Heath	M	March 11, '63.....	Mustered out July 24, 1866.
41	Chas. T. Jennings.....	M	March 11, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, November 27, 1863.
42	John E. Olliphant.....		January 2, '64.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H, April 29, 1865.
43	R. R. Dorland.....		April 29, '65.....	Dishonorably discharged, without pay or allowances, by sentence of G. C. M., at Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 25, 1865.
44	Thomas Smith.....	M	September 4. '65.....	Never mustered in.

ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BATTALION, NATIVE CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	MAJORS.	Field and Staff.		
1	Andreas Pico		February 19, '63	Declined.
2	Salvador Vellejo		December 9, '63	Resigned February 28, 1865.
3	John C. Cremony		March 17, '65	Mustered out March 29, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND ADJ'T.			
1	Louis V. Leese		June 24, '64	Never mustered as Adjutant.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND R. Q. M.			
1	John G. Donevan		December 18, '63	Never mustered as R. Q. M.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	Vincent Gelcich		August 23, '64	Discharged to accept commission as Surgeon, Fourth Infantry, April 22, 1865.
2	George B. Tolman		May 8, '65	Mustered out April 2, 1866.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	J. R. Pico	A	February 26, '64	Mustered out April 2, 1866.
2	E. H. Lagross	B	September 29, '63	Resigned March 10, 1865.
3	Porfino Jimeno	B	March 11, '65	Mustered out March 15, 1866.
4	Joseph Fitch	C	December 9, '63	Resigned April 27, 1864.
5	A. M. de la Guerra	C	June 2, '64	Mustered out April 2, 1866.
6	José Antonia Sanches	D	February 10, '64	Resigned May 31, 1864.
7	Edward Bale	D	June 24, '64	Resigned per S. O. No. 108, D. P., May 20, 1865.
8	Thomas A. Young	D	May 29, '65	Died December 2, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Crisanto Soto	A	June 5, '63	Died at Patagonia, A. T., October 16, 1864.
2	Edward Bale	B	December 18, '63	Promoted Captain Company B, June 24, 1864.
3	Jobu Lafferty	B	June 28, '64	Mustered out March 20, 1865.
4	S. S. de la Guerra	C	June 2, '64	Mustered out April 2, 1866.
5	José Redona	D	February 10, '64	Resigned June 15, 1864.
6	J. C. Cox	D	July 27, '64	Resigned July 22, 1865.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF FIRST BATTALION, NATIVE CAVALRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	M. E. Jimenez	A	March 11, '63	Mustered out March 20, 1866.
2	Zabina Strieter	B	May 9, '64	Dismissed by sentence of G. C. M., G. O. No. 49, D. P.
3	J. G. Dunavan		December 17, '64	Never mustered in.
4	Charles Fitch	C	February 10, '64	Resigned April 27, 1864.
5	Profino Jimeno	C		Promoted Captain Company B, March 11, 1865.
6	Edward Coddington	C	March 27, '65	Mustered out March 20, 1865.
7	J. C. Cox	D	March 11, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant Company D, July 27, 1864.
8	E. F. Guirado	D	July 27, '64	Never mustered as Lieutenant. Discharged as Sergeant, for disability.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.	Field and Staff.		
1	Andrew J. Smith		September 10, '61	Resigned November 13, 1861, and entered service in the East as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
2	Columbus Sims		November 13, '61	Resigned January 31, 1863.
3	George S. Evans		February 1, '63	Resigned May 31, 1863.
4	William Jones		October 23, '63	Commission revoked per S. O. No. 1, D. P., January 2, 1864. Never mustered.
5	Edward McGarry		November 21, '64	Mustered out March 31, 1866.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.			
1	Columbus Sims		September 10, '61	Promoted Colonel November 13, 1861.
2	George S. Evans		November 12, '61	Promoted Colonel February 1, 1863.
3	William Jones		February 2, '63	Promoted Colonel Oct. 23, 1863. Dishonorably discharged per S. O. No. 260, W. D. Aug. 5, 1864.
4	Albert Brown		December 10, '63	Commission revoked December 24, 1863.
5	Edward McGarry		February 24, '63	Promoted Colonel November 21, 1864.
6	Franklin Haven		January 5, '65	Resigned April 30, 1865.
7	Charles McDermitt		May 2, '65	Killed by Indians, at Queen River, Nevada, August 7, 1865.
8	Ambrose E. Hooker		October 23, '65	Commissioned from Sixth Infantry. Mustered out June 1, 1866.
	MAJORS.			
1	E. V. Sumner, Jr.		September 10, '61	Declined.
2	George S. Evans		October 16, '61	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, November 12, 1861.
3	E. McGarry		October 15, '61	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, December 24, 1863.
4	Charles McDermitt		November 14, '61	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, May 2, 1865.
5	John M. O'Neil		December 4, '61	Mustered out December 24, 1866.
6	John C. Cremony		February 28, '63	Transferred, and commissioned Major First Battalion Native Cavalry, March 17, 1865.
7	Samuel P. Smith		March 17, '65	Mustered out June 20, 1866.
8	H. B. Mellon		May 19, '65	Mustered out June 21, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND ADJT'S.			
1	Wm. Governeur Morris		October 2, '61	Resigned to accept commission as Captain and A. Q. M. of U. S. Volunteers, June 27, 1862.
2	Thomas S. Harris		December 9, '62	Resigned May 14, 1864.
3	Wm. R. Henry		April 30, '65	Mustered out April 6, 1866.
	SURGEONS.			
1	J. M. Williamson		October 15, '61	Mustered out on expiration of term.
2	Robert K. Reid		October 19, '64	Reported for duty at headquarters November 23, 1864, from absence of three and a half years in District of Utah—G. S. L. C. Mustered out April 6, 1866.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	Field and Staff.		
1	C. C. Furley		October 15, '61	Resigned December 31, 1862, per S. O. No. 14, Department Pacific.
2	C. E. Holbrook		February 26, '63	Resigned May 20, 1864.
3	G. H. Horn		February 26, '63	Promoted Surgeon First Infantry, June 2, 1864.
4	James G. Cooper		April 17, '65	Resigned October 14, 1865.
5	George H. Horn		May 19, '65	Promoted Surgeon Second Infantry, August 21, 1865.
6	John C. Handy		August 19, '65	Mustered out June 20, 1866.
7	F. S. Sterling		November 21, '65	Never mustered in.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND Q.-M'S.			
1	Thomas F. Wright		October 10, '61	Transferred to First Lieutenant of Company M.
2	Ignacius S. Jenkins		November 19, '61	Resigned July 19, 1862.
3	Ferdinando A. Peel		January 17, '63	Killed in battle with Indians at Spanish Fork, Utah, April 15, 1863.
4	Christian Harriott		May 2, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company E, January 30, 1865.
5	Edgar H. Ellis		January 30, '65	Mustered out April 6, 1866.
	FIRST LIEU'T AND COMM'Y.			
1	Henry R. Miller		May 2, '63	Mustered out April 6, 1866.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	E. A. Rowe	A	October 17, '61	Resigned October 10, 1862.
2	D. B. Akey	A	November 19, '62	Resigned November 30, 1862.
3	D. J. Berry	A	October 12, '62	Died at Camp Union, May 9, 1865.
4	E. B. Loring	A	May 18, '65	Mustered out March 20, 1866.
5	John C. Cremony	B	November 4, '61	Promoted Major February 28, 1865.
6	George D. Conrad	B	April 30, '65	Mustered out June 13, 1866.
7	Richard J. Falls	C	November 4, '61	Resigned October 25, 1861.
8	H. B. Mellon	C	November 4, '61	Promoted Major May 19, 1865.
9	Allen Tillinghast	C	May 18, '65	Mustered out May 30, 1866.
10	M. A. McLaughlin	D	September 10, '61	Honorably discharged, to date from January 21, 1864.
11	Thomas Barker	D	February 18, '64	Resigned November 30, 1964.
12	Wm. L. Knight	D	January 2, '65	Mustered out May 29, 1866.
13	D. B. Akey	E	November 4, '61	Resigned December 6, 1862.
14	Herman Noble	E	November 20, '62	Resigned December 31, 1863.
15	John Quinn	E	March 4, '64	Resigned and discharged per S. O. No. 129, Department Pacific.

16	Herman Noble	E	July 18, '64	Re-commissioned by the Governor at the request of General Wright, Commanding Department. Mustered out June 2, 1866, with the company organization.
17	D. A. DeMerritt	F	December 3, '61	Resigned February 10, 1863.
18	A. W. Starr	F	February 10, '63	Mustered out June 27, 1866.
19	James Winne	G	December 4, '61	Died May 21, 1862.
20	T. H. Goodman	G	May 21, '62	Resigned January 31, 1863.
21	James M. Ropes	G	January 12, '63	Mustered out February 21, 1866.
22	Daniel McLean	H	October 17, '61	Mustered out April 26, 1866.
23	Frank M. Kelley	I	September 25, '61	Died at Camp Alert, California, October 27, 1861.
24	Wm. Jones	I	October 11, '61	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel February 1, 1863.
25	Jas. C. Doughty	I	March 7, '63	Resigned December 1, 1865, per G. O. No. 28, Department Pacific.
26	Samuel P. Smith	K	September 27, '61	Promoted Major April 30, 1865.
27	H. L. Street	K	April 30, '65	Mustered out May 18, 1866.
28	A. Brown	L	November 4, '61	Mustered out July 12, 1866.
29	Charles McDermitt	M	November 4, '61	Promoted Major November 13, 1861.
30	George F. Price	M	November 14, 61	Mustered out July 9, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Thomas H. Goodman	A	September 10, '61	Promoted Captain of Company G, May 21, 1862.
2	Herman Noble	A	May 21, '62	Promoted Captain of Company E, May 19, 1862.
3	Royal L. Westbrook	A	November 19, '62	Resigned to accept commission as Captain and Assistant Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, February 20, 1864.
4	Wm. G. Overend	A	August 18, '65	Mustered out April 7, 1866.
5	Edward A. Descourtise	B	September 14, '61	Honorably mustered out by order of War Department, January 1, 1863.
6	E. B. Loring	B	May 4, '64	Promoted Captain of Company A, May 18, 1865.
7	Henry C. Penwell	B	November 4, '65	Mustered out June 13, 1866.
8	Henry B. Mellen	C	September 21, 61	Promoted Captain of Company C, October 26, 1861.
9	Matthew H. Marshland	C	October 26, '61	Discharged by order of General Wright, October 20, 1862—order revoked, and resignation accepted October 31, 1862.
10	Alex. N. Runyon	C	November 1, '62	Transferred to Company L.
11	Stephen R. Davis	C	February 10, '63	Mustered out per S. O. No. 254, Department Pacific, December 19, 1864.
12	Francis McKenna	C	March 2, '65	Mustered May 30, 1866.
13	George D. French	D	September 10, '61	Discharged per S. O. No. 231, Department Pacific, October 9, 1863.
14	Allen Tillinghast	D	May 6, '64	Promoted Captain of Company C, May 18, 1865.
15	Eli F. Maynard	D	May 18, '65	Mustered out May 29, 1866.
16	Robert Daley	E	November 4, '61	Mustered out per S. O. No. 254, Department Pacific, December 19, 1864.
17	C. Harriott	E	January 30, '65	Mustered out June 2, 1866.
18	James M. Ropes	F	December 3, '61	Promoted Captain of Company G, January 31, 1863.
19	Wm. B. Hooper	F	January 17, '63	Resigned to accept Captaincy and A. C. S., U. S. Volunteers, March 18, 1863.
20	Wm. L. Knight		April 6, '63	Promoted Captain of Company D, January 6, 1865.
21	H. A. Burnett		January 6, '65	Mustered out June 27, 1866.
22	Ira Buffam	G	September 23, '61	Resigned June 15, 1862.
23	James C. Doughty	G	June 23, '62	Promoted Captain of Company I, March 7, 1863.
24	Thomas Barker	G	March 7, '63	Promoted Captain of Company D, February 18, 1864.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
25	James Bradley	G	February 18, '64	Resigned June 24, 1864, per S. O. No. 139, Department Pacific.
26	H. G. Wilder	G	November 4, '65	Mustered out April 20, 1866.
27	M. E. West	H	October 17, '61	Resigned October 14, 1861.
28	Wm. H. Chipman	H	October 15, '61	Resigned March 31, 1862.
29	A. W. Starr	H	July 23, '62	Promoted Captain of Company F, February 10, 1863.
30	C. D. Clark	H	February 10, '63	Mustered out January 5, 1865.
31	Richard M. Osmer	H	March 2, '62	Mustered out April 26, 1866.
32	George McDonald	I	September 25, '61	Resigned May 1, 1862.
33	Joy H. Napier	I	November 24, '62	Mustered out November 23, 1864, per S. O. No. 254, Department Pacific.
34	D. W. Livergood	I	March 2, '65	Assassinated at Chico, by Sergeant Frank Hudson, April 14—died April 16, 1865.
35	Charles Sagge	I	April 30, '65	Mustered out June 14, 1866.
36	Darwin Chase	K	September 27, '61	Died February 4, 1863, from wounds received at the battle of Bear River, January 29, 1863.
37	John Quinn	K	February 5, '63	Promoted Captain of Company E, March 4, 1864.
38	H. L. Street	K	March 4, '64	Promoted Captain of Company K, April 30, 1865.
39	W. W. Elliott	K	April 30, '65	Mustered out May 18, 1866.
40	D. J. Berry	L	September 23, '61	Promoted Captain of Company A, October 12, 1862.
41	S. R. Davis	L	February 10, '63	Transferred to Company C.
42	A. N. Runyon	L	January 17, '63	Transferred from Co. C. Resigned to accept commission as Capt. and A. Q. M. December 14, 1863.
43	Pierre B. Denny	L	March 2, '64	Mustered out July 12, 1866.
44	George F. Price	M	September 25, '61	Promoted Captain of Company M, November 13, 1861.
45	Thomas F. Wright	M	November 13, '61	Promoted Major of Sixth Infantry, January 29, 1863.
46	George D. Conrad	M	March 4, '63	Promoted Captain of Company B, April 30, 1865.
47	Frederick Weed	M	April 30, '65	Mustered out July 12, 1866.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Herman Noble	A	September 10, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, May 21, 1861.
2	Thomas S. Harris	A	May 24, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant, September 7, 1862.
3	Anthony Either	A	September 7, '62	Mustered out on expiration of term, October 14, 1864.
4	James W. Hepburn	A	January 6, '65	Mustered out March 20, 1866.
5	James B. Bennett	B	November 4, '61	Resigned June 12, 1863.
6	W. G. Overend	B	January 6, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, August 21, 1865.
7	Charles M. Hubbard	B	August 21, '65	Resigned January 1, 1866.
8	Henry W. Williams	C	November 4, '61	Dishonorably discharged per S. O. No. 25, January 27, 1863.
9	Allen Tillinghast	C	March 9, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, May 6, 1864.
10	James C. Roley	C	March 2, '65	Mustered out May 30, 1866.
11	James C. Doughty	D	November 4, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, January 19, 1862.

12	Thomas Barker	D	July 17, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, March 7, 1863.
13	McK. J. Unger	D	March 7, '63	Dismissed January 21, 1863.
14	Charles Sagge	D	January 6, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I, April 30, 1865.
15	George H. Robinson	D	April 30, '63	Mustered out May 29, 1866.
16	S. R. Davis	E	November 4, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company L, February 10, 1863.
17	Charles H. Walcott	E	February 10, '63	Resigned per S. O. No. 16, D. P. January 23, 1864.
18	Eli F. Maynard	E	January 6, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, May 18, 1865.
19	J. R. Hardenburgh	E	May 18, '65	Mustered out June 2, 1866.
20	A. W. Starr	F	December 3, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H, July 23, 1863.
21	Wm. B. Hooper	F	July 23, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, January 31, 1863.
22	H. L. Street	F	January 17, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, March 4, 1864.
23	R. A. Osmer	F	March 14, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H, March 2, 1865.
24	W. W. Elliott	F	June 6, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, April 30, 1865.
25	Samuel W. Backus	F	April 30, '65	Mustered out June 27, 1866.
26	N. P. Pierce	G	September 23, '61	Resigned June 15, 1862.
27	H. R. Miller	G	June 21, '62	Declined.
28	G. D. Conrad	G	July 16, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company M, March 14, 1863.
29	Francis McKenna	G	March 14, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, March 2, 1865.
30	George Harrington	G	March 2, '65	Mustered out February 15, 1866.
31	A. H. Bewley	H	October 17, '61	Resigned August 27, 1862.
32	A. N. Runyon	H	August 27, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, November 1, 1862.
33	Jas. Bradley	H	January 17, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, February 18, 1864.
34	H. G. Wilder	H	January 6, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, November 4, 1865.
35	H. G. Homer	H	November 4, '65	Company below the minimum, this officer not mustered.
36	Wm. A. Olliver	I	September 25, '61	Resigned June 1, 1862.
37	Joy H. Napier	I	June 21, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I, November 24, 1862.
38	Wm. L. Knight	I	November 24, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, April 6, 1863.
39	D. W. Livergood	I	April 6, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I, March 21, 1865.
40	H. C. Penwell	I	March 8, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, November 4, 1865.
41	Charles T. Sherwood	I	November 4, '65	Mustered out June 24, 1866.
42	Cyrus D. Clark	K	November 4, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H, February 10, 1863.
43	Henry A. Burnett	K	February 10, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, January 6, 1865.
44	R. L. Duncan	K	March 2, '65	Mustered out May 18, 1866.
45	John Quinn	L	September 23, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, July 5, 1863.
46	Pierre B. Denny	L	February 5, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company L, March 2, 1864—mustered out.
47	John Holland	L	March 2, '65	Mustered out July 12, 1866.
48	J. M. Woodwarth	M	September 25, '61	Resigned April 18, 1862.
49	R. L. Westbrook	M	April 24, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, November 19, 1862.
50	Frederick Weed	M	February 19, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company M, April 30, 1865.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	James H. Carlton	Field and Staff.	August 19, '61	Promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers, April 28, 1862.
2	Joseph R. West		April 28, '62	Resigned December 19, 1863.
3	Edwin A. Rigg		February 7, '63	Mustered out September 30, 1864, at Santa Fe, New Mexico.
	LIEUT.-COLONELS.			
1	Joseph R. West		August 19, '61	Promoted Colonel, April 28, 1862.
2	E. A. Rigg		June 23, '62	Promoted Colonel, February 7, 1863.
3	Wm. McMullin		February 7, '63	Mustered out August 31, 1864.
	MAJORS.			
1	Robert Pollock		August 26, '61	Transferred to the Third Infantry, C. V., September 4, 1861.
2	Edwin A. Rigg		September 5, '64	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, April 28, 1862.
3	Wm. McMullin		April 28, '62	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, February 7, 1863.
4	E. B. Willis		February 7, '64	Mustered out September 5, 1864.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND ADJ'TS.			
1	Ben. C. Cutler		August 15, '61	Resigned to accept commission as Captain and Asst. Adjt. Gen. of Vols., August 6, 1862.
2	Wm. L. Ryncrson		August 6, '62	Resigned to accept commission as Captain and A. Q. M. of Vols., November 22, 1864.
3	H. E. Spaulding		September 20, '64	Date of muster out not known.
	FIRST LIEUTS. AND Q. M'S.			
1	Lafayette Hammond		August 15, '61	Promoted Captain Company H, July 11, 1862.
2	Jeremiah Phelan		July 11, '62	Transferred to Company B, and mustered out on expiration of term.
3	R. S. Barrett			Transferred to Company B. Died at Fort Marcy, December 17, 1863.
	SURGEONS.			
1	James M. McNulty		October 1, '61	Resigned to accept commission as Surgeon, U. S. Vols., February 19, 1863.
2	George H. Horn		June 2, '64	Mustered out December 3, 1864.
	ASST. SURGEONS.			
1	Edw. L. Watson		November 18, '62	Killed by Indians, August 3, 1863.
2	Peter W. Randle		October 1, '61	Resigned April 17, 1863.
	CHAPLAIN.			
	A. H. Myers		November 2, '61	Mustered out September 30, 1864.

	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	E. A. Rigg	A	August 31, '61	Promoted Major, September 5, 1861.
2	E. B. Willis	A	September 16, '61	Promoted Major, February 7, 1863.
3	B. M. Crandall	A	February 7, '63	Discharged on expiration of term, August 21, 1864.
4	Valentine Drescher	B	September 16, '61	Mustered out August 31, 1864.
5	Wm. McMullin	C	September 16, '61	Promoted Major, April 28, 1862.
6	Jos. P. Hargrave	C	June 23, '62	Mustered out August 31, 1864.
7	Hugh C. Gorley	D	September 16, '61	Resigned March 31, 1862.
8	Francis S. Mitchell	D	June 23, '62	Cashiered April 26, 1863. (For desertion August 17, 1863.)
9	Wm. A. Thompson	D	June 23, '62	Mustered out August 31, 1864, at Las Cruces.
10	Thos. L. Roberts	E	September 16, '61	Mustered out September 13, 1864.
11	W. L. Parvin	F	September 16, '61	Resigned November 26, 1862.
12	H. M. Benson	F	November 26, '62	Mustered out August 31, 1864, at Los Pinos, New Mexico.
13	Henry A. Green	G	September 16, '61	Mustered out August 31, 1864, at Los Pinos, New Mexico.
14	B. J. McMahon	H	September 16, '61	Resigned November 1, 1861.
15	Thomas Cox	H	November 1, '61	Resigned July 10, 1862.
16	Lafayette Hammond	H	July 11, '62	Resigned October 19, 1863.
17	Wm. P. Calloway	I	September 16, '61	Mustered out September 30, 1864.
18	D. B. Haskell	H	January 2, '64	Drowned May 8, 1865.
19	Wm. Moore	K	October 1, '61	Commission revoked per S. O. February 18, 1862.
10	Nicholas S. Davis	K	February 7, '62	Mustered out, October 29, 1864.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	N. S. Davis	A	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain Company A, January 11, 1862.
2	E. B. Willis	A	August 15, '61	Promoted Captain Company A, September 16, 1862.
3	Wm. Moore	A	March 19, '62	Declined.
4	E. W. Wood	A	September 6, '62	Promoted Captain Company A, First Veteran Infantry, February 28, 1865.
5	Francis S. Mitchell	B	September 6, '62	Promoted Captain Company D, June 23, 1862.
6	Richard S. Barrett	B	June 23, '62	Died December 17, 1863.
7	Jeremiah Phelan	B	July 11, '62	Transferred to Regimental Quartermaster.
8	Wm. F. Ellsworth	B	May 4, '64	Mustered out February 12, 1865.
9	D. B. Haskell	C	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain Company H, January 2, 1864.
10	Edgar Pomeroy	C	May 4, '64	No record.
11	John Martin	D	September 16, '61	Mustered out August 31, 1864, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
12	Wm. A. Thompson	E	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain Company D, June 23, 1862.
13	Sidney R. DeLong	E	May 4, '64	Never mustered in Company E.
14	Jos. P. Hargrave	F	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain Company C, June 23, 1863.
15	Edw. G. Taylor	F	July 23, '62	Mustered out August 31, 1864, at Los Pinos, New Mexico.
16	Merrill Savage	G	September 16, '61	Resigned February 26, 1862.
17	R. M. Crandall	G	February 26, '62	Promoted Captain Company A, February 7, 1863.
18	James B. Whitmore	G	February 7, '63	Mustered out August 31, 1864, at Fort Craig, New Mexico.
19	Alex. B. McGowan	H	September 16, '61	Promoted Captain Company B, Sixth Infantry, C. V., February 14, 1863.
20	John S. Couch	H	May 4, '64	Transferred to Company H, First Veteran Infantry, C. V.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
21	Henry M. Benson	I	September 16, '61...	Promoted Captain Company F, November 26, 1862.
22	W. B. Smith	I	November 26, '62 ...	Mustered out August 31, 1864.
23	George H. Pettis	K	February 7, '62.....	Mustered out February 16, 1865, at Santa Fe, New Mexico.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Nicholas S. Davis	A	August 31, '61.... ...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company A, September 16, 1861.
2	James B. Whitmore	A	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company G, February 7, 1863.
3	Wm. F. Ellsworth	A	February 7, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant Company B, May 4, 1864. Mustered out October 12, 1864.
4	E. W. Hoyt	A	March 4, '64,.....	Never mustered as Lieutenant. Discharged as Sergeant Company D, August 31, 1864.
5	George H. Pettis	B	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company K, February 7, 1862.
6	Wm. L. Rynerson	B	February 7, '62.....	Promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant, August 6, 1862.
7	Sidney R. DeLong	B	January 10, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant Company E. May 4, 1864.
8	R. M. Crandall	C	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company G, February 26, 1862.
9	L. E. Hanson	C	February 26, '62	Resigned December 31, 1862.
10	Edgar Pomeroy	C	January 1, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant Company C, March 4, 1864.
11	De Witt C. Vestal	D	September 16, '61...	Resigned February 28, 1863. S. O. No. 51, D. P., 1863.
12	R. Edmiston	D	February 28, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant Company A, First Veteran Infantry, February, 1865.
13	John S. Hunter	E	September 16, '61...	Resigned December 18, 1862.
14	John S. Couch	E	July 16, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant Company H, May 4, 1864.
15	Charles J. Theriott	E	May 4, '63	Never mustered as Lieutenant. Discharged August 31, 1864, from N. C. S.
16	Edw. F. Taylor	F	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company F, April 8, 1862.
17	Fred. A. Deane	F	June 23, '63.....	Resigned June 27, 1863.
18	Wm. Nelson	F	August 5, '63.....	Second Lieutenant Company F, First Veteran Infantry.
19	Wm. B. Smith	G	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company I, March 21, 1863.
20	A. C. Fountain	G	March 1, '63.....	In Company G, First Veteran Infantry. Mustered out August 31, 1864.
21	E. W. Wood	H	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company A, March 21, 1863.
22	Wm. H. Hofedank	H	March 21, '63.....	In First Veteran Infantry, C. V. Mustered out August 31, 1864.
23	Jos. S. Bennett	I	January 23, '62.....	Resigned June 18, 1863.
24	P. S. Barrett	I	September 16, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant Company B, April 1, 1862.
25	J. D. McKeehan	I	July 16, '63.....	In First Veteran Infantry, C. V. Mustered out August 31, 1864.
26	T. Phelan	K	February 4, '62.....	Promoted First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, July 11, 1862.
27	A. J. Russell	K	July 11, '62.....	Dismissed by sentence of G. C. M., H. Q. D. N. M., May 3, 1864, G. O. 13.

ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT VETERAN INFANTRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.	Field and Staff.		
1	E. A. Rigg		February 1, '65	Mustered out Aug 23, 1866.
	MAJORS.			
1	Joseph Smith		January 10, '63	Mustered out April 8, 1865.
2	James H. Whitlock		June 22, '65	Never mustered as Major. Mustered out as Captain.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND ADJ'T.			
1	Richard H. Hudson		June 22, '65	Appointment disapproved by War Department. Mustered out as Second Lieutenant, Company D. Transferred to Company E. Mustered out October 17, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND R.-Q.-M.			
1	S. R. DeLong		June 22, '65	Mustered out July 11, 1866.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	Vowell H. Cox		July 12, '65	Resigned, S. O. No. 12, to take effect on receipt of order.
2	John W. Foy		January 15, '65	Never mustered in.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	E. W. Wood	A	February 28, '65	Mustered out September 26, 1866.
2	D. B. Huskell	B	April 21, '65	Drowned May 8, 1865, while attempting to cross the Rio Grande.
3	John S. Couch	B	May 8, '65	Mustered out September 20, 1866.
4	J. H. Whitlock	C	May 8, '65	Promoted Major June 22, 1865.
5	John D. Slocum	C	May 8, '65	Mustered out September 20, 1866.
6	Wm. F. French	D	May 8, '65	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
7	Thomas P. Chapman	E	August 27, '62	Mustered out September 20, 1866.
8	George A. Burkett	F	May 4, '63	Mustered out September 20, 1866.
9	J. D. Slocum	G		Commissioned Captain of Company C, April 21, 1863.
10	George A. Burkett	G	April 21, '65	Mustered out September 20, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	R. Edmiston	A	February 28, '65	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
2	J. S. Couch	B	April 21, '65	Promoted Captain of Company B, May 8, 1865.
3	James H. Toole	C	January 10, '63	Declined. Mustered out April 5, 1865.
4	J. D. Slocum	C	April 21, '65	Promoted Captain of Company C, April 21, 1865.
5	H. H. Stephens	C	July 12, '65	Never mustered as First Lieutenant.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
6	John Slater	D	April 21, '65	Mustered out August 4, 1866.
7	Wm. Higdon	E	April 21, '65	Resigned February 7, 1864.
8	S. R. DeLong	F	April 21, '65	First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, June 22, 1865.
9	M. S. Glasby	G	April 21, '65	Died April 23, 1866, at Los Pinos, N. M.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	R. Edmiston	A	July 16, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, February 28, 1865.
2	G. W. Sanders	A	July 12, '65	Never mustered as Lieutenant.
3	S. R. DeLong	B	April 21, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, June 22, 1865.
4	R. C. Patterson	B	July 12, '65	Never mustered as Lieutenant.
5	H. H. Stephens	C	April 21, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, July 12, 1865.
6	John Ryan	C	July 12, '65	Never mustered as Lieutenant.
7	Richard Hudson	D	April 21, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant, June 22, 1865.
8	A. Hargrave	D	July 12, '65	Never mustered as Lieutenant.
9	Wm. Oman	E	April 21, '65	Mustered out December 31, 1866.
10	Wm. M. Smith	F	May 4, '64	Mustered out April 8, 1865.
11	J. K. Houston	G	April 21, '65	Mustered out September 16, 1866.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Francis J. Lippitt.....	Field and Staff.	September 2, '61.....	Mustered out by reason of honorable discharge, October 11, 1864.
2	Thomas F. Wright.....		January 6, '65.....	Mustered out April 16, 1866.
	LIEUT.-COLONELS.			
1	James L. Olney.....		September 7, '61	Mustered out on expiration of term, October 20, 1864.
2	Thomas F. Wright.....		November 27, '64 ...	Promoted Colonel, July 5, 1865.
3	Robert Pollock.....		January 5, '65.....	Mustered out April 16, 1866.
	MAJORS.			
1	James F. Curtis.....		September 7, '61.....	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry, C. V., June 24, 1863.
2	Thomas F. Wright.....		January 22, '63.....	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, November 21, 1864.
3	John C. Schmidt.....		November 30, '64 ...	Mustered out April 16, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND ADJT'S.			
1	James H. Lambert.....		September 10, '61...	Resigned November 5, 1861.
2	John Hanna, Jr.....		November 5, '61.....	Promoted Captain Company H, February 1, 1863.
3	Charles H. Barth.....		February 1, '63.....	Promoted Captain Company G, March 17, 1865.
4	Julius C. Winslow.....		March 17, '65.....	Transferred from Regimental Staff to Company K.
5	Theo. C. Winchell.....			Transferred from Company K, August 14, 1865. Mustered out April 16, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND R. Q. MS.			
1	Wm. F. Swasey.....		September 12, '61...	Appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster by the President, March 27, 1863.
2	Wm. F. R. Schindler.....		March 27, '63	Mustered out January 12, 1866.
3	F. A. Morgan.....		January 19, '65.....	Mustered out April 16, 1866.
	SURGEONS.			
1	Isaac Parry.....		October 8, '61.....	Re-mustered October 15, 1864. Resigned August 26, 1865.
2	George H. Horn.....		August 21, '61.....	Mustered out April 16, 1866.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	S. S. Todd.....		November 2, '61	Promoted Surgeon Fourth Infantry, C. V., March 12, 1862.
2	James Forsman.....		April 11, '62.....	Resigned September 8, 1863.
3	John Flock.....		October 8, '61.....	Resigned May 31, 1863.
4	Edward Phelps.....		Mar 26, '63.....	Promoted Surgeon Seventh Infantry, C. V., November 30, 1864.
5	F. H. Cossell.....		March 7, '65.....	Mustered out April 16, 1866.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
	CAPTAINS.			
1	Charles W. Smith	A	September 7, '61	Resigned June 10, 1862.
2	Henry Flynn	A	June 18, '62	Discharged on expiration of term, July 4, 1865.
3	John C. Schmidt	B	September 7, '61	Promoted Major, November 30, 1864.
4	C. P. Fairfield	B	December 9, '64	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
5	Michael O'Brieu	C	September 26, '61	Promoted Major, Sixth Infantry, C. V., November 30, 1864.
6	John B. Urmy	C	January 5, '65	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
7	Wm. E. Hull	D	October 10, 61	Discharged November 6, 1865.
8	J. Calder Innes	D	November 13, '65	Never mustered as Captain.
9	Eugene B. Gibbs	E	November 13, '65	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
10	Charles D. Douglas	F	November 19, '61	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
11	Wm. H. Stuart	G	November 19, '61	Dismissed per S. O. No. 204, C. S., War Department.
12	John E. Hill	G	June 7, '64	Resigned February 17, 1865.
13	Charles H. Barth	G	March 17, '65	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
14	Wm. H. Short	H	November 16, '61	Resigned July 31, 1863.
15	John Hanna, Jr.	H	February 1, '63	Resigned August 23, 1863.
16	James M. Stewart	H	June 7, '64	Mustered out July 2, 1866.
17	Edward R. Theller	I	November 22, '61	Re-mustered. Mustered out May 10, 1866.
18	Charles Heffernan	K	November 30, '61	Discharged January 12, 1862, under Section 10 of Article 6, approved July 22, 1861.
19	Alfred Morton	K	February 14, '63	Promoted Major Seventh Infantry, C. V., November 21, 1865.
20	Wm. H. Noyes	K	February 6, '63	Died June 3, 1866, at Port Isabel, mouth of Columbia River.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Frederick D. McDougall	A	September 7, '61	Died at Fort Dalles, Oregon, March 14, 1862.
2	Chauncy P. Fairfield	A	November 4, '62	Transferred to Company I, July 1, 1863.
3	John J. Shepheard	A	March 28, '63	Transferred to Company A, July 8, 1863.
4	Thomas B. Campbell	B	September 7, '61	Resigned October 1, 1862.
5	Abraham B. Smith	B	October 1, '62	Resigned December 20, 1863.
6	B. S. Coffman	B	June 7, '64	Resigned January 3, 1863.
7	C. W. Williams	B	January 19, '65	Mustered out January 28, 1866.
8	James H. Stewart	C	September 26, '61	Promoted Captain Company H, June 7, 1864.
9	Louis S. Lohse	C	January 7, 64	Mustered out to date from January 1, 1865.
10	I. E. Hughes	C	January 5, '65	Mustered out to date from January 28, 1866.
11	Jos. B. Wing	D	October 10, '61	Died at Fort Colville, W. T., March 21, 1862.
12	P. B. Johnson	D	November 4, '62	Mustered out to accept commission as Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., December 20, 1863.
13	George M. Knickerbocker	D	June 7, '64	Mustered out March 28, 1866.

14	John H. Brady	E	October 10, '64	Resigned March 14, 1862.
15	John H. Gonnisson	E	April 10, '62	Resigned October 22, 1864.
16	John Casbman	E	October 24, '64	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
17	Henry Flynn	F	November 19, '61	Promoted Captain of Company A, June 18, 1862.
18	Wm. H. Noyes	F	June 18, '62	Promoted Captain of Company K, December 13, 1864.
19	Louis F. Grant	F	December 3, '64	Transferred to Co. F, Eighth Infantry, California Volunteers, per S. O. No. 26, D. P., Feb. 6, 1865.
20	Fred'k A. Morgan	F	January 19, '65	Transferred to Company H.
21	J. H. Delaney	F	October 6, '64	Mustered out March 28, 1866.
22	Theodore Whitman	G	November 19, '61	Discharged per S. O. No. 24, D. P., January 26, 1863.
23	John E. Hill	G	January 28, '63	Promoted Captain of Company G, June 7, 1864.
24	John C. Innes	G	June 7, '64	Transferred to Company I, per R. O. No. 67, December 17, 1864.
25	Francis Ballou	G	December 9, '64	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
26	John Monhollaud	H	October 21, '61	Resigned June 30, 1863.
27	James W. Delaney	H	June 7, '64	Transferred to Company F.
28	Fred'k A. Morgan	H	January 19, '65	Transferred from Company F, per R. O. No. 30, April 4, 1865.
29	George W. Harris	I	November 22. '61	Resigned January 21, 1862.
30	Alfred Morton	I	January 8, '62	Promoted Captain of Company K, February 14, 1863.
31	Wm. F. R. Schindler	I	February 27, '63	Transferred to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, July 1, 1863.
32	John J. Shepheard	I	March 28, '63	Transferred to First Lieutenant of Company A, July 8, 1863.
33	C. P. Fairfield	I	November 4, '62	Promoted Captain of Company B, December 9, 1864.
34	J. C. Innes	I	January 7, '64	Transferred from Co. G, per R. O. No. 67, Dec. 17, 1864. Promoted Capt. Co. D, Nov. 13, 1865.
35	John H. Coster	I	November 13, '65	Mustered out May 23, 1866.
36	Chas. G. Hubbard	K	November 30, '61	Resigned August 15, 1863.
37	T. C. Winchell	K	June 7, '64	Transferred to Regimental Staff as Adjutant, August 14, 1865.
38	J. C. Winston	K	May 7, '65	Mustered out June 30, 1866.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	John E. Hill	A	September 7, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, June 28, 1863.
2	John C. Innes	A	January 31, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, June 7, 1864.
3	Montgomery Maize	A	January 19, '65	Mustered out June 30, 1866.
4	Grove Watson	B	September 5, '61	Discharged per order of Secretary of War, September 17, 1862.
5	Gus. A. Swazey	B	November 4, '62	Resigned, S. O. No. 156, D. P., June 30, 1863.
6	Charles Convis	B	January 19, '65	Mustered out January 28, 1866.
7	John M. Heeny	C	September 26, '61	Dropped from the rolls, per S. O. No. 76, May 9, 1862.
8	Louis S. Lohse	C	June 23, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant, June 7, 1864.
9	Eugene Lehe	C	January 5, '65	Resigned July 31, 1865.
10	Abraham B. Smith	D	October 10, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, October 1, 1862.
11	Geo. M. Knickerbocker	D	November 1, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, June 7, 1864.
12	A. G. Walker	D	January 19, '65	Mustered out April 16, 1866.
13	C. P. Fairfield	E	October 10, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, October 2, 1862.
14	John M. Maloney	E	November 4, '62	Resigned July 10, 1863.
15	Charles W. Williams	E	October 26, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, January 19, 1865. Mustered out from Company B.
16	James Galway	E	January 19, '65	Mustered out May 10, 1866.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
17	P. B. Johnson	F	January 2, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, November 4, 1862.
18	B. S. Coffman	F	January 10, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, January 7, 1864.
19	Louis T. Grant	F	November 14, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, December 3, 1864.
20	John M. Swift	F	December 3, '64	Resigned August 16, 1865.
21	John H. Coster	F	August 16, '65	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I.
22	John W. Gaston	G	November 19, '61	Resigned March 1, 1862.
23	John J. Shepheard	G	March 7, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, March 28, 1863.
24	John W. Hahn	G	March 28, '63	Promoted Captain of Company I, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, June 22, 1864.
25	John C. Jenkins	G	January 19, '65	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
26	Thomas J. Wilson	H	November 16, '61	Resigned March 31, 1862.
27	Wm. L. Campbell	H	April 15, '62	Promoted Captain of Company H, First Cavalry, February 17, 1863.
28	Wm. C. Piggott	H	October 26, '64	Resigned December 21, 1864.
29	Arthur Haine	H	January 19, '65	Mustered out July 2, 1866.
30	W. F. R. Schindler	I	November 22, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I, February 27, 1863.
31	James H. Delaney	I	February 27, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I, June 7, 1864.
32	James A. Grant	I	January 19, '65	Mustered out May 10, 1866.
33	John J. Dobbins	K	November 30, '61	Resigned October 1, 1862.
34	Theo. C. Winchell	K	November 4, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, June 7, 1864.
35	J. R. Norcross	K	January 19, '65	Mustered out June 30, 1866.
36	Charles W. Williams	K	January 19, '65	Mustered out with Company B, May 10, 1866.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.	Field and Staff.		
1	Patrick E. Connor..		September 10, '61...	Resigned March 29, 1863.
2	Robert Pollock.....		March 29, '63.....	Mustered out by reason of consolidation of regiment, November 14, 1864.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.			
1	Geo. P. Ihrie.....		September 10, '61...	Resigned December 12, 1861.
2	Robert Pollock.....		December 28, '61....	Promoted Colonel March 29, 1863.
3	G. B. Moore.....		April 27, '63.....	Resigned per S. O. No. 278, Department Pacific, December 21, 1864.
4	Wm. M. Johns.....		April 6, '65.....	Mustered out July 27, 1866.
	MAJORS.			
1	Robert Pollock.....		August 26, '61.....	Transferred from First Infantry California Volunteers. Promoted Lieut-Colonel December 28, 1861.
2	Patrick A. Gallagher.....		December 28, '61....	Mustered out on consolidation of regiment, November 2, 1864.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND ADJT'S.			
1	James W. Stillman.....		September 17, '61...	Transferred to Company G, September 7, 1862.
2	Wm. L. Ustick.....		March 27, '63	Resigned March 3, 1864.
3	S. E. W. Becker.....		March 4, '64.....	Resigned December 22, 1864.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND Q.M.			
1	Thos. B. Gateley.....		September 16, '61...	Mustered out on expiration of term.
	SURGEON.			
1	R. K. Reid.....		October 1, '61.....	Promoted Surgeon of Second Cavalry, California Volunteers. Mustered out October 21, 1864.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	Chas. A. Kirkpatrick.....		October 15, '61.....	Mustered out by reason of expiration of service, November 1, 1864.
2	I. W. Brown.....		November 8, '62.....	Resigned May 15, 1864.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	Thomas K. Ketchum.....	A	October 10, '61	Discharged on expiration of term, per S. O. No. 220, Department Pacific.
2	Wm. M. Johns.....	A	November 1, '61.....	Discharged as veteran, under Act of July 22, 1861. Promoted Lieut-Colonel Battalion, April 6, 1865.
3	Stephen E. Jocelyn.....	A	May 19, '65.....	No muster-out roll.
4	J. B. Moore	B	October 31, '61.....	Resigned March 29, 1863.
5	Lysander Washburne.....	B	July 2, '64	Discharged on consolidation of regiment, per S. O. No. 210, Department Pacific.
6	J. C. Morrill.....	B	November 30, '64...	Mustered out July 27, 1866.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
7	John H. May	C	October 31, '61	Resigned March 31, 1863.
8	James W. Stillman	C	April 21, '63	Mustered out December 8, 1865.
9	Wm. M. Johns	D	November 1, '61	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Third Battalion Infantry, California Volunteers, April 6, 1865.
10	Willard Kittridge	D	July 2, '64	No muster-out roll.
11	Charles Tupper	E	November 9, '61	Resigned April 30, 1863.
12	Josiah Hosmer	E	July 2, '64	Discharged on consolidation of regiment, November 1, 1864.
13	Izatus Potts	F	November 16, '61	Discharged per S. O. No. 188, March 4, 1864.
14	John B. Urmy	G	November 6, '61	Resigned September 30, 1864.
15	Caleb Gilman	G	September 30, '64	Discharged by reason of consolidation of regiment, per S. O. No. 210, Department Pacific.
16	David Black	H	November 20, '61	Discharged on expiration of term.
17	M. G. Lewis	I	November 20, '61	Promoted Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, August 31, 1863.
18	Willard Kittridge		September 1, '63	Transferred to Captaincy of Company D, on consolidation, July 2, 1864.
19	Samuel N. Hoyt	K	November 20, '61	Resigned March 31, 1863.
20	John F. Staples	K	April 21, '63	Resigned February 29, 1864.
21	Joseph C. Morrill	K	July 2, '64	Transferred to Company B, on consolidation of regiment.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	John D. Staples	A	October 16, '61	Promoted Captain of Company K, April 21, 1863.
2	Lewis F. Grant	A	April 21, '63	Mustered out per S. O. No. 248, Department Pacific, November 14, 1864.
3	S. E. Jocelyn	A	April 24, '63	Promoted Captain of Company A, May 18, 1864.
4	Charles Billig	A	May 19, '65	Mustered out July 27, 1866.
5	Thos. S. Bridges	B	October 31, '61	Resigned September 1, 1862.
6	Thos. B. Gatcley	B	September 16, '61	Transferred to First Lieutenantcy and R. Q. M. September 4, 1862.
7	Joseph C. Morrill	B	December 2, '62	Promoted Captain of Company K, July 2, 1864.
8	Wm. H. Dodds	B	July 2, '64	Mustered out on consolidation of regiment, November 21, 1864.
9	Francis Honeyman	B	April 21, '63	Mustered out April 30, 1866.
10	Wm. H. Allen	C	October 31, '61	Resigned per S. O. No. 232, Department Pacific, September 20, 1863.
11	Francis M. Griffin	C	July 2, '64	Mustered out on consolidation of regiment, Order No. 210, Department Pacific.
12	Joseph Anderson	D	November 5, '61	Resigned October 25, 1862.
13	John D. Myers	D	October 26, '62	Resigned March 31, 1863.
14	Stephen E. Jocelyn	D	April 24, '63	Promoted Captain of Company A, Veteran Battalion, Third Infantry, May 19, 1865.
15	Francis M. Shoemaker	D	July 2, '64	Mustered out December 3, 1865.
16	Josiah Hosmer	E	December 26, '61	Promoted Captain of Company E, July 2, 1864
17	James Finnerty	E	July 2, '64	Mustered out on consolidation of regiment, November 1, 1864.
18	Francis D. Todd	F	December 26, '61	Promoted Captain of Company F, September 19, 1864.
19	Isadore Morris	F	September 19, '64	Mustered out on consolidation of regiment.

20	George S. Bradley	G	December 26, '61	Resigned May 13, 1862.
21	Wm. L. Ustick	G	December 7, '62	Promoted to Regimental Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah, March 27, 1863.
22	James W. Stillman	G	March 27, '63	Promoted Captain of Company C, April 21, 1863.
23	Francis Honeyman	G	April 21, '63	Transferred to First Lieutenantcy of Company B, Third Battalion Infantry, California Volunteers.
24	Lysander Washburne	H	December 26, '61	Promoted Captain of Company B, July 2, 1864.
25	Caleb Gilman	H	July 2, '64	Mustered out December 20, 1864.
26	Millard Kittredge	I	December 26, '61	Promoted Captain of Company I, July 2, 1864.
27	Francis M. Shoemaker	I	July 2, '64	Transferred to Company D, Third Battalion Infantry, California Volunteers, on consolidation.
28	Michael McDermott	K	December 26, '61	Died at Camp Douglas, Utah, October 16, 1863.
29	Charles Billig	K	July 2, '64	Mustered out by reason of consolidation of regiment, November 2, 1864.
	SECOND LIEUTANANTS.			
1	Wm. L. Ustick	A	October 10, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, September 7, 1862.
2	Francis M. Griffin	A	December 2, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, July 2, 1864.
3	Charles Billig		December 3, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, July 2, 1864.
4	Arthur Heights		May 18, '65.	Mustered out July 27, 1866.
5	Joseph C. Morrill	B	October 31, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, September 7, 1862.
6	Edward Ingham	B	December 2, '62	Resigned May 15, 1864.
7	Richard W. Stapleton	C	October 31, '61	Resigned March 15, 1862.
8	Wm. H. McMinn	C	March 27, '62	Resigned June 20, 1863.
9	Wm. Smith	C	December 3, '61	Mustered out July 27, 1866.
10	John Myers	D	November 5, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, October 25, 1862.
11	Charles Billig	D	December 1, '62	Transferred to Company A, July 2, 1864.
12	A. J. Austin	D	April 21, '63	Mustered out July 27, 1866.
13	Stephen E. Jocelyn	E	December 26, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, April 24, 1863.
14	Wm. Myers	E	April 24, '63	Resigned May 15, 1864.
15	Lewis F. Grant	F	December 26, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, April 21, 1863.
16	Wm. H. Dodds	F	April 1, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, July 2, 1864.
17	Charles Baker	G	December 26, '61	Deserted January 7, 1862.
18	Jas. Finnerty	G	January 8, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company E, July 2, 1864.
19	Francis M. Shoemaker	G	November 26, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, July 2, 1864.
20	Francis Honeyman	I	November 26, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, April 21, 1863.
21	A. J. Austin	I	April 21, '63	Transferred to Company D.
22	Albert Ripley		December 26, '61	Dismissed April 9, 1862.
23	Caleb Gilman	K	April 9, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H, July 2, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.			
1	Henry M. Judah	Field and Staff.	September 6, '61	Resigned November, 1861.
2	Ferris Forman		November 9, '61	Resigned per S. O. No. 192, Department Pacific, August 20, 1863.
3	James F. Curtis		May 9, '64	Discharged per G. O. No. 102, Department California, November 30, 1865.
	LIEUT.-COLONELS.			
1	Harvey Lee		September 10, '61	Resigned per S. O. No. 110, Department Pacific, May 31, 1863.
2	James F. Curtis		June 22, '63	Promoted Colonel, May 9, 1864.
3	Edgar W. Hillyer		May 15, '65	Mustered out March 17, 1866, per Dept. General Order No. 10.
	MAJORS.			
1	Henry Hancock		September 16, '61	Mustered out on expiration of term, per S. O. No. 211, Department Pacific, September 30, 1864.
2	H. M. Benson		May 15, '65	Mustered out per Department G. O. No. 102, November 30, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND ADJ'TS.			
1	William Forrey		September 10, '61	Re-mustered February 17, 1865. Transferred to Company D.
2	O. H. Lee		October 18, '64	Mustered out per Department G. O. No. 102, November 30, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND R. Q. M'S.			
1	David J. Williamson		September 16, '61	Resigned to accept commission as Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V., June 10, 1865.
2	Matthew Sherman		June 8, '65	Mustered out per Department G. O. No. 102, November 30, 1865.
	SURGEONS.			
1	Stephen T. Elliott		October 15, '61	Resigned March 11, 1862.
2	Simeon S. Todd		March 8, '62	Mustered out at his own request, April 3, 1865.
3	Vincent Geleich		April 17, '65	Mustered out per Department G. O. No. 102, November 30, 1865.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	Edward A. Tompkins		October 15, '61	Resigned September 15, 1863.
2	Robert Parker		February 26, '63	Dismissed October 30, 1863.
3	D. B. Hoffman		May 9, '64	Mustered out per Department G. O. No. 102, November 30, 1865.
4	Abraham Sharples		March 7, '65	Mustered out January 2, 1866.

	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	C. W. C. Rowell	A	September 26, '61	Dismissed per G. O. D. P., April 27, 1863.
2	Alexander W Copeley	A	January 12, '64	Resigned per S. O. No. 280, D. P., December 24, 1864.
3	A. G. Randell	A	April 17, '65	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, Dept. Cal.
4	Jesse Fitch	B	October 10, '61	Resigned January 6, 1865, per S. O. No. 3, D. P.
5	Jeremiah Phelan		March 31, '65	Mustered out April 12, 1866.
6	Benjamin R. West	C	October 16, '61	Mustered out February 19, 1866.
7	Lyman S. Scott	D	October 16, '61	Mustered out December 19, 1865.
8	John C. Crowninshield	E	November 19, '61	Dismissed per S. O. No. 353, W. D., November 19, 1862.
9	Edgar W. Hillyer	E	December 27, '62	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, May 15, 1865.
10	Dewitt C. Titus		June 21, '65	Mustered out March 30, 1866.
11	Allen W. Cullum	F	November 9, '61	Resigned August 20, 1863.
12	Matthew Sherman	F	August 21, '63	Resigned December 24, 1864, per S. O., D. P., same date.
13	Charles H. Ball	F	April 6, '65	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, D. P.
14	Alfred S. Grant	G	November 25, '61	Mustered out April 12, 1866.
15	Charles Stewart Brooks	H	November 9, '61	Resigned April 3, 1861.
16	John M. Cass	H	April 7, '62	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, D. P.
17	Charles Atchison	I	January 2, '62	Mustered out June 13, 1865.
18	John M. Starkweather	I	April 21, '65	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, D. P.
19	Augustus H. Hall	K	January 10, '62	Discharged September 30, 1863, per S. O. No. 219, D. P.
20	Patrick Munday	K	October 1, '63	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, Dept. Cal.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Edgar W. Hillyer	A	September 26, '61	Promoted Captain Company E, December 27, 1862.
2	Alonzo C. Haskell	A	January 16, '63	Transferred to Company B, February 25, 1863. Discharged for mutinous conduct, April 27, 1863.
3	Alex. W. Copeley	A	September 28, '61	Promoted Captain Company A, January 12, 1864.
4	Joseph W. Scobey	A	January 12, '64	Commissioned First Lieutenant Company B, April 3, 1865.
5	P. R. Wilbur	A	April 17, '65	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, Dept. Cal.
6	Alex. W. Copeley	B	September 28, '61	Transferred to Company A, February 23, 1863.
7	Alonzo C. Haskell	B	October 10, '61	Discharged for mutinous conduct, April 27, 1863.
8	George C. Love	B	January 12, '64	Transferred to Company K, January 28, 1864, per S. O. No. 22.
9	J. W. Scobey	B	April 3, '65	Transferred to Company A, per S. O. No. 75, D. P.
10	Henry McCann	C	October 15, '61	Resigned August 25, 1863.
11	James Davison	C	January 12, '64	Transferred to Company D, March 21, 1864.
12	Orland H. Lee	C	October 4, '64	Transferred to First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
13	James Garden	D	October 16, '61	Resigned February 15, 1864.
14	James Davison	D	January 12, '64	Mustered out February 19, 1866.
15	Edw. B. Blake	E	November 19, '61	Resigned February 1, 1863.
16	Patrick Munday	E	February 17, '63	Promoted Captain of Company K, October 1, 1863.
17	Newton Israel	E	January 12, '63	Resigned, S. O. No. 166, D. P., July 31, 1864.
18	John G. Blake	E	October 13, '64	Resigned October 5, 1865.
19	James Evans	F	November 9, '61	Discharged per S. O. 220, D. P., September 20, 1863.
20	Dewitt C. Titus	F	January 12, '64	Promoted Captain of Company C, June 21, 1865.

Roster of Commissioned Officers of Fourth Regiment Infantry, California Volunteers—Continued.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
21	J. M. Starkweather.....	F	April 6, '65.....	Promoted Captain of Company I, April 21, 1865.
22	Edw. D. Tuttle.....	F	June 21, '65.....	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, D. O.
23	Matthew Sherman.....	G	November 25, '61...	Promoted Captain of Company F, August 21, 1863.
24	George Haycock.....	G	February 1, '64.....	Mustered out March 14, 1866.
25	John M. Cass.....	H	November 19, '61...	Mustered out November 30, 1865.
26	Edw. D. Tuttle.....	H	November 25, '62...	Resigned October 25, 1865.
27	George Haycock.....	H	February 1, '64.....	Transferred to Company G.
28	John P. Smith	H	October 4, '64.....	Mustered out November 30, 1865.
29	Robert P. Nason.....	I	January 8, '62.....	Mustered out on expiration of his term.
30	James S. Rathburn.....	I	September 20, '64...	Mustered out November 30, 1865.
31	Jacob Austin.....	K	March 3, '62.....	Resigned December 1, 1863.
32	Jonathan M. Starkweather.	K	January 12, '64.....	Promoted Captain of Company I, April 21, 1865.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Edw. Tuttle.....	A	September 26, '61...	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H.
2	J. W. Scobey	A	December 1, '62.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A.
3	Samuel W. Smith	A	May 20, '64.....	Transferred to Company E.
4	E. T. Starr.....	A	April 17, '65.....	Mustered out November 30, 1865.
5	A. C. Haskell.....	B	October 10, '61.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A.
6	John Pearson.....	B	January 20, '63.....	Resigned January 31, 1864, per S. O. No. 18, D. P.
7	O. H. Lee.....	B	February 10, '64.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C.
8	Fred'k J. Franks.....	B	October 4, '64.....	Commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, May 8, 1865.
9	Wm. H. Troy	B	March 31, '65.....	Dismissed by sentence G. C. M, G. O. No. 22, D. C., November 6, 1865.
10	Harvey D. Young.....	C	October 16, '61.....	Deserted April 14, 1862.
11	James Fitzpatrick.....	C	June 23, '63.....	Resigned November 12, 1862, per S. O. No. 257, D. P.
12	James G. Foster.....	C	November 12, '63...	Mustered out February 19, 1866.
13	Joseph K. Derstine.....	C	July 12, '63.....	Not mustered in as Second Lieutenant.
14	James Davison.....	D	October 16, '61.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C.
15	John G. Blake.....	D	January 12, '64.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company E.
16	James G. Chapin.....	D	October 13, '64.....	Not mustered in as Second Lieutenant.
17	Newton Israel	E	February 11, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company E.
18	Samuel W. Smith	E	May 20, '64.....	Mustered out March 30, 1866.
19	James Hale.....	F	December 11, '61.....	Died August 28, 1863.
20	Nathan B. Kendall...	F	April 6, '65.....	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102, D. P.

21	George Haycock	G	November 25, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H.
22	James S. Rathburn	G	February 1, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I.
23	Fred'k Franks	G	October 4, '64	Mustered out March 30, 1866.
24	Isaac H. Bull	H	November 11, '61	Resigned June 31, 1863.
25	John Smith	H	January 31, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H.
26	John Oaks	I	January 8, '62	Commissioned in Sixth Infantry.
27	Dewitt C. Titus	I	July 19, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F.
28	Joseph H. Derstine	I	October 13, '64	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102.
29	Patrick Munday	K	March 4, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company E.
30	J. M. Starkweather	K	February 19, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F.
31	George C. Love	K	January 12, '64	Mustered out November 30, 1865, per S. O. No. 102.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONELS.	Field and Staff		
1	John Kellogg		September 12, '61...	Resigned November 2, 1862.
2	Geo. W. Bowie		November 9, '61.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Franklin, Texas.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.			
1	Marcus D. Dobbins		September 16, '61...	Resigned October 31, 1862.
2	Theodore A. Coult		January 10, '63.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
	MAJORS.			
1	Theodore A. Coult		September 21, '61...	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, January 10, 1863.
2	Joseph Smith		January 10, '63.....	Commissioned Major of First Veteran Infantry, January 10, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND ADJT.			
1	Jas. A. Zabriskie		November 14, '61....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Franklin, Texas.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND R. Q. M'S.			
1	Alonzo C. Wakeman		September 17, '61...	Mustered out March 3, 1862.
2	James H. Toole		January 10, '63.....	Transferred to First Lieutenancy of Company C, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
	SURGEONS.			
1	David Wooster		October 15, '61.....	Resigned March 10, 1863.
2	Wm. H. McKee		February 26, '63.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Franklin, Texas.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	Wm. H. McKee		October 15, '61.....	Promoted Surgeon February 26, 1863.
2	Vowell H. Cox		September 30, '62...	Transferred to First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 46, Department New Mexico.
3	L. W. Hayes		February 26, '63.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	Joseph Smith	A	November 16, '61...	Promoted Major October 31, 1862.
2	Edward B. Frink	A	January 10, '63.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
3	Chas. A. Smith	B	November 16, '61...	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Franklin, Texas.
4	John S. Thayer	C	November 16, '61...	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
5	Wm. F. French	D	November 16, '61...	Transferred to Captaincy of Company D, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
6	Silas P. Ford	E	November 16, '61...	Resigned January 9, 1863.

7	Benjamin F. Harrower.. ...	E	January 19, '63.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
8	Jas. H. Whitlock.....	F	November 16, '61...	Transferred to Captaincy of Company C, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 58, Department New Mexico.
9	Hugh L. Hinds.	G	November 16, '61...	Resigned September 20, 1863.
10	Thos. A. Young.....	G	May 4, '64.....	Mustered out at Las Cruces, New Mexico, November 30, 1865.
11	Sylvester Soper.....	H	December 3, '61.....	Resigned June 30, 1862.
12	Thos. P. Chapman.....	H	August 27, '62.....	Transferred to Captaincy of Company E, First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
13	Joseph Tuttle.....	I	January 2, '62.....	Resigned November 30, 1863.
14	James A. Zabriskie.....	I	September 30, '62...	Commission revoked.
15	Geo. A. Burkett.....	I	May 4, '64.....	Transferred to Company F, First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
16	Thos. T. Tidball.....	K	January 2, '62.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Thos. P. Chapman.....	A	November 16, '61...	Promoted Captain of Company H, August 27, 1862.
2	Thos. Buckley.....	A	January 10, '63.....	Promoted Captain of Company C, Sixth Infantry, California Volunteers, February 17, 1863.
3	Wm. H. Higdon.....	A	May 4, '64.....	Transferred to First Lieutenancy of Company E, First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
4	Thos. A. Young.....	B	December 3, '61.....	Promoted Captain of Company G, May 4, 1864.
5	Gilbert C. Smith.....	B	May 4, '64	Resigned to accept commission as Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V.
6	E. B. Frink.....	C	November 16, '61...	Promoted Captain of Company A, January 10, 1863.
7	John Slater.....	C	January 10, '63.....	Transferred to First Lieutenancy of Company D, First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
8	Milton L. Glasby.....	D	January 2, '62.....	Transferred to First Lieutenancy of Company G, First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
9	Jas. H. Toole.....	D	January 10, '63.....	Transferred from R. Q. M. Declined to be re-mustered in California Volunteers. Mustered out.
10	John F. Qualey.....	E	November 16, '61...	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
11	Geo. A. Burkett.....	F	November 16, '61...	Promoted Captain of Company I, May 4, 1864.
12	John Lambert.....	F	May 4, '64	Mustered out on expiration of term.
13	Benjamin F. Harrower.....	G	November 16, '61....	Promoted Captain of Company E, January 10, 1863.
14	John D. Slocum.....	G	January 10, '63.....	Transferred to Captaincy of Company G, First Veteran Infantry, California Volunteers, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
15	Samuel Staddon.....	H	March 13, '62.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Franklin, Texas.
16	Fred. A. Morgan.....	I	January 2, '62.....	Discharged to accept commission as First Lieutenant of Company F, Second Infantry, per S. O. No. 14, D. P.
17	Benj. F. Bayley.....	K	January 2, '62.....	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Wm. H. Higdon.....	A	December 26, '61....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, May 4, 1864.
2	Wm. Oman.....	A	May 4, '64.....	Transferred to Second Lieutenancy of Company E, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
3	John H. Hammond.....	B	November 30, '61...	Resigned November 1, 1862.

Roster of Commissioned Officers of Fifth Regiment Infantry, California Volunteers—Continued.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
4	James Connell	B	February 6, '63	Mustered out on expiration of term, at Franklin, Texas.
5	John Slater	C	January 2, '62	Promoted to First Lieutenancy of Company C, January 10, 1863.
6	John K. Houston	C	January 10, '63	Transferred to Company G, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
7	Gilbert C. Smith	D	January 18, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, May 4, 1864.
8	Henry W. Schwensker	D	May 4, '64	Never mustered in.
9	John D. Slocum	E	November 30, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, January 10, 1863.
10	Francis Kuhns	E	January 10, '63	Resigned August 10, 1863.
11	Wm. Smith	E	May 4, '64	Transferred to Company F, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
12	Chas. F. Whitney	F	December 3, '61	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company K, First Cavalry, April 28, 1863.
13	Theodore H. Jones	F	May 4, '64	Never mustered in.
14	James H. Toole	G	January 2, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant and Regimental Q. M., September 7, 1862.
15	Richard Hudson	G	January 10, '63	Transferred to Company D, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O. No. 45, Department New Mexico.
16	Samuel Staddon	H	January 18, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company H, March 13, 1862.
17	John Lambert	H	March 8, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, May 4, 1864.
18	Thomas Buckley	I	January 2, '62	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, January 10, 1863.
19	Henry H. Sterns	I	January 10, '63	Transferred to Company C, First Veteran Infantry, per S. O., Department New Mexico.
20	George Dutton	K	January 18, '62	Resigned August 31, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONEL.	Field and Staff.		
1	Henry M. Black		January 29, '63	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
	LIEUT.-COLONEL.			
1	Ambrose E. Hooker		February 6, '63	Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry, October 23, 1865.
	MAJORS.			
1	Thomas F. Wright		January 29, '63	Transferred to Major Second Infantry, October 1, 1864.
2	Michael O'Brien		November 30, '64	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND ADJ'TS.			
1	James Ulio		February 7, '63	Promoted Captain of Company K, July 6, 1864.
2	Jacob P. Hackett		March 1, '65	Promoted Captain of Company B, February 28, 1865.
3	C. T. Sherwood		March 9, '65	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND R. Q. M.			
1	William I. Reed		March 7, '63	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
	SURGEON.			
1	W. W. Hayes		February 26, '63	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
	ASST. SURGEONS.			
1	Wm. C. Dean		February 26, '63	Resigned April 29, 1864.
2	George B. Tolman		December 28, '64	Transferred to Native Battalion of Cavalry, May 8, 1865.
3	Henry Lippincott		May 18, '65	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	Alexander W. Copeley	A	February 17, '63	Resigned April 24, 1863.
2	Alexander B. McGowan	A	April 28, '63	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
3	Matthew Sherman	B	February 17, '63	Declined.
4	Robert Farren	B	March 21, '63	Resigned July 11, 1863.
5	Conrad F. Weimeyer	B	February 13, '64	Resigned July 31, 1863.
6	John Oaks	B	August 24, '64	Resigned February 4, 1865.
7	J. P. Hackett	B	February 28, '65	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
8	Thomas Buckley	C	February 17, '63	Mustered out December 15, 1865.
9	Alexander B. McGowan	D		Transferred to Company A.

No.	Name and Rank.	Co.	Commissioned.	Remarks.
10	John Oaks	D	June 23, '63	Resigned February 4, 1865.
11	John T. Hill	D	April 27, '64,	Dismissed per sentence G. C. M., G. O. No. 23, Department California, November 9, 1865.
12	Dunne M. Green	E	February 17, '63	Resigned February 1, 1865.
13	Washington Bruce	E	April 17, '65	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
14	John H. Gilmore	F	February 18, '63	Resigned June 22, 1863.
15	Isaiah Hulburt, Jr	F	May 7, '64	Resigned April 30, 1865.
16	John Boon Taylor	F	May 18, '65	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
17	Eli Cook	G	February 19, '63	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
18	Joseph S. Knower	H	March 6, '63	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
19	Albert Davidson	I	March 4, '63	Commission revoked, G. O. No. 5, Department California, series 1863.
20	Albert Hahn	I	June 22, '64	Mustered out December 20, 1865.
21	Charles Cochran	K	March 21, '63	Resigned June 11, 1864.
22	James Ulio	K	June 11, '64	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	John W. Davis.	A	February 17, '63	Mustered out October 20, 1865.
2	Marcus A. Sawtelle	B	March 2, '63	Transferred to Company I.
3	Wm. A. Chambers	B	March 25, '63	Commission revoked.
4	Gaston DeArtois	B	February 13, '64	Promoted Captain of Company B, Eighth Infantry, November 29, 1864.
5	Hampton Hutton	B	December 9, '64	Resigned July 31, 1865.
6	Chas. H. Cutting	B	August 3, '65	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
7	John Oaks	C	March 3, '63	Promoted Captain of Company B, August 24, 1864.
8	B. S. Rowe	C	August 24, '63	Mustered out December 15, 1865.
9	John M. Shrader	D	July 12, '63	Transferred to Company D, from Company K.
10	Patrick Golden	D	April 27, '64	Discharged per G. O. No. 19, Department California, November 3, 1865.
11	Conrad F. Weimeyer	E	March 7, '63	Promoted Captain of Company B, February 13, 1864.
12	John Boon Taylor	E	May 14, '64	Promoted Captain of Company F, May 18, 1865.
13	Clemens Hellstern	E	May 18, '65	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
14	George Vaughn	F	March 13, '63	Resigned July 11, 1863.
15	Hampton Hutton	F	July 28, '63	Commission revoked, G. O. No. 5, Department California.
16	Stephen Gray	F	May 7, '64	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
17	Jacob P. Hackett	G	March 16, '63	Promoted Regimental Adjutant, March 1, 1865.
18	Wm. R. McOwen	G	August 20, '64	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
19	Washington Bruce	H	May 6, '63	Promoted Captain of Company E.
20	Ferdinand Smith	H	April 17, '65	Resigned September 16, 1865.
21	John H. Coster	H	September 19, '65	Transferred to Company C, First A. T. Volunteers.

22	Marcus A. Sawtelle	I	March 2, '63	Resigned November 14, 1863.
23	W. H. Tuttle		June 22, '64	Mustered out December 20, 1864.
24	Moses M. Knox	K	March 21, '63	Killed.
25	John M. Shrader		June 12, '63	Transferred to Company D.
26	Christopher Bright		June 24, '63	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Beverly C. Duer	A	February 17, '65	Resigned March 13, 1864.
2	Francis Bellou	A	May 7, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company I, December 12, 1864.
3	Henry M. Raymond	A	December 31, '64	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
4	George Goodridge	B	June 5, '63	Commission revoked.
5	Josiah Hurlburt	B	February 13, '64	Promoted Captain of Company F, May 7, 1864.
6	Joseph A. Gilman		November 19, '64	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
7	Benj. S. Rowe	C	March 6, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company C, August 23, 1864.
8	Wm. T. Hanford	C	June 15, '65	Not mustered; company below minimum.
9	John M. Shrader	D	March 14, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, July 12, 1863.
10	Edward Byrnes	D	June 5, '63	Transferred to Company K, June 10, 1863.
11	H. K. Matthews	D	June 2, '64	Resigned December 20, 1864.
12	James Mohan	D	December 31, '64	Resigned January 10, 1865.
13	John S. Barnwell	D	March 20, '65	Discharged per G. O. No. 19, Department California, November 3, 1865.
14	John B. Taylor	E	March 14, '63	Promoted First Lieutenant, May 14, 1864.
15	W. B. Barnes	E	May 14, '64	Resigned November 15, 1864.
16	Charles H. Cutting	E	November 19, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B.
17	Emory Wing	E	August 3, '65	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
18	Duncan F. McDonald	F	March 14, '63	Commission revoked.
19	Ferdinand Smith	F	May 7, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company F, April 17, 1865.
20	Thomas E. Pearson	F	April 17, '65	Mustered out October 25, 1865.
21	Frank F. Frost	G	March 10, '63	Resigned April 15, 1863.
22	John Drum	G	April 18, '63	Commission revoked.
23	Hampton Hutton	G	January 21, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, December 9, 1864.
24	James Horner	G	December 15, '64	Mustered out October 31, 1865.
25	Chas. T. Sherwood	H	May 6, '63	Commission revoked.
26	John M. Shrader	H	February 1, '64	Resigned September 30, 1864.
27	Wm. R. Honey	H	November 19, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant of Second Cavalry, Cal. Vols., April 30, 1865.
28	Fred'k Manners	H	May 18, '65	Dropped; not mustered.
29	Wm. McOwen	I	June 4, '63	Commission revoked.
30	Clemens Hellstern	I	June 22, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company E, May 18, 1865.
31	W. T. Hanford		June 29, '65	Mustered out December 11, 1865.
32	Edward Byrnes	K	June 5, '63	Transferred to Company D, June 20, 1863.
33	C. Brewer	K	June 24, '63	Commission revoked.
34	Wm. K. McOwen		January 21, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, August 23, 1864.
35	Chas. T. Sherwood		August 24, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant, March 1, 1865.
36	N. G. Tobey		March 20, '65	Mustered out October 25, 1865.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONEL.	Field and Staff.		
1	Charles H. Lewis		January 7, '65	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.			
1	Madison Bulware		December 14, '64	Mustered out March 1, 1866.
	MAJOR.			
1	Alfred Morton		November 21, '64	Mustered out March 17, 1866.
	SURGEON.			
1	Edward Phelps		November 30, '64	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	Charles L. Frost		November 30, '64	Declined.
2	J. W. Davis		December 17, '64	Resigned March 9, 1865.
3	F. A. Romatka		November 24, '64	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND ADJ'TS.			
1	John Drum		November 21, '64	Commissioned Lieutenant Company B, Eighth Infantry.
2	W. E. Emory		January 19, '65	Mustered out December 5, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND R. Q. M.			
1	Charles P. Dudley		November 29, '64	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	James P. Olmstead	A	October 24, '64	Died at Fort Yuma, California, August 1, 1865.
2	James H. Bye	A	September 19, '65	Mustered out April 13, 1866.
3	Alexander B. Gibson	B	October 31, '64	Mustered out April 26, 1866.
4	Walter S. Cooledge	C	October 20, '64	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
5	Martin H. Calderwood	D	December 20, '64	Mustered out June 28, 1866.
6	H. H. Messenger	E	November 18, '64	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
7	John W. Owen	F	November 30, '64	Mustered out April 13, 1866.
8	Thomas J. Heminger	G	October 24, '64	Mustered out June 28, 1866.
9	John W. Smith	H	April 6, '65	Mustered out March 1, 1866.
10	George D. Kendall	I	November 18, '64	Mustered out March 31, 1866.
11	James H. Sheppard	K	November 18, '64	Mustered out January 3, 1866.

	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	William A. Perkins	A	October 24, '64	Dismissed by sentence G. C. M., G. O. No. 2, Department California, series 1866.
2	M. R. Parks	B	October 24, '64	Mustered out April 26, 1866.
3	James H. Bye	C	October 20, '64	Promoted Captain Company A, September 19, 1865.
4	Palmer G. Wood	C	September 19, '65	Mustered out April 26, 1866.
5	Lee Allen	D	December 21, '64	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
6	William H. Broad	E	December 3, '64	Mustered out June 28, 1866.
7	Richard M. Apgar	F	November 30, '64	Mustered out June 28, 1866.
8	Adam Ernst	G	October 24, '64	Resigned December 14, 1865.
9	H. E. Clappsaddle	G		Never mustered.
10	John H. Worth	H	December 27, '64	Mustered out March 1, 1866.
11	William McNeill	I	November 18, '64	Resigned November 8, 1865.
12	James Lehman	K	November 18, '64	Mustered out January 28, 1866.
13	John H. Coster	I	November 16, '65	Mustered out January 28, 1866.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Palmer G. Wood	A	October 24, '64	Promoted First Lieutenant Company C, September 19, 1865.
2	Walter B. Anderson	A	November 21, '65	Never mustered as Lieutenant.
3	F. K. Upham	B	October 31, '64	Mustered out January 28, 1866.
4	Charles W. Audell	C	October 20, '64	Mustered out April 26, 1866.
5	William H. H. Fellows	D	December 21, '64	Mustered out May 22, 1866.
6	William L. Innis	E	December 3, '64	Resigned December 14, 1865.
7	James W. Pierson	F	November 30, '64	Mustered out April 13, 1866.
8	Henry E. Clappsaddle	G	October 24, '64.	Mustered out June 28, 1866.
9	Giles Merrill	H	January 10, '65	Mustered out March 1, 1866.
10	Edwin Darling	I	November 18, '64	Mustered out March 31, 1866.
11	George E. Spoor	K	November 18, '64	Mustered out March 27, 1866.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	COLONEL.	Field and Staff.		
1	A. L. Anderson		March 7, '63	Mustered out November 7, 1865.
	LIEUT.-COLONEL.			
1	Charles O. Wood		January 30, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
	MAJOR.			
1	Wm. H. Jordan		January 30, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND ADJ'T.			
1	Chas. C. Conger		January 30, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT'S AND R. Q. M'S.			
1	Felix O'Byrne		January 30, '65	Dismissed by order War Department, No. 390, July 22, 1865.
2	E. Carlson		September 19, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
	SURGEON.			
1	Chas. A. Kirkpatrick		February 1, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
	ASSISTANT SURGEON.			
1	Eugene H. Woods		March 1, '63	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	Claremont C. Smith	A	November 21, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
2	Gaston DeArtois	B	November 29, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
3	Jasper M. Barthelow	C	January 21, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
4	Morgan S. Grover	D	January 20, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
5	Francis D. Todd	E	January 16, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
6	Louis T. Grant	F	February 3, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
7	Chas. G. Hubbard	G	December 19, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
8	Levi N. Tower	H	February 8, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
9	Sheldon Burton	I	January 30, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
10	John R. Crocker	K	February 2, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.

	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Amos P. Knowles	A	November 1, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
2	John Drum	B	November 21, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
3	J. G. Hinman	C	January 21, '65	Declined.
4	Louis S. Lohse	C	February 16, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
5	Thomas Smythe	D	January 20, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
6	Chas. H. Platt	E	January 16, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
7	James Reardon	F	February 3, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
8	A. J. Sansoni	G	December 19, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
9	Edward Scott	H	February 8, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
10	J. J. Dickenson	I	January 30, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
11	Brant T. Catlin	K	February 2, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Michael Valentine	A	November 21, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
2	James F. Sanders	B	November 29, '64	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
3	Henry Adams	C	January 21, '65	Resigned July 31, 1865.
4	F. F. Craig	C	August 7, '65	Never mustered in company.
5	David S. Rouse	D	January 20, '65	Declined.
6	Elisha Brooks	D	January 20, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
7	John S. Myers	E	January 16, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
8	David H. Holt	F	February 3, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
9	R. J. Farrell	G	December 19, '65	Mustered out October 19, 1865.
10	O. L. Henderson	H	February 17, '65	Mustered out October 19, 1865.
11	John P. Sears	I	January 30, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.
12	William Wiltse	K	February 7, '65	Mustered out October 24, 1865.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF FIRST BATTALION MOUNTAINEERS, CALA. VOLUNTEERS.

No.	Name and Rank.		Commissioned.	Remarks.
	LIEUT-COLONEL.	Field and Staff.		
1	Stephen G. Whipple.....		April 27, '63.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, Department Pacific, June 15, 1865.
	MAJORS.			
1	Wm. S. R. Taylor.....		June 2, '63.....	Resigned July 31, 1864.
2	Charles W. Long.....		September 9, '64.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, June 9, 1865.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
1	Jonathan Clark.....		June 5, '63.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, June 14, 1865.
2	Thomas D. Felt.....		June 19, '63.....	Never mustered in.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND ADJT.			
1	Aequilla W. Hanna.....		June 19, '63.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUT. AND BAT. Q. M.			
1	Wm. H. Pratt.....		June 5, '63.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
	CAPTAINS.	Co.		
1	Charles W. Long.....	A	February 9, '63.....	Promoted Major September 9, 1864.
2	Knyphausen Gier.....	A	November 10, '64...	Mustered out April 25, 1865.
3	Geo. W. Ousley.....	B	February 9, '63.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, May 13, 1865.
4	Abraham Miller.....	C	April 4, '63.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, May 23, 1865.
5	Wm. C. Martin.....	D	August 16, '63.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, May 20, 1865.
6	John P. Simpson.....	E	February 28, '63.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, June 14, 1865.
7	Robert Baird.....	F	July 1, '63.....	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, June 14, 1865.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Knyphausen Gier.....	A	April 27, '63.....	Promoted Captain of Company A, November 10, 1864.
2	Thomas Middleton.....	A	November 30, '64...	Mustered out April 25, 1865.
3	Isaac W. Hempfield.....	B	April 27, '63.....	Dismissed per S. O. No. 77, April 11, 1864.
4	John A. Watson	C	June 5, '63.....	Mustered out May 23, 1865.
5	R. F. Herrick.....	D	December 4, '63.....	Mustered out May 20, 1865.
6	W. W. Skinner.....	E	June 18,'63..	Mustered out per S. O. No. 83, D. P., June 14, 1865.
7	A. W. Randall.....	F	August 25, '63.....	Mustered out January 9, 1865.

	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Leonard C. Beckwith.....	A	April 27, '63.....	Resigned November 9, 1864.
2	Edward Hale.....	B	April 27, '63.....	Resigned November 26, 1864.
3	John S. Hughes.....	B	November 30, '64...	Mustered out May 13, 1865.
4	Thomas Middleton.....	C	June 5, '63.....	Promoted First Lieutenant of Company A, November 30, 1864.
5	William N. Tuttle.....	D	December 5, '63.....	Mustered out May 20, 1865.
6	W. W. Frazier.....	E	June 18, '63.....	Mustered out June 14, 1865.
7	Henry B. Matthewson.....		January 4, '64.....	Mustered out June 9, 1865.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS,

FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANIES

OF THE

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,

Mustered out of the Service of the United States.

ORGANIZATIONS OF CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS MUSTERED OUT.

The following organizations, companies, and the enlisted men belonging thereto, named in their companies in my former report, and not accounted for therein, were mustered out of the service of the United States, with their regimental or company organizations, as follows:

FIRST VETERAN INFANTRY, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out October 13, 1866, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, by direction of the Department Commander.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out of service September 9, 1866, at Fort Union, New Mexico, per order of J. H. Carlton, commanding District of New Mexico.

B—Mustered out September 15, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per Order No. 29, District of New Mexico.

C—Mustered out September 17, 1866, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, per S. O. No. 29, District of New Mexico.

D—Mustered out September 15, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per instructions from District Commander.

E—Mustered out September 15, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per S. O. No. 29, District of New Mexico.

F—Mustered out August 31, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per S. O. No. 29, District of New Mexico.

G—Mustered out September 15, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per S. O. No. 29, District of New Mexico.

SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out April 19, 1866, at San Francisco, California, per instructions from General Commanding, to date from April 16, 1866.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out June 30, 1866, at San Francisco, California, per instructions of the Department Commander.
B—Mustered out June 28, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, per Department of California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
C—Mustered out May 10, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per S. O., Department of California, of January 28, 1866.
D—Mustered out April 16, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 60, of March 28, 1866.
E—Mustered out May 10, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
F—Mustered out May 4, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 60, of March 28, 1866.
G—Mustered out May 10, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
H—Mustered out July 10, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
I—Mustered out May 10, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
K—Mustered out June 30, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. of January 28, 1866.

THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, July 7, 1866, per instructions from the Department Commander.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out July 27, 1866, at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, per order from General Grant, of July 5, 1866.
B—Mustered out July 27, 1866, at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, per order from General Grant, of July 5, 1866.
C—Mustered out July 27, 1866, at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, per order of General Grant, of July 5, 1866.

The unexpired term of the men belonging to other companies of this regiment, who were transferred to the above companies, not otherwise accounted for in previous report, were mustered out with the above companies, per instructions of General Grant by telegraph.

FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out November 30, 1865, at San Francisco, California, per order of General commanding.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out September 23, 1865, at San Francisco, California, per order of Department Commander.
B—Mustered out April 18, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 66, of March 28, 1866.
C—Mustered out February 19, 1866, at Drum Barracks, California, per Department of California S. O. of January 11, 1866.
D—Mustered out December 19, 1865, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 114, December 15, 1865.
E—Mustered out March 30, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 62, of March 30, 1866.
F—Mustered out November 30, 1865, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 102, of 1865.
G—Mustered out March 31, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 62, of March 30, 1866.
H—Mustered out November 30, 1865, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 102, of 1865.
I—Mustered out November 30, 1865, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No 102, of 1865.
K—Mustered out November 30, 1865, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 102, of 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Men of this regiment whose term had not expired were transferred to First Veteran Infantry, and mustered out with that organization prior to last report, at the times and places opposite their names therein.

SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out October 31, 1865, at Benicia Barracks, California, per Department of California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out October 31, 1865, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
B—Mustered out October 25, 1865, at Benicia Barracks, per G. O. No. 19, Department of California, of October 16, 1865.
C—Mustered out December 15, 1865, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 82, of 1865.
D—Mustered out December 26, 1865, at San Francisco, per Department of California S. O. No. 76, of 1865.
E—Mustered out October 31, 1865, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
F—Mustered out October 25, 1865, at Benicia Barracks, California, per Department of California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.

G—Mustered out October 31, 1865, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California G. O. No. 19, of 1865.
H—Mustered out October 25, 1865, at Benicia Barracks, California, per Department of California G. O. No. 19, of 1865.
I—Mustered out December 20, 1865, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 76, of 1865.
K—Mustered out October 25, 1865, at Benicia Barracks, per Department of California G. O. No. 19, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out May 22, 1866, at San Francisco, per Department of California S. O. of January 28, 1866.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out April 13, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
B—Mustered out April 26, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
C—Mustered out April 26, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
D—Mustered out May 22, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
E—Mustered out January 28, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
F—Mustered out April 13, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Instructions of Department California of April 10, 1866.
G—Mustered out June 28, 1866, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. of January 28, 1866.
H—Mustered out March 1, 1866, at Drum Barracks, California, per order Department Commander.
I—Mustered out March 31, 1866, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 62, of March 30, 1866.
K—Mustered out April 26, 1866, at Presidio of San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. of January 28, 1866.

EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out October 24, 1865, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
B—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
C—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.

D—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
E—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
F—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
G—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
H—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
I—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 16, 1865.
K—Mustered out October 24, 1865, at Fort Point, California, per Department California G. O. No. 19, of October 11, 1867.

FIRST BATTALION MOUNTAINEERS, CAL'A VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF

With Companies A, B, C, D, E and F were accounted for in last report.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out of service December 31, 1866, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, per instructions from Headquarters, District of New Mexico.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out May 22, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per order of Department Commander.
B—Mustered out September 10, 1866, at Fort Union, New Mexico, per District of New Mexico S. O. No. 29, of August 23, 1866.
C—Mustered out September 21, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per District of New Mexico S. O. No. 29, of August 23, 1866.
D—Mustered out October 23, 1866, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, per District of New Mexico S. O. No. 29, of August 23, 1866.
E—Mustered out March 6, 1866, at Drum Barracks, California, per order of the Commanding General.
F—Mustered out September 12, 1866, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, by reason of their services being no longer required.
G—Mustered out September 15, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per District of New Mexico S. O. No. 29, of August 23, 1866.
H—Mustered out September 20, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per District of New Mexico S. O. No. 29, of August 23, 1866.
I—Mustered out September 20, 1866, at Los Pinos, New Mexico, per District of New Mexico, S. O. No. 29, of August 23, 1866.
K—Mustered out August 17, 1866, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, by reason of their services being no longer required.
L—Mustered out June 28, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, by reason of their services being no longer required.
M—Mustered out September 31, 1866, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, per S. O. No. 29, District of New Mexico, August 23, 1866.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out July 31, 1866, at San Francisco, California, per order of the Department Commander.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out April 7, 1866, at Camp Union, California, per Department California G. O. No. 13, March 20, 1866.
B—Mustered out June 13, 1866, at Sacramento, California, per Department California G. O., June 8, 1866.
C—Mustered out May 30, 1866, at Camp Union, California, per Department California S. O. No. 77, of April 18, 1866.
D—Mustered out May 29, 1866, at Camp Union, California, per Department California S. O. No. 77, of April 18, 1866.
E—Mustered out June 2, 1866, at San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. No. 60, of March 28, 1866.
F—Mustered out April 21, 1866, at San Francisco, California, per instructions from the Department Commander.
G—Mustered out February 1, 1866, at Camp Union, per instructions from the Department Commander.
H—Mustered out April 26, 1866, at San Francisco, California, per instructions from the Department Commander.
I—Mustered out June 24, 1866, at Sacramento, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 77, of 1866.
K—Mustered out May 18, 1866, at Camp Union, California, per Department of California S. O. No. 77, of April 18, 1866.
L—Mustered out July 12, 1866, at Camp Douglas, Washington Territory, per instructions from General Grant, of July 5, 1866.
M—Mustered out July 12, 1866, at Camp Douglas, Washington Territory, per instructions from General Grant, of July 5, 1866.

NATIVE BATTALION CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Mustered out March 29, 1866, at San Francisco, California, per instructions from the Department Commander, of March 29, 1866.

COMPANIES.

A—Mustered out March 20, 1866, at Drum Barracks, California, per Department California S. O. of October 21, 1865.
B—Mustered out March 13, 1866, at Drum Barracks, California, per order of the Commanding General.
C—Mustered out April 2, 1866, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, per Department California S. O. No. 62, of March 30, 1866.
D—Mustered out March 20, 1866, at Drum Barracks, California, per Department California S. O. No. 71, of October 21, 1865.

LIST OF COMPANIES

MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

OF CALIFORNIA.

DISBANDED AND MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.

The following companies were disbanded and mustered out of the service per Orders Nos. 2 and 3, and the arms, clothing, and accoutrements turned in since last report:

No.	Name of Company.	Brigade.	Station.	Corps.	Kind of Arms.
1	Connor Guard	First	Monterey	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
2	National Light Artillery	Second	Napa	Artillery	Six-pounder brass guns.
3	Washington Light Artillery	Second	San José	Artillery	Six-pounder brass guns.
4	Redwood Cavalry	Second	Redwood	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
5	Contra Costa Guard	Second	Oakland	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
6	Jefferson Cavalry	Second	Redwood City	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
7	Lincoln Cavalry	Second	Tomales	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
8	Ellsworth Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
9	Montgomery Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
10	McMahon Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
11	Shields Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
12	Wolfe Tone Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
13	Meagher Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
14	Emmet Rifles	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
15	Sarsfield Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
16	Emmet Life Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
17	Hugh O'Neil Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
18	Union Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
19	Gilroy Guard	Second	Gilroy	Infantry	Muskets.
20	Butler Guard	Second	San José	Infantry	Muskets.
21	Santa Clara Guard	Second	Santa Clara	Infantry	Muskets.
22	California Fusileers	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
23	Sigel Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
24	Ellis Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
25	California Grenadiers	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
26	Steuben Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
27	San Francisco Tiralleurs	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
28	Germania Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
29	California Musketeers	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.

Disbanded and Mustered out of the Service—Continued.

No.	Name of Company.	Brigade.	Station.	Corps.	Kind of Arms.
30	Tittel Zouaves	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
31	San Francisco Yagers	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
32	Lincoln Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
33	Grant Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
34	Sheridan Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
35	Ellsworth Zouave Cadets	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
36	Mission Guard	Second	Mission	Infantry	Muskets.
37	Sherman Guard	Second	Vallejo	Infantry	Muskets.
38	Lincoln Artillery	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
39	Governor's Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
40	Hibernia Greens	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
41	Johnson Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
42	Federal Guard	Second	San Francisco	Infantry	Muskets.
43	Jackson Guard	Second	Oakland	Infantry	Muskets.
44	Sigel Guard	Third	Sonora	Infantry	Muskets.
45	Tuolumne Guard	Third	Montezuma	Infantry	Muskets.
46	Jamestown Guard	Third	Jamestown	Infantry	Muskets.
47	Tuolumne Guard	Third	Chinese Camp	Infantry	Muskets.
48	Grant Guard	Third	Shaw's Flat	Infantry	Muskets.
49	Mokelumne Hill Rifles	Third	Mokelumne Hill	Infantry	Rifles.
50	Coulterville Rifles	Third	Centreville	Infantry	Rifles.
51	Stockton Light Dragoons	Third	Stockton	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
52	Linden Light Dragoons	Third	French Camp	Cavalry	None.
53	Tulare Home Guards	Third	Visalia	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
54	Sherman Rifles	Third	Independence	Infantry	None.
55	Castoria Guard	Third	French Camp	Infantry	None.
56	Mokelumne Light Dragoons	Third	Lockford	Cavalry	Pistols and sabres.
57	Marysville Rifles	Fourth	Marysville	Infantry	Muskets.
58	Sacramento Sharpshooters	Fourth	Sacramento	Infantry	Muskets.
59	Washington Guard	Fourth	Yolo	Infantry	Muskets.
60	Baker Guard	Fourth	Sacramento	Infantry	Muskets.
61	Forest Hill Rifles	Fourth	Forest Hill	Infantry	Rifles.
62	Lincoln and Virginia Union Guard	Fourth	Lincoln	Infantry	Muskets.
63	Placer Cadets	Fourth	Iowa Hill	Infantry	Muskets.
64	El Dorado Mountaineers	Fourth	El Dorado	Infantry	Muskets.
65	National Guard	Fourth	Placerville	Infantry	Muskets.

66	Banks Guard	Fourth	Smith's Flat	Infantry	Muskets.
67	Pilot Hill Rangers	Fourth	Pilot Hill	Infantry	Muskets.
68	Minnesota Guard.	Fourth	Minnesota	Infantry	Muskets.
69	Forest Rifles	Fourth	Forest City	Infantry	Rifles.
70	Alleghany Guard	Fourth	Alleghany	Infantry	Muskets.
71	Marysville Union Guard	Fourth	Marysville	Mixed	Brass guns, muskets and sabres.
72	Hooker Guard	Fourth	Oregon House	Infantry	Muskets.
73	Butte Mountain Rangers	Fourth	South Butte Mountain	Infantry	Muskets.
74	Bridgeport Union Guard	Fourth	San Juan	Infantry	Muskets.
75	Saragossa Light Guard	Fourth	Marysville	Infantry	Muskets.
76	Eureka Rangers	Fourth	Eureka	Infantry	Muskets.
77	Ione City Guard	Fourth	Ione City	Infantry	Muskets.
78	Sutter Creek Guard	Fourth	Sutter Creek	Infantry	Muskets.
79	Walnut Grove Union Guard	Fourth	Walnut Grove	Infantry	Muskets.
80	Union Cavalry	Fourth	Woodland	Cavalry	Muskets.
81	Alpine Rifles	Fourth	Markleeville	Infantry	Muskets.
82	Mountain Rangers	Fourth	Sierra Valley	Infantry	Muskets.
83	Union Guard	Fourth	Eureka	Infantry	Muskets.
84	Trueman Head Rifles	Fifth	French Gulch	Infantry	Rifles.
85	Halleck Rifles	Fifth	Weaverville	Infantry	Rifles.
86	Douglas City Rifles	Fifth	Trinity	Infantry	Muskets.
87	Chico Light Infantry	Fifth	Chico	Infantry	Muskets.
88	Bangor Guard	Fifth	Bangor	Infantry	Muskets.

NOTE.—In addition to the above companies, the following organizations were mustered out of the service since the last report, viz: Second Battalion Infantry, Field and Staff; Field and Staff, First Regiment of Artillery; Field and Staff, Second Irish Regiment Infantry; Field and Staff, Fifth Regiment Infantry; Field and Staff, Sixth Regiment Infantry—Second Brigade. Field and Staff of the Third Regiment Infantry—Third Brigade. Field and Staffs of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Battalions of Infantry—Fourth Brigade.

ROSTER

OF THE

MILITARY FORCE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

NATIONAL GUARD.

ROSTER OF THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL STAFF.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
Commander-in-Chief.				
His Excellency, F. F. Low			Sacramento	
Adjutant-General.				
George S. Evans	Brigadier-General	April 2, 1866	Sacramento	
Assistant Adjutant-General.				
William L. Ustick	Major	April 2, 1866	Sacramento	
Aid-de-Camp.				
Charles I. Robinson	Captain	April 2, 1866	Sacramento	
GENERAL STAFF.				
Engineer.				
John B. Frisbie	Colonel	May 1, 1864	Vallejo	
Paymaster.				
W. H. L. Barnes	Colonel	May 1, 1864	San Francisco	
Surgeon.				
J. M. McNulty	Colonel	January 11, 1866	San Francisco	
Paymaster.				
Solon Pattee	Colonel	May 1, 1864	San Francisco	
Aides-de-Camp.				
Stephen Venard	Lieutenant-Colonel	May 23, 1866	Nevada	
William Harney	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 21, 1864	San Francisco	
Thomas R. Mosely	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 21, 1864	Stockton	
William B. Hyde	Lieutenant-Colonel	April 17, 1865	San Francisco	
Thomas W. Knox	Lieutenant-Colonel	May 15, 1866	San Francisco	

Roster of the National Guard—Continued.

MAJOR-GENERAL AND STAFF, FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
Lucius H. Allen	Major-General	April 24, 1862	San Francisco	
STAFF.				
Assistant Adjutant-General.				
Samuel C. Ellis	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 14, 1862	San Francisco	
Engineer.				
A. W. Von Schmidt	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 14, 1862	San Francisco	
Quartermaster.				
J. H. Stearns	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 14, 1862	San Francisco	
Commissary.				
A. H. Houston	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 14, 1862	San Francisco	
Ordnance Officer.				
	Lieutenant-Colonel			
Paymaster.				
Daniel Norcross	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 14, 1862	San Francisco	
Judge Advocate.				
J. W. Brumagim	Lieutenant-Colonel	June 14, 1862	San Francisco	
Surgeon.				
George Hewston	Lieutenant-Colonel	October 9, 1863	San Francisco	
Aides-de-Camp.				
James L. Beryea	Major	October 20, 1866	San Francisco	
Samuel P. Middleton	Major	June 14, 1862	San Francisco	

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
Brigadier-General.				
Phineas Banning	Brigadier-General	April 2, 1866	Wilmington	
STAFF.				
Assistant Adjutant-General.				
William P. Reynolds	Major	August 10, 1866	Los Angeles	
Engineer.				
George Hansen	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Inspector.				
Albert Thompson	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Quartermaster.				
J. R. Toberman	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Commissary.				
F. J. G. Margetson	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Ordnance Officer.				
Matthew Keller	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Paymaster.				
Ramon Hill	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Judge Advocate.				
Solomon Hazard	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Surgeon.				
A. B. Hayward	Major	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	
Aid-de-Camp.				
Edward E. Hewitt	Captain	August 1, 1866	Los Angeles	No companies organized in this brigade since Act of April 2, 1866.

Roster of the National Guard—Continued.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
Brigadier-General.				
John Hewston, Jr.	Brigadier-General	February 24, 1864	San Francisco	Absent on leave.
STAFF.				
Assistant Adjutant-General.				
George W. Smiley	Major	February 24, 1864	San Francisco	
Inspector.				
John Hill	Major	May 12, 1862	San Francisco	
Commissary.				
Charles E. Hinkley	Major	March 7, 1865	San Francisco	
Engineer.				
T. J. P. Tracy	Major	February 1, 1865	San Francisco	
Ordnance Officer.				
W. Frank Ladd	Major	February 16, 1863	San Francisco	
Paymaster.				
M. M. Richardson	Major	February 24, 1864	San Francisco	
Quartermaster.				
C. L. Wiggin	Major	August 4, 1865	San Francisco	
Judge Advocate.				
A. D. Grimwood	Major	October 1, 1864	San Francisco	
Surgeon.				
Samuel R. Geary	Major	May 12, 1862	San Francisco	
Aide-de-Camp.				
Octavius Bell	Captain	February 28, 1865	San Francisco	

FIRST CALIFORNIA GUARD.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Station of Company.	Rank and file.	How Armed.
COMPANY. *First California Guard.*					
Samuel Brannan	Captain	September 24, 1867	San Francisco	93 men	Six Parrott guns, carriages, caissons and accoutrements complete, as per last report, page 36 and following.
Walter W. Wilson	Senior First Lieutenant	May 30, 1867			
George B. Tolmon	Junior First Lieutenant	May 30, 1867			
Fred'k W. Eaton	Senior Second Lieutenant	October 4, 1866			
Robert C. Cooke	Junior Second Lieutenant	September 24, 1867			

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Residence.	Rank and file.	How Armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
C. L. Taylor	Colonel	January 30, 1864	San Francisco		
G. G. Brodt	Lieutenant-Colonel	November 1, 1867	San Francisco		
J. H. Marston	Senior Major	January 30, 1864	San Francisco		
Lewis F. Parker	Junior Major	November 1, 1867	San Francisco		
H. S. Baldwin	Assistant Surgeon	February 18, 1864	San Francisco		
Samuel B. Pike	First Lieutenant and Adj't	March 9, 1866	San Francisco		
Francis Blake	First Lieutenant and R. Q. M.	October 1, 1867	San Francisco		
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.					
Frank Kennedy	Sergeant-Major		San Francisco	2 men	
John Carroll	Quartermaster-Sergeant				

Roster of the National Guard—Continued—*Second Brigade.*

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Station of Company.	Rank and file.	How Armed.
COMPANIES.					
Co. A.—First Light Dragoons.					
David B. Moore	Captain	December 10, 1866	San Francisco	48 men	Pistols.
Francis Blake	First Lieutenant	December 10, 1866			
N. F. Jose	Senior Second Lieutenant	December 10, 1866			
T. F. Northey	Junior Second Lieutenant	December 10, 1866			
Co. B.—San Francisco Hussars.					
	Captain		San Francisco	47 men	Pistols.
William Moker	First Lieutenant	November 28, 1866			
A. Newman	Senior Second Lieutenant	November 28, 1866			
Jacob Strahle	Junior Second Lieutenant	November 28, 1866			
Co. C.—Jackson Dragoons.					
Patrick O'Brien	Captain	March 7, 1865	San Francisco	63 men	Pistols and sabres.
John P. Rafferty	First Lieutenant	March 7, 1867			
Matthew Nunan	Senior Second Lieutenant	March 7, 1867			
Peter R. Rodgers	Junior Second Lieutenant	March 7, 1867			
Co. D.—Suisun Cavalry.					
S. F. Taylor	Captain	November 3, 1866	Suisun	43 men	Pistols and sabres.
J. B. Shields	First Lieutenant	November 3, 1866			
G. C. McMullen	Senior Second Lieutenant	November 3, 1866			
J. E. Shaw	Junior Second Lieutenant	November 3, 1866			
Co. E.—Santa Cruz Cavalry.					
Orville Root	Captain	November 9, 1863	Santa Cruz	55 men	Pistols and sabres.
Jacob Parson	First Lieutenant	February 11, 1865			
H. P. Stone	Senior Second Lieutenant	February 11, 1865			
John W. Morgan	Junior Second Lieutenant	February 11, 1865			

Co. F.—Burnett Light Horse Guard.					
John R. Hall	Captain	May 12, 1865	Gilroy	51 men	Pistols and sabres.
Philip Henry	First Lieutenant	January 28, 1865			
John Chrisman	Senior Second Lieutenant	January 28, 1865			
Henry Edwards	Junior Second Lieutenant	January 27, 1866			
Co. G.—New Almaden Cavalry.					
L. F. Parker	Captain	January 28, 1865	Almaden	53 men	Pistols and sabres.
Luke McGuire	First Lieutenant	January 26, 1867			
Fred'k W. Mulleck	Senior Second Lieutenant	January 26, 1867			
John A. Caywood	Junior Second Lieutenant	January 26, 1867			
Co. H.—Napa Rangers.					
Joseph F. Lamdin	Captain	April 18, 1864	Napa	44 men	Pistols and sabres.
John G. Norton	First Lieutenant	April 8, 1865			
Edwin W. Leach	Senior Second Lieutenant	April 9, 1867			
Montgomery P. Rose	Junior Second Lieutenant	April 9, 1867			

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Station of Company.	Rank and file.	How armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
Robert Simpson	Colonel	October 5, 1866			
Thomas B. Ludlum	Lieutenant-Colonel	August 15, 1864			
Wm. C. Little	Major	October 8, 1866			
Isaac Rowell	Surgeon	October 8, 1864			
Joseph Haine	Assistant Surgeon	October 18, 1864			
A. B. Wood	First Lieutenant and Adj't	November 18, 1866			
James S. Scott	First Lieutenant and R. Q. M.	November 18, 1866			
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.					
George Childs	Sergeant-Major			2 men	
John Haskell	Quartermaster Sergeant				

Roster of the National Guard—Continued—*Second Brigade.*

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Date of Rank.	Station of Company.	Rank and file.	How armed.
COMPANIES.					
Co. A.—State Guard.					
John G. Dawes	Captain	November 24, 1863	San Francisco	57 men	Muskets.
Josiah Hand	First Lieutenant	May 9, 1866			
Aquilla W. Hanna	Second Lieutenant	December 5, 1866			
Co. B.—City Guard.					
George W. Granniss	Captain	October 16, 1866	San Francisco		
Stephen H. Smith	First Lieutenant	October 16, 1866			
David Wilder	Second Lieutenant	October 16, 1866			
Co. C.—National Guard.					
Benjamin Pratt	Captain	May 11, 1863	San Francisco	96 men	Muskets.
George Humphrey	First Lieutenant	August 17, 1863			
George Vaughn	Second Lieutenant	January 1, 1866			
Co. D.—San Francisco Guard.					
Edwin Lewis	Captain	November 27, 1866	San Francisco	94 men	Muskets.
Wm. C. Johnson	First Lieutenant	May 1, 1866			
R. O. Sheldon	Second Lieutenant	May 1, 1866			
Co. E.—Sumner Light Guard.					
Abram Moyer	Captain	October 3, 1864	San Francisco	93 men	
Chas. H. Daley	First Lieutenant	March 25, 1867			
Wm. J. Younger	Second Lieutenant	March 25, 1867			
Co. F.—Light Guard.					
Eli Cook	Captain	May 7, 1866	San Francisco	62 men	
Stephen Barker	First Lieutenant	November 5, 1866			
M. D. Shrove	Second Lieutenant	January 4, 1866			

Co. G.					
James G. Carson	Captain	November 5, 1866	San Francisco	70 men	
John Sampson	First Lieutenant	November 5, 1866			
Edward R. Fogarty	Second Lieutenant	November 5, 1866			
Co. H.—California Tigers.					
Edward McDevitt	Captain	August 20, 1866	San Francisco	79 men	Muskets.
Daniel C. Tracy	First Lieutenant	August 21, 1866			
John C. Jones	Second Lieutenant	August 21, 1866			

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SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Rank and file.	How armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
John W. McKenzie	Colonel	April 7, 1863	San Francisco		
John McComb	Lieutenant-Colonel	September 16, 1867	San Francisco		
John Stratman	Major	April 3, 1863	San Francisco		
H. H. Thrall	First Lieut. and Adjutant	April 3, 1864	San Francisco		
E. Erving Smith	First Lieutenant and R. Q. M.	May 11, 1865	San Francisco		
James Murphy	Surgeon	January 15, 1864	San Francisco		
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.					
Charles E. Lancaster	Sergeant-Major		San Francisco	1 man	
COMPANIES.					
Co. A.—Union Guard.			*Station of Company.*		
Harvey Lake	Captain	September 24, 1867	San Francisco	74 men	Muskets.
P. D. Quinlan	First Lieutenant	December 6, 1864			
G. W. Lincoln	Second Lieutenant	December 5, 1865			
Co. B.—Veteran Guard.					
James E. Hughes	Captain	October 22, 1867	San Francisco	95 men	Muskets.
Frederick Harrington	First Lieutenant	September 24, 1867			
William McCombe	Second Lieutenant	September 24, 1867			

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Station of Company.	Rank and file.	How armed.
Co. C.—Franklin Guard.					
John McComb	Captain	August 31, 1861	San Francisco	66 men	Muskets.
James Ware	First Lieutenant	October 9, 1866			
William Breyfogle	Second Lieutenant	October 9, 1866			
Co. D.—Liberty Guard.					
Thomas J. Dixon	Captain	June 3, 1864	San Francisco	86 men	Muskets.
Patrick Flynn	First Lieutenant	September 3, 1866			
Thomas Brown	Second Lieutenant	September 3, 1866			
Co. E.—Excelsior Guard.					
James W. Wilkinson	Captain	December 27, 1862	San Francisco	70 men	Muskets.
John Kean	First Lieutenant	December 21, 1866			
J. W. Roussel	Second Lieutenant	December 22, 1865			
Co. F.—McKenzie Guard.					
Robert G. Gilmore	Captain	August 31, 1866	San Francisco	94 men	Muskets.
James Darwin	First Lieutenant	August 31, 1866			
Charles W. Mulloy	Second Lieutenant	August 31, 1866			
Co. G.—Eureka Guard.					
F. B. Harrington	Captain	October 6, 1866	San Francisco	90 men	Muskets.
John McKenna	First Lieutenant	January 8, 1867			
Frank Grady	Second Lieutenant	January 8, 1867			
Co. H.—San Francisco Cadets.					
C. E. S. McDonald	Captain	August 7, 1863	San Francisco	79 men	Muskets.
George Bigley	First Lieutenant	November 21, 1864			
Ansel C. Robinson	Second Lieutenant	September 8, 1866			

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Rank and file.	How armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
James Armstrong	Major	August 15, 1864	Petaluma		
J. J. Piper	Surgeon				
William M. Brown	First Lieutenant and R. Q. M.	October 3, 1866			
John S. Van Dorn	First Lieut. and Adjutant	October 3, 1866			
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.					
Augustus M. Benjamin	Sergeant-Major			1 man	
COMPANIES.					
Co. B.—Russian River Rifles.			*Station of Company.*		
John N. Bayley	Captain	October 13, 1866	Healdsburg	72 men	Muskets.
S. B. Martin	First Lieutenant	October 13, 1866			
W. T. Garrison	Second Lieutenant	October 13, 1866			
Co. C.—Petaluma City Guard.					
Frank Bray	Captain	November 23, 1864	Petaluma	60 men	Muskets.
Harrison Peter	First Lieutenant	March 6, 1867			
Hamilton Cleveland	Second Lieutenant	March 6, 1867			
Co. D.—Petaluma Guard.					
Henry Pimm	Captain	June 14, 1867	Petaluma	64 men	Muskets.
John W. Harris	First Lieutenant.	October 6, 1864			
W. W. Woodward	Second Lieutenant	September 6, 1867			

FIFTH INFANTRY BATTALION.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Rank and file.	How armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
A. B. Rowley	Lieutenant-Colonel	May 11, 1864	S. José or Al. Mills.		
	Major				
John Rock	First Lieut. and Adjutant	August 29, 1867			
Charles D. Wright	First Lieutenant and Q. M.	August 29, 1867			
A. J. Correy	Assistant Surgeon	August 29, 1867			
COMPANIES.					
Co. B.—San José Zouaves.			*Station of Company.*		
Montgomery Maze	Captain	April 21, 1867	San José	61 men	Muskets.
M. Campbell	First Lieutenant	August 23, 1864			
W. T. Adel	Second Lieutenant	March 11, 1865			
Co. C.—Alviso Rifles.					
Thatcher F. Barnes	Captain	June 10, 1864	Alviso	62 men	Muskets.
W. A. J. Edwards	First Lieutenant	November 17, 1866			
Edward W. Williams	Second Lieutenant	August 25, 1865			
Co. D.—Watsonville Guard.					
Jerome Porter	Captain	November 5, 1866	Watsonville	62 men	Muskets.
John R. Porter	First Lieutenant	November 5, 1866			
Joseph Knowlton	Second Lieutenant	November 5, 1866			
Co. F.—Alvarado Guard.					
Ephraim Dyer	Captain	November 27, 1863	Alvarado	68 men	Muskets.
Joseph McKeown	First Lieutenant	April 6, 1867			
Henry H. Smith	Second Lieutenant	April 6, 1867			

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Station of Company.	Rank and file.	How armed.
Vallejo Rifles.					
Dexter W. Hildreth	Captain	October 6, 1866	Vallejo	61 men	Muskets.
Thomas Rodgers	First Lieutenant	September 27, 1864			
Robert E. Houston	Second Lieutenant	October 6, 1866			
Napa Guard.					
J. C. Pierson	Captain	August 17, 1866	Napa	71 men	Muskets.
Thos. J. Disroody	First Lieutenant	January 1, 1866			
William Irwin	Second Lieutenant	January 1, 1866			
Brooklyn Guard.					
William H. Hamilton	Captain	July 8, 1865	Brooklyn	79 men	Muskets.
Eben E. Webster	First Lieutenant	July 8, 1865			
Emil Herman	Second Lieutenant	October 6, 1866			
Maine Prairie Rifles.					
Albert Burnett	Captain	September 19, 1863	Maine Prairie	68 men	Muskets.
S. Augustus Hopkins	First Lieutenant	November 12, 1864			
Samuel Pitts	Second Lieutenant	November 3, 1866			
Hayward Guard.					
A. L. Fuller	Captain	November 11, 1865	Hayward	32 men	Muskets.
Smith R. Sharp	First Lieutenant	November 10, 1866			
Duncan C. Kennedy	Second Lieutenant	November 10, 1866			
Oakland Guard.					
H. H. Morse	Captain	August 29, 1864	Oakland	62 men	Muskets.
Myron E. Clough	First Lieutenant	September 13, 1866			
George Chase	Second Lieutenant	August 29, 1865			

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND STAFF—FOURTH BRIGADE.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
Josiah Howell	Brigadier-General	July 25, 1864	Sacramento	
STAFF. *Assistant Adjutant-General.*				
	Major			
Engineer Officer.				
L. H. Foote	Major	July 12, 1865	Sacramento	
Quartermaster.				
William L. Campbell	Major	May 1, 1865	Sacramento	
Commissary.				
I. N. Randolph	Major	October 2, 1864	Jackson	
Ordnance Officer.				
Joseph S. Friend	Major	October 21, 1864	Sacramento	
Inspector.				
Reuben Leech	Major	October 21, 1864	Nevada	
Paymaster.				
E. F. Bean	Major	October 21, 1864	Nevada	
Judge Advocate.				
Edward I. Robinson	Major	November 22, 1865	Sacramento	
Surgeon.				
G. L. Simmons	Major	October 21, 1864	Sacramento	
Aide-de-Camp.				
W. A. Anderson	Captain	January 1, 1867	Sacramento	

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Rank and file.	How armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
Ed. R. Hamilton	Colonel	August 22, 1866	Sacramento		
James Adams	Lieutenant-Colonel	August 22, 1866	Sacramento		
John F. Sheehan	Major	August 22, 1866	Sacramento		
	First Lieutenant and Adj't				
	First Lieutenant and Q. M				
	Surgeon				
	Assistant Surgeon				
COMPANIES.					
Co. A.—City Guard.			*Station of Company.*		
D. A. DeMerritt	Captain	September 4, 1866	Sacramento	69 men	Muskets.
Frederick Dassonville	First Lieutenant	April 17, 1867	Sacramento		
Wentworth T. Crowell	Second Lieutenant	April 17, 1867	Sacramento		
Co. B.—Placerville City Guard.					
John J. Boop	Captain	August 24, 1864	Placerville	68 men	Muskets.
John Holmes	First Lieutenant	August 24, 1864			
Peter Vignaut	Second Lieutenant	August 24, 1864			
Co. C.—Volcano Blues.					
S. J. Murphy	Captain	April 18, 1866	Volcano	68 men	Muskets.
William F. Spencer	First Lieutenant	January 8, 1867			
J. E. Stirnamann	Second Lieutenant	January 8, 1867			
Co. E.—Emmet Guard.					
Timothy W. Sheehan	Captain	April 27, 1867	Sacramento	66 men	Muskets.
James Coffee	First Lieutenant	March 23, 1867			
Patrick Gleason	Second Lieutenant	March 23, 1867			
Co. F.—Georgetown Union Guard.					
Hiram M. Porter	Captain	May 2, 1866	Georgetown	75 men	Muskets.
J. S. Martin	First Lieutenant	August 4, 1866			
J. P. Jackson	Second Lieutenant	August 4, 1866			

FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Station.	Rank and file.	How armed.
Co. G.—Woodland Guard.					
E. G. Hall	Captain	July 4, 1866	Woodland	81 men	Muskets.
C. H. Gray	First Lieutenant	July 4, 1866			
Daniel M. Burns	Second Lieutenant	July 4, 1866			
Co. H.—Jackson Guard.					
Harvey E. Babcock	Captain	November 26, 1864	Jackson	65 men	Muskets.
E. G. Freeman	First Lieutenant	November 3, 1865			
Weston McLain	Second Lieutenant	November 24, 1865			

FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Rank and file.	How armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
N. W. Knowlton	Colonel	August 25, 1866	Nevada		
C. M. Kopp	Lieutenant-Colonel	August 25, 1866	Nevada		
Reuben Leech	Major	August 25, 1866	Grass Valley		
E. G. Waite	First Lieutenant and Adj't	September 22, 1866	Nevada		
G. V. Schmittburg	First Lieutenant and Q. M.	September 22, 1866	Nevada		
E. F. Spence	Assistant Surgeon	September 22, 1866	Nevada		

COMPANIES.			Station.		
Co. A.—Grass Valley Union Guard.					
E. W. Roberts	Captain	August 5, 1865	Grass Valley	111 men	Muskets.
John M. Days	First Lieutenant	February 13, 1867			
William Rull	Second Lieutenant	February 21, 1866			
Co. B.—Nevada Light Guard.					
John A. Lancaster	Captain	April 17, 1865	Nevada	66 men	Muskets.
M. S. Deal	First Lieutenant	April 5, 1866			
Joseph R. English	Second Lieutenant	April 5, 1866			
Co. C.—Little York Union Guard.					
William Curvillir	Captain	August 25, 1866	You Bet	61 men	Muskets.
Arthur Keeler	First Lieutenant	August 25, 1866			
Fielding A. King	Second Lieutenant	August 25, 1866			
Co. D.—Auburn Greys.					
S. B. Woodin	Captain	May 17, 1863	Auburn	67 men	Muskets.
W. H. Hubbard	First Lieutenant	January 26, 1865			
E. S. Craig	Second Lieutenant	January 26, 1865			
Co. E.—Howell Zouaves.					
	Captain		Grass Valley	94 men	Muskets.
Robert Flanders	First Lieutenant	August 18, 1866			
Charles S. Wells	Second Lieutenant	August 18, 1866			
Co. F.—Pacific Guard.					
Martin H. Calderwood	Captain	August 24, 1867	Dutch Flat	70 men	Muskets.
James F. Staples	First Lieutenant	October 20, 1866			
James T. Mathewson	Second Lieutenant	August 24, 1867			
Co. G.— Yankee Jim Rifles.					
S. M. Jamison	Captain	January 12, 1867	Yankee Jim's	65 men	Muskets.
J. C. Parrons	First Lieutenant	January 20, 1866			
David L. Bowers	Second Lieutenant	January 12, 1867			
Co. H.— Yuba Light Infantry.					
J. P. Brown	Captain	November 7, 1863	Comptonville	73 men	Muskets.
John G. McLeelan	First Lieutenant	November 7, 1863			
Edward Eaton	Second Lieutenant	January 12, 1867			

FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Rank and file.	How armed.
FIELD AND STAFF.					
Edgar Mills	Major	August 27, 1866	Sacramento		
Lauren E. Crane	First Lieutenant and Adj't	October 1, 1866	Sacramento		
Paul Morrill	First Lieutenant and Q. M.	October 1, 1866	Sacramento		
W. R. Cluness	Assistant Surgeon	November 1, 1866	Sacramento		
COMPANIES.					
Co. A.—Sacramento Light Artillery.			*Station.*		
S. S. Montague	Captain	September 27, 1866	Sacramento	78 men	Four brass guns (field pieces), with accoutrements complete.
E. M. Howison	Senior First Lieutenant	September 27, 1866			
J. A. Conboie	Junior First Lieutenant	September 27, 1866			
Isaac B. Coolidge	Senior Second Lieutenant	March 1, 1867			
Converse Howe	Junior Second Lieutenant	September 27, 1866			
Co. B.—Marysville Light Artillery.					
Abner W. Torrey	Captain	January 22, 1867	Marysville	70 men	Four brass guns (field pieces), with accoutrements complete.
James B. Leaman	Senior First Lieutenant	October 11, 1867			
Alexander W. Gibson	Senior Second Lieutenant	October 11, 1867			
Barney Eilerman	Junior Second Lieutenant	October 11, 1867			

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Station.	Rank and file.	How armed.
Sacramento Hussars.					
George Boehme	Captain	August 2, 1867	Sacramento	43 men	Pistols and sabres.
Augustus Heilbron	First Lieutenant	August 2, 1867			
Louis Lotthammer	Senior Second Lieutenant	August 2, 1867			
Mark Kauffman	Junior Second Lieutenant	August 2, 1867			
Yolo Union Cavalry.					
James Edgar	Captain	November 17, 1866	Woodland	47 men	Pistols and sabres.
H. E. Marvin	First Lieutenant	November 17, 1866			
John Mall	Senior Second Lieutenant	November 17, 1866			
Milton Dexter	Junior Second Lieutenant	November 17, 1866			
National Guard, Downieville.					
Sheldon Burton	Captain	January 6, 1866	Downieville	62 men	Muskets.
William Wilburn	First Lieutenant	January 6, 1866			
Andrew P. McLelland	Second Lieutenant	January 6, 1866			

STAFF OF FIFTH BRIGADE.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
Brigadier-General.				
James C. Roley	Brigadier-General	July 12, 1867	Red Bluff	
STAFF.				
Assistant Adjutant-General.				
	Major.			
Engineer Officer.				
Lucien B. Healey	Major	October 3, 1863	Red Bluff	
Ordnance Officer.				
Homer B. Warren	Major	November 3, 1863		
Quartermaster.				
	Major			
Judge Advocate.				
M. H. Myrick	Major	October 3, 1863	Red Bluff	
Commissary.				
John S. Follansby	Major	October 21, 1863	Shasta	
Inspector.				
L. W. Elliott	Major	October 3, 1863		
Paymaster.				
David E. Gordon	Major	October 21, 1863	Douglas City	
Surgeon.				
J. R. Bradway	Major	October 3, 1863		
Aid-de-Camp.				
George C. Perkins	Captain	October 3, 1863	Oroville	

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Station.	Rank and file.	How armed.
Oroville Guard.					
Hermon P. Downer	Captain	September 14, 1867	Oroville	69 men	Muskets.
George H. Crossett	First Lieutenant	July 6, 1865			
Leon D. Freer	Second Lieutenant	July 6, 1866			
Red Bluff Guard.					
Samuel Crossen	Captain	May 8, 1866	Red Bluff	62 men	Muskets.
William Neel	First Lieutenant	May 11, 1866			
Theodore Norman	Second Lieutenant	May 8, 1866			
Lyon Light Infantry.					
William E. Hopping	Captain	September 6, 1866	Shasta	70 men	Muskets.
H. J. Shurtleff	First Lieutenant	September 6, 1866			
Samuel Richards	Second Lieutenant	September 6, 1866			
Siskiyou Light Guard.					
William S. R. Taylor	Captain	July 26, 1866	Yreka	64 men	Muskets.
Robert Nixon	First Lieutenant	July 26, 1866			
James Drummond	Second Lieutenant	July 26, 1866			
Laporte Guard.					
S. S. Russell	Captain	August 4, 1864	Laporte	67 men	Muskets.
Michael Traner	First Lieutenant	December 6, 1866			
John Conley	Second Lieutenant	December 6, 1866			
Trinity Rifles.					
Edward A. Kelton	Captain	February 23, 1867	Douglas City	67 men	Muskets.
Edward Swift	First Lieutenant	February 23, 1867			
James Bowie	Second Lieutenant	February 23, 1867			
Honey Lake Rangers.					
A. A. Smith	Captain	November 6, 1866	Susanville	61 men	Pistols, sabres and rifles.
William Hill Maleigh	First Lieutenant	July 20, 1864			
E. G. Baugham	Senior Second Lieutenant	November 6, 1866			
W. H. Crane	Junior Second Lieutenant	November 6, 1866			

Roster of the National Guard—Continued.

STAFF OF SIXTH BRIGADE.

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Residence.	Remarks.
Brigadier-General.				
Joseph P. Wall	Brigadier-General	October 29, 1866	Crescent City	
STAFF.				
Assistant Adjutant-General.				
George W. Russell	Major	September 10, 1864		
Engineer Officer.				
Henry Orman, Jr	Major	September 10, 1864		
Ordnance Officer.				
John A. Baxter	Major	September 10, 1864		
Quartermaster.				
George Kingsbury	Major	September 10, 1864		
Commissary.				
J. Davison	Major	September 10, 1864		
Paymaster.				
R. S. McLellen	Major	September 10, 1864		
Inspector.				
Alexander Buzard	Major	December 17, 1864		
Judge Advocate.				
	Major			
Surgeon.				
F. Knox	Major	September 10, 1864		
Aid-de-Camp.				
William H. Woodbury	Captain	September 10, 1864		

Name.	Grade.	Date of rank.	Station.	Rank and file.	How armed.
Arcata Guard.					
Robert Burns	Captain	July 15, 1864	Arcata		Rifles. Not mustered into National Guard.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Disbanded Companies of the California Militia.

ORGANIZATION.	Regiments	Battalions	Number of cavalry companies	Number of artillery companies	Number of infantry companies	Total number of companies
First Brigade			1			1
Second Brigade	4	1	4	2	36	42
Third Brigade	1		4		9	13
Fourth Brigade	1	4	5		22	27
Fifth Brigade					5	5
Totals	6	5	14	2	72	88

RECAPITULATION.

Present Strength of the National Guard of California.

	General staff	Brigade and staff	Field, staff and line officers	Regiments	Battalions	Number of artillery companies	Number of cavalry companies	Number of infantry companies	Rank and file	Aggregate
Commander-in-Chief and staff	13									13
Major-Gen'l and staff.	10									10
First Brigade		11								11
Second Brigade		11	149	3	2	1	8	29	2,500	2,660
Third Brigade		11	23			1		6	476	510
Fourth Brigade		10	77	2	1	2	2	16	1,399	1,486
Fifth Brigade		9	22				1	6	461	492
Sixth Brigade		10	1					1		11
Totals	23	62	272	5	3	4	11	58	4,836	5,193

A large number of companies having failed to make proper returns to this office in time for this report, in such cases the above data is taken from the returns of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

State Recruiting Fund.

RECRUITING FUND OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA *in account with* FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

DISBURSED BY COLONEL O. M. BROWN, COMMANDING,

DR. *From February, 1863, to the time of the Mustering Out of the Organization.* CR.

Received.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Received from the State Treasurer, as per last report.....	$6,289 60	Paid to company officers, as per last report.....	$5,957 55
		Balance on hand in hands of Colonel O. M. Brown.....	332 05
	$6,289 60		$6,289 60
Balance due from Colonel O. M. Brown.....	$332 05		

NOTE.—Colonel Brown claims to have expended the above balance to officers of his regiment, and that they have failed to file proper vouchers.

RECRUITING FUND OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA *in account with* FIRST BATTALION, NATIVE CAVALRY.

DR. *Disbursed by Major Salvador Vallejo, Commanding.* CR.

Received.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Received from the State Treasurer, as per last report.....	$3,594 15	No return made to this Department since last report.	
	$3,594 15		

RECRUITING FUND OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA *in account with* THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

DISBURSED BY COLONEL H. M. BLACK AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. E. HOOKER

DR. *From April, 10th, 1863, to the time of Mustering Out the Regiment, as per abstracts on file.* CR.

Received.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Received, as per last report	$8,985 15	Paid to company officers at last report	$8,117 76
		Balance paid to Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Hooker, as per voucher on file	867 39
	$8,985 15		$8,985 15

RECRUITING FUND OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA *in account with* FIRST BATTALION MOUNTAINEERS.

DISBURSED BY COLONEL S. G. WHIPPLE, COMMANDING,

DR. *From May 2d, 1863, to the time of Mustering Out the Organization.* CR.

Received.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Received from State Treasurer, as per last report.....	$5,391 09	Paid to company officers, as per last report.....	$5,153 14
		Paid to Colonel S. G. Whipple, as per abstract on file.....	237 91
	$5,391 09		$5,391 05

REPORT OF MAJOR D. W. C. THOMPSON,

ON THE

ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES

OF THE

"CALIFORNIA CAVALRY BATTALION."

REPORT.

San Francisco,
November 15, 1867.

Brigadier-General George S. Evans,
Adjutant-General of California,
Sacramento:

General: I have the honor to furnish you with the following report of the organization and military services of the California Cavalry Battalion:

On the fifteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, I received from the Secretary of War, through the Headquarters of the Department of California, authority to raise in this State a battalion of four companies of cavalry to serve in the war at the East. Arrangements were promptly made to recruit the companies and place them in the field without delay. Thirteen officers and three hundred and eighty-seven enlisted men were mustered, uniformed and drilled within two months, and after having been reviewed, inspected and highly complimented by Brigadier-General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, the battalion left for New York by steamer Constitution on the twenty-first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The high character and good habits of these soldiers were fully tested during the voyage. Good order and discipline were maintained throughout. Drilling and instruction took place nearly every day, and though no unusual watch or restrictions were placed over the men, I am not aware that any improper conduct or dissipation was indulged in by any of them during the trip. The battalion arrived in New York on the fourteenth of April, and was warmly received by many gentlemen from the Pacific Coast and the residents of that city.

On the fifteenth, after having been addressed by Governor Nye of Nevada, reviewed by the Mayor, and having marched through Broadway, it proceeded to a camp of instruction at Readville, Massachusetts. There the battalion was mounted, armed and equipped for the field, and many of the men were granted short furloughs to visit their early homes and friends.

On the twelfth of May it proceeded to Washington and was attached to the Twenty-second Army Corps, then comprising the forces in that Department. Its first service was to stand picket at the outposts and scout in front of the forts defending the National Capital.

On the first of June its camp was moved to the north of Washington, and the battalion was employed in scouting along the Upper Potomac, looking out for the anticipated movement of Lee's army into Maryland.

About this time the battalion made its first raid, crossing the Potomac at White's Ford and marching through Loudon and Fairfax Counties, Virginia, in search of Mosby's guerillas; but as the wily enemy could not be found it returned, the officers and men having gained a knowledge of the country and experience valuable in future movements.

On the twenty-sixth of June it joined the Army of the Potomac near Edwards Ferry—then under command of General Hooker—and marched with the Twelfth Corps toward Gettysburg. A few days afterwards Stuart's cavalry having crossed the Potomac at Muddy Branch Ford, the battalion was sent to watch their movements. By a forced march it came up with the enemy, and had an engagement with the rear guard near Brookville, Maryland, on the first day of July, and continued to follow them into Pennsylvania, capturing stragglers and harassing their column. Orders to join Lee's army—then at Gettysburg—made Stuart's cavalry hurry forward and pay but little attention to the small forces about them; otherwise, his veterans would have made the Californians more distant and respectful in their attentions.

The battalion formed the right of a cavalry force that started on the eighth of July to make a reconnoissance to Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge and through Ashby's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley, to discover the position and watch the movements of Lee's army then retreating up the valley.

On the morning of July twelfth a sharp action took place at Ashby's Gap, exclusively by the four companies of this battalion, against a detachment of the enemy strongly posted, resulting in driving the rebels from the gap and up the valley, and enabling the command to accomplish the objects of the reconnoissance. In this engagement Lieutenant John C. Norcross and several men were captured and hurried off, having gallantly charged through the enemy's ranks. Privates Walter S. Barnes and Henry P. Irving were killed in the Gap, and many of the battalion were wounded. This expedition resulted in several skirmishes, the taking of a goodly number of prisoners, and gained much information in relation to the enemy's movements.

On the seventeenth of July the battalion was attached to a mixed command of cavalry, artillery and infantry, detailed to protect the line of communication between Washington and the Army of the Potomac, then concentrating near Culpepper, and to operate against the partisan troops of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge. While on this duty the battalion had regular camps at Falls Church, Vienna, Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, and scoured over most of the country bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers.

On the thirtieth of July, it had an engagement with Mosby's guerillas near Aldie, and recaptured a train of thirty-three wagons taken the day before on the Warrenton Pike.

On the seventeenth of August, it recaptured, near Frying Pan, another train of thirteen wagons taken by Mosby near Annandale, on the Fairfax Pike.

On the twenty-fifth of August an unsuccessful engagement took place

between about thirty Californians and Mosby's command, near Coyle's Tavern, in which three of the battalion were killed and several wounded and captured. In this skirmish, Mosby was severely wounded and disabled for several months.

During the Fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, several skirmishes and running fights took place between the Californians and detachments of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, White's battalion and Mosby's men, with varied success to either party.

A detachment of cavalry, of which two companies belonged to the battalion, were surprised and defeated near Drainsville, on the twenty-second of February, by a larger force under Mosby. The commanding officer, Captain Reed, of the California Hundred, and thirteen enlisted men were killed, and a large number wounded and captured; Captain George A. Manning and Lieutenant William C. Manning were disabled and taken prisoners. This affair was the most disastrous that occurred to the battalion during its long and eventful service.

During the Spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, considerable skirmishing took place in the vicinity of Upperville, Rectortown and Manassas Gap, between the battalion and the partisan troops of the enemy, but no decisive action could be forced from them, though in their own country.

On the eighth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, two companies of the battalion formed part of a cavalry force detailed to protect a train of ambulances sent from Washington to remove our wounded from the battle field of the Wilderness.

Early on the morning of the eleventh the column crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and after passing over the old battle field of Chancellorsville, soon reached the scenes of the more desperate battle of the Wilderness, fought a short time before. The badly wounded of both armies were still in field hospitals, and the dead lay in lines, or scattered through the woods, unburied as they fell in the fight. The command visited Parker's Store, Locust Grove, Wilderness Tavern, and other parts of the field, and collected all our wounded that were able to be removed in ambulances.

On the twelfth the train and escort recrossed the Rappahannock on its return, and passing through Brentsville, Manassas Junction, and Centreville, reached Alexandria on the fourteenth. During this march some skirmishing took place, a few guerillas were captured, and a superior force of the enemy sent from Orange Court-house to take the ambulances was avoided.

A part of the battalion, with small details from other regiments, while out scouting, were attacked near Aldie, on the sixth of July, by a superior force under Mosby, and compelled to retire with considerable loss.

This was the last affair between the Californians and the guerillas in Virginia. For a year they had been pitted against Mosby's, White's, Imboden's and Gilmore's men; they had hunted them Summer and Winter, night and day, mounted and dismounted, together and in squads, from the Blue Ridge to the Potomac, on every road and in almost every house in Loudon, Fairfax, Prince William and Fauquier counties. When a fair, square fight could be obtained the Californians were never beaten. If a small scouting party or isolated picket post could be pounced upon, or a detachment ambushed in the woods or going through a pass, the wily enemy were often successful in such operations. Eigenbrodt's and Manning's companies, on the sixth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, were attached to the cavalry forces on the Upper Potomac, camped

near Edwards Ferry, and were employed in picketing along the river and scouting between Washington and Harper's Ferry. They made frequent raids into Virginia and assisted in surrounding and searching Leesburg and other towns for guerillas and furloughed rebel soldiers. These companies continued on this active duty until the fifth of July, when they were moved to watch Early's army, then crossing into Maryland. At Point of Rocks, on that day, part of them were engaged skirmishing with the enemy's advance.

During the battle of Monocacy Junction, fought on the ninth of July, between General Wallace's forces, from Baltimore, and Early's army, Captain Eigenbrodt's company held the fords below on the Monocacy River, and Captain Manning's company, under Lieutenant Partridge, was placed on the Frederick Pike, to watch the enemy's movements toward Washington. Both companies were employed in skirmishing in front and on the flanks of the enemy's columns, during the tenth and on the eleventh, until forced up to Fort Stevens, on the Seventh Street road, a few miles from the Capital. They were there dismounted and engaged on the skirmish line and in the rifle pits of the fort until the enemy retreated on the morning of July thirteenth.

On the tenth of July, Adams' and De Merritt's companies, that had remained on duty in Virginia, near Fairfax Court-house, were ordered over to the defense of Washington. On the morning of the eleventh they took position in the Tanallytown Road and Rockville Pike, to oppose a demonstration of the rebels on that road. As Early's army advanced against the forts, they were placed on the skirmish line, in front of Fort Reno, and were on duty there until the enemy retired.

The battalion, mounted, had the honor of the right and leading the advance in driving Early's army out of Maryland. At Rockville, on the thirteenth, it made a dash on a rebel brigade, and with its seven-shooters did the enemy considerable damage. At Darnestown, on the morning of the fourteenth, a small skirmish took place, resulting in capturing an officer and several men from the enemy's rear guard; and at Poolsville, on the afternoon of the same day, the battalion, dismounted and deployed, took part in an action against infantry and artillery, lasting some two hours, until the arrival of the Sixth Army Corps, when the enemy retired over the Potomac.

On the fifteenth, the two companies that had been stationd on the Potomac, near Edwards Ferry, resumed their former position and duties along the river, and the two companies from Fairfax Court-house continued to follow up the enemy in advance of the Sixth and Nineteenth Army Corps, through Loudon County and Snicker's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley, skirmishing with their rear guard or flankers on every favorable opportunity. Soon after reaching the valley they were ordered to return to their former camp and duties near Fairfax Court-house.

Early's army having threatened another invasion of Maryland, these companies on the twenty-fifth of July moved over the river again and proceeded up the Frederick pike to South Mountain and Harper's Ferry. Eigenbrodt's and Manning's companies that had been picketing on the Potomac, were stationed at Poolsville on the thirty-first of July, when Mosby's guerillas crossed the river at Nolan's Ford for the purpose of capturing a wagon train on its way from Washington to Harper's Ferry. Before the enemy could reach the prize the Californians interfered, and coming on the guerillas near Sugar Loaf Mountain, drove them in a running fight back over the Potomac and scattered them in the woods beyond. The companies continued to cover the communications and

protect the trains going to Harper's Ferry until the ninth of August, when they moved to Halltown and joined the Army of the Shenandoah under the command of General Sheridan. There the four companies of the battalion were again united and formed a part of the Third Brigade, First Division of Cavalry, under the command of General Merritt.

At daylight on the morning of the tenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the battalion marched with Sheridan's army up the valley towards Winchester, commencing on that day those brilliant and successful operations and almost daily battles against the enemy that resulted, on the evening of the memorable nineteenth of October, at Cedar Creek, in the ruin and almost total annihilation of Early's army.

During this campaign the Californians participated in the following battles: Shepardstown, August tenth; Whitepost, August thirteenth; Strasburg, August fifteenth; Kearnstown, August seventeenth; Winchester, August eighteenth; Berryville Pike, August twentieth; Berryville, August twenty-first; Charlestown, August twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth; Halltown, August twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh; Summit Point, August twenty-ninth; Smithfield, August thirtieth; Opequan Creek, September seventh; Knox's Ford, September twelfth; Sheridan's battle of Winchester, September nineteenth; Front Royal, September twentieth; Snake Mountain, September twentieth; Mills' Ford, September twenty-third; Luray Court-house, September twenty-fourth; Waynesboro, September twenty-eighth; Mount Crawford, October fourth; Tomsbrook, October eighth and ninth, and Sheridan's great battle of Cedar Creek, October nineteenth.

At Halltown, on the twenty-sixth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Captain Charles S. Eigenbrodt, while gallantly leading his squadron in a charge against the enemy, was shot dead from his horse. Thus was lost to the battalion one of its bravest and best beloved officers, and to California one of its most patriotic and valuable citizens.

On the next day, and near the same field, First Lieutenant Charles E. Meader, after charging with his company on the enemy's lines, was killed, fighting hand to hand—"too brave to retreat, too proud to surrender." Lieutenant Meader enlisted as a private in the battalion, and by superior abilities and faithful services was promoted to First Lieutenant, and at the time of his death was in command of the "California Hundred."

Early in the day, at the hard-fought battle of Cedar Creek, October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Captain Rufus W. Smith, formerly commander of the Light Guard of San Francisco, was killed while in command of his squadron, endeavoring to check the then successful advance of the enemy. This brave officer left home, friends and business to serve with the battalion, and after participating in many engagements lost his life on the field of Sheridan's greatest victory.

Many non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion, all brave and patriotic Californians, were killed in various battles of the valley. I regret that the limits of this report will not permit me to mention the name and meritorious services of each. No better soldiers died for the Union cause during the war.

A large number of the officers and enlisted men of the battalion were wounded during this campaign. The annexed roll of the members of each of the four companies will, though briefly, refer to such facts.

After the close of the battle of Cedar Creek, the battalion was with the advance, following up the defeated enemy, and many of the cannon captured and retaken from the rebels, that made the gallant Custer hug

his General for joy, were halted and turned back by the sabres of the Californians.

Having returned from the pursuit of the enemy up the valley, after the battle of the nineteenth of October, the battalion was stationed for several weeks near Strasburg, engaged in scouting and picket duty.

On the twenty-eighth of November it formed a part of General Merritt's Division of Cavalry, that moved through Ashby's Gap to operate against the guerillas east of the Blue Ridge and destroy such forage, supplies and property as could be of use to the enemy in that section of country. During this raid the battalion passed through many towns frequently visited on scouts from its old camps near Centreville.

Early in December it went into camp near Winchester, and was employed in protecting communications, collecting supplies, and camp duty.

On the nineteenth of December it marched with the cavalry under command of General Torbert on a raid toward Charlottesville and Gordonsville, passing through Chester Gap and returning through Madison Court-house, Culpepper, Warrenton and Ashby's Gap to Winchester. During this raid the weather was intensely cold, and the men and horses suffered severely.

During the greater part of January and February, 1865, it performed picket and camp duty.

On the twenty-seventh of February the battalion was again in the saddle for one of the hardest marches made during the war—from Winchester to Petersburg—about three hundred miles, through rain and mud, fighting the enemy all the way and destroying his railroads, canals and other property. The command consisted of the First Division of Cavalry, under General Devin, to which the battalion belonged; Third Division, under General Custer, with a small force of artillery, pontoons, etc.—all under General Sheridan. On this march the battalion moved from Winchester up the valley, through Woodstock and Harrisburg, to Staunton and Waynesboro. At the latter place a battle was fought, resulting in the capture of the remnant of Early's army and a large amount of rebel supplies. The march was continued to Charlottesville, where the railroad and enemy's stores were destroyed; then to the James River, destroying the canals and the bridges over that river down to Goochland; then to the north of Richmond, across the South and North Anna Rivers, down to White House Landing. The battalion assisted in charging and taking the railroad bridge across the South Anna, with its defences and cannon. From the White House the march was continued across the peninsula and over the James River in front of Petersburg, where the battalion went into camp on the twenty-sixth of March, after one month of constant marching, fighting and skirmishing, destroying railroads, canals and the enemy's property beyond any immediate repair, and overcoming impediments of nature and the enemy seldom offered against the advance of troops.

The battalion marched from in front of Petersburg on the twenty-ninth of March and took part in the brilliant operations that resulted in the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court-house on the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. It formed a part of General Gibbs' brigade, that gallantly attacked the enemy at Dinwiddie Court-house and forced him to retire.

On the first day of April the battalion was in the hottest of the fight at Five Forks, and was among the first troops inside of the enemy's works. It was in Devin's Division, referred to by President Lincoln in

the following dispatch: "The Five Forks, strongly barricaded, were carried by Devin's First Division of Cavalry."

In this engagement, First Lieutenant Lewis Munger, while leading his company, was killed. This promising young officer enlisted in California, and had been promoted to First Lieutenant for faithful services and distinguished bravery. He was the fourth officer of the battalion killed in battle. Eigenbrodt, Meader, Smith and Munger are names that will always be cherished by their comrades in arms, and should be honored by California, the State they loved so well.

On the second of April the battalion marched toward the South Side Railroad, and during the day heard of the fall of Petersburg. On the third of April it was in an engagement on the South Side Railroad.

The news of the fall of Richmond reached the battalion on the fourth of April, while following up Lee's army. During the day it was in an engagement at Devil's Ford. On the fifth of April it assisted in cutting the Danville Railroad and capturing three hundred wagons of General Lee's trains.

It took part in the battle of Sailor's Creek, on the sixth of April, that resulted in the capture of General Ewell and about ten thousand men of General Lee's army, together with their artillery trains and supplies.

On the seventh of April it continued in pursuit of Lee's army, marching on their left flank and skirmishing nearly all the way.

On the eighth of April it marched rapidly to Appomattox Station, on the Lynchburg Railroad, and assisted in capturing five trains of cars loaded with rebel supplies, and during the night twenty-two pieces of artillery.

On the morning of the memorable ninth of April, Sheridan's cavalry having formed line of battle across Lee's line of retreat, the battalion was dismounted and deployed as skirmishers immediately in front of the enemy. When the army of Northern Virginia attempted to advance that morning it found every foot of ground stubbornly contested. For some time this spirited engagement was kept up, the rebels expecting to break through the cavalry and escape. While this was going on, the Fifth, Twenty-fourth and part of the Twenty-fifth Corps came up and formed in rear of the cavalry, which gradually moved to the right flank to allow them to come into action. When their long line of battle advanced under General Ord, the veterans of the best rebel army, who had fought for four years vainly but too well, saw that their doom was sealed. They stopped firing and slowly fell back around Appomattox Court-house, the Union troops following and hemming them in on all sides. Soon a white flag, in token of surrender, was presented to Sheridan's cavalry—an honor they well merited—and hostilities ceased. Early in the afternoon the battalion had the pleasure of witnessing the meeting of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States and the General-in-Chief of the Rebel Armies, and soon after the formal surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On the tenth of April the battalion commenced its march with the cavalry forces back to Petersburg, arriving and going into camp on the south side of that city on the nineteenth. There it was prepared to move with Sheridan's command to the assistance of General Sherman in North Carolina.

On the twenty-fourth of April it marched for that destination, but when near the North Carolina line news was received of the surrender of General Johnston's army to General Sherman, when it returned with

the other cavalry to Petersburg, remaining there in camp until the tenth of May, when the battalion marched toward Washington, arriving near Alexandria on the sixteenth of May.

It participated in the grand review at Washington on the twenty-third of May, where the California companies' colors were greeted with enthusiasm by the highest and bravest in the land. Soon after the review it went into camp near Fairfax Court-house, where it remained on picket and guard duty until it was mustered out of the United States service on the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

After being mustered out it proceeded to Camp Meigs, Readville, Massachusetts, where it was paid off, discharged and disbanded, on the third of August, the companies having been through nearly two and a half years of hard service in the field and participated in over fifty engagements.

Four hundred officers and enlisted men were mustered into the battalion at San Francisco, of which number only one hundred and forty-eight remained to be mustered out at its final discharge from the service. Many were killed in battle or died in the service; some were missing and unaccounted for; a large number were discharged from time to time on account of wounds or disability, and thirty of the enlisted men were promoted to commissioned officers in various regiments.

The veterans of the California Cavalry Battalion and California Hundred, organized in this State, have inscribed on their colors the names of the following engagements in which they participated: Brookville, Ashby's Gap, Coyle's Tavern, Little River Pike, Drainsville, Rectortown, Point of Rocks, Aldie, Frederick Pike, Tanallytown, Fort Reno, Fort Stevens, Rockville, Poolsville, Leesburg, Snicker's Gap, Nolan's Ford, Shepardstown, Whitepost, Middletown, Strasburg, Kearnstown, Winchester, Berryville Pike, Charlestown, Summit Point, Halltown, Berryville, Smithfield, Opequan Creek, Knox Ford, Front Royal, Snake Mountain, Luray Court-house, Mills Ford, Waynesboro, Mount Crawford, Tomsbrook, Cedar Creek, Madison Court-house, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, South Anna, White Oak Road, Dinwiddie Court-house, Five Forks, South Side Railroad, Devil's Ford, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox Court-house. Many skirmishes that the Californians were in, with the guerillas in Virginia, with Early's forces in the Valley, while on the march to Petersburg, and during the ten days campaign before the surrender of Lee's army, have not been mentioned.

A register of the original commissioned officers and enlisted men of the four companies of the battalion, with remarks in relation to the services, death, discharge or muster out of each, is herewith annexed and made part of this report.

The "California Hundred," a company raised in this State by the lamented Captain J. Sewall Reed, was associated with the battalion in the service at the East. As a register of this company was published in your last report, I will only say that the military history and services of the "California Cavalry Battalion" and "California Hundred" are identical. They camped, marched and fought side by side. They shared the hardships of campaigns and the dangers of battles together, and are alike entitled to the honor and gratitude due to brave and patriotic soldiers.

I am, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. C. THOMPSON,
Late Major California Cavalry Battalion.

REGISTER OF THE CALIFORNIA CAVALRY BATTALION.

Organized in San Francisco, January 15, 1863, *and credited to the State of Massachusetts.*

No.	Name.	Remarks.
	FIELD OFFICER.	
1	Major DeWitt C. Thompson	In command of the battalion from January 15 to July 15, 1863. In command of cavalry camp near Alexandria, Virginia, from July 15 to August 16, 1863. In command of battalion in the field from August 16 to September 16, 1863. In command of "Cavalry Forces, Upper Potomac," from September 16, 1863, to August 9, 1864, embracing posts at Edwards Ferry and all troops between Washington and Point of Rocks, Maryland. Joined Army of the Shenandoah, August 9, with detachments of 620 cavalry, which were ordered to their respective regiments. Resigned and honorably discharged by General Sheridan, August 9, 1864.
	EIGENBRODT'S COMPANY.	
	Commissioned Officers.	
1	Captain Charles S. Eigenbrodt	In command of company from January 23 to April 17. In command of squadron from April 17, 1863, to March 6, 1864. In command of battalion at Muddy Branch Ford, and in the field from March 6 to August 25. Killed in battle at Halltown, Virginia, August 25, 1864.
2	First Lieutenant John C. Norcross	In company February, 1863. Taken prisoner in battle at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Promoted Captain August 27, 1864. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
3	Second Lieutenant Henry H. Crocker	In company February 1, 1863. Promoted First Lieutenant March 1, 1864. Promoted Captain September 3, 1864. Severely wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
	Enlisted Men.	
1	Allen, George H	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
2	Black, Thomas G	Discharged for disability at Camp Brightwood, Washington, District Columbia, June, 1863.
3	Burnap, Oscar	Shot through the chest by Mosby's guerillas while on picket near Hunter's Mills, Virginia, December, 1863. Discharged on account of wounds, May, 1864.
4	Barnes, Walter S	Killed in battle at Ashby's Gap, Virginia, July 12, 1863.
5	Bishop, George	Promoted to Sergeant. Wounded while on picket, near Berryville, Virginia, August 20, 1864. Discharged for disability, July, 1865.
6	Brossamer, Charles A	Discharged for disability, from hospital at Washington, September, 1863.
7	Baker, Nelson J	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
8	Boswell, John H	Discharged for disability, from camp at East Capitol Hill, May, 1863.
9	Brickley, Richard T	Wounded in action at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Wounded at Vienna, Virginia, December, 1863. Discharged on account of wounds, at Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, May, 1864.
10	Buhrer, George N	Promoted to Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
11	Blanchard, Oscar	Taken prisoner on Fairfax Pike, October 19, 1863. Died a prisoner of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
12	Brandon, John R	Died at Camp Meigs, Readville, Massachusetts, May, 1863.
13	Burns, Edward	Transferred to United States Navy, May, 1864.
14	Blanche, Edgar N	Promoted to Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Promoted to First Lieutenant Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, February 8, 1864.
15	Butcher, William T	Promoted Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Killed in battle at Waynesboro, Virginia, September 28, 1864.
16	Cain John A	Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
17	Christler, Hiram W	Died in Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C.
18	Cheeney, William F	Mustered out while on detached service at Camp Meigs, Readville, Massachusetts.
19	Cobby, Thomas W	Died a prisoner of war, at Richmond, Virginia.
20	Campbell, John T	Promoted to Corporal and subsequently to Sergeant. Discharged on account of disability incurred by hard service, April, 1864.
21	Cottrell, Robert J	Deserted while in the field against Early's army, near Rockville, Maryland, July 10, 1864.
22	Clark, William B	Discharged for promotion in a regiment of Missouri Infantry Volunteers.
23	Clarke, Hiram E. W	Promoted Sergeant, March 19, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant to fill original vacancy in battalion.
24	Crawford, Josiah H	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
25	Campbell, Robert A	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
26	Dyer, Andrew B. C	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
27	Davis, Asa M	Promoted Corporal. Killed in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.
28	Esten, Stephen H	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
29	Enos, Erastus	Blacksmith. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
30	Flood, Stephen	Promoted Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
31	Fisher, Jackson	Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
32	Flourney, Charles H	Mustered out July 20, 1865. Re-enlisted as clerk in War Department.
33	Fencel, Henry C. W	Missing.
34	Goodfellow, John W	Promoted Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
35	Griffing, Charles C	Bugler. Discharged for disability, from hospital at Frederick City, Maryland, June, 1865.
36	Getty, Harry W	Deserted from camp at East Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., May, 1863.
37	Grover, Byron H	Killed in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864.
38	Garrity, Thomas	Taken prisoner in action at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Exchanged and returned to company, January, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
39	Heitman, Charles H	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
40	Holland, Henry	Promoted to Assistant Surgeon, Battalion Maryland Cavalry, in May, 1863.
41	Hood, John	Taken prisoner near Upperville, Virginia, January, 1864, and paroled by Colonel Mosby. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

42	Hepburn, James W	Promoted to Corporal and subsequently to Sergeant. Wounded in battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, California Cavalry, January 6, 1865. Mustered out with that regiment at expiration of service.
43	Hamilton, Jasper A	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
44	Irving, Harry P	Killed in battle at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863.
45	Jones, John T	Deserted from cavalry camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, February, 1864.
46	Jenkins, Charles M	Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Coyle's Tavern, August 25, 1863. Exchanged and joined the company in January, 1865. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
47	Joy, Maurice	Severely wounded in action at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
48	Kelly, Caius P	Promoted Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
49	Lewis, Stephen	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
50	Lord, Thomas H	Discharged for disability at Camp East Capitol Hill, May, 1863.
51	Lunt, William P	Transferred to United States Navy, May, 1865.
52	McEwen, Warren L	Discharged for disability at cavalry camp, Vienna, Virginia, January, 1864.
53	McGuire, Arthur	Transferred to Third California Infantry Volunteers.
54	McCarrak, Joseph	Deserted from cavalry camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, May, 1864.
55	Merrill, Daniel E	Promoted Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
56	Moore, William H	Promoted Corporal. Severely wounded in action at Dinwiddie Court-house, Virginia, March 31, 1865. Discharged from hospital on account of wounds, July, 1865.
57	Mortimer, Harry W	Bugler. Mustered out July 20, 1865. Re-enlisted as clerk in War Department.
58	Mihay, William	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington, D. C., July, 1863.
59	Mallory, Abner T	Promoted Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, January 7, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, February 9, 1864. Mustered out October 31, 1865.
60	Mossman, Judson A	Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Exchanged and returned to company January, 1865. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
61	Moore, Delevan	In brigade band. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
62	Miller, James M	Deserted from camp near Dawsonville, Maryland, August 6, 1864.
63	Manchester, Luman A	Promoted Sergeant. Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Escaped from rebels near Staunton, Virginia, and returned to company. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
64	Morrison, Walter	Promoted to Sergeant, and subsequently to First Lieutenant in a regiment of Ohio Cavalry Volunteers.
65	Manker, William A	Blacksmith. Taken prisoner in action at Coyle's Tavern, Virginia, August 25, 1863. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
66	Morris, William	Taken prisoner in action at Coyle's Tavern, Virginia, August 25, 1863. Exchanged and returned to company May, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
67	Mitchell, John T	Promoted Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Mustered out as private July 20, 1865.
68	Myers, Randolph P	Wounded in action with Mosby's guerillas near Aldie, Virginia, February 6, 1864. Taken prisoner in action at Dinwiddie Court-house March 31, 1865. Exchanged, and mustered out July 20, 1865.
69	Millican, William W	Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
70	Ordway, John H	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
71	Osts, John	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Exchanged, and mustered out August, 1865.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
72	Partridge, Benjamin F	Promoted Corporal, and subsequently Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, August 27, 1864. Promoted to Captain, January 8, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
73	Palmer, William T	Discharged for disability from hospital at Philadelphia, June, 1865.
74	Pervis, Lawrence G	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington, District Columbia, June, 1865.
75	Paris, Frank	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
76	Perry, Albert	Brigade butcher. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
77	Reese, James	Deserted from Camp Meigs, Readville, Massachusetts, April, 1863.
78	Rodgers, Thomas L	Promoted C rporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
79	Rhodes, Samuel H	Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Escaped and returned to company. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
80	Russell, Alvin H	Promoted Corporal and subsequently Sergeant. Killed in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.
81	Sheldon, Joseph	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
82	Sheldon, Adelbert	Saddler. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
83	Sheldon, Aurelius B	Transferred to United States Navy, May, 1864.
84	Shaw, William	Deserted in New York City, April 15, 1863.
85	Spaulding, John	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
86	Silver, Harry	In brigade band. Mustered out July 20, 1864.
87	Straub, Edward	Taken prisoner in action with guerillas, near Leesburg, Virginia, May, 1864. Escaped and returned to company. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
88	Shaw, Sylvanus H	Promoted Sergeant. Discharged for disability at Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, May, 1864.
89	Stevenson, John H.	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
90	Smith, Leonard F	Severely wounded in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
91	Sarchet, Joseph B	Promoted Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
92	Smith, John W	Wounded in the head in action at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
93	Sprague James E	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
94	Saunders, Haulsey H	Farrier. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
95	Towne, Nathan	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
96	Turnham, Albert B.	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington, District Columbia, August, 1863.
97	Turner, Junius T	Promoted First Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant in First Maryland Cavalry; then to First Lieutenant in same; and subsequently to Captain in same. Mustered out September, 1865.
98	Thompson, Lawrence	Discharged for disability while on furlough in Iowa, July, 1864.
99	Turner, Levi W	Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Exchanged and returned to company. Promoted First Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
100	Vultee, Francis P	Promoted to Corporal. Transferred to United States Navy, May, 1864.
101	Venum, Hiram	Taken prisoner in action at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Died a prisoner of war in Richmond, Virginia.

102	Wilcox George	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1865. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out June, 1865.
103	Williams, Benjamin T	Promoted Sergeant. Killed in action at Waynesboro, Virginia, September 28, 1864.
104	White, James A	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
105	Wescott, William	Promoted Corporal. Wounded near Halltown, Virginia. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
106	Wooster, Arthur J	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Exchanged April, 1865, and died in June, 1865, on account of ill-treatment at Andersonville Prison.
107	Walther, Jacob	Died in Hospital at Frederick City, Maryland, October, 1864.
108	Wyatt, Henry H	Wounded in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Promoted Corporal, and subsequently Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

ADAMS' COMPANY.

Commissioned Officers.

1	Captain Zebdiel B. Adams	In command of company January 25, 1863. In command of squadron from April 17, 1863, to March 2, 1864. Promoted, March 2, 1864, to Major of Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry. Severely wounded in battle before Petersburg, Virginia, June 15, 1864. In Texas from July to November, 1865. Mustered out October 31, 1865.
2	First Lieutenant William C. Manning	In company as First Lieutenant, February 13, 1863. Promoted to Captain, February 7, 1864. Wounded and taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Exchanged April 19, 1865. Promoted to Major, June 3, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
3	Second Lieutenant Josiah A. Baldwin	In company as Second Lieutenant, February 1, 1863. Promoted to First Lieutenant, February 5, 1864. Severely wounded and crippled in Sheridan's battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. Promoted to Captain, October 20, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Enlisted Men.

1	Abby, Samuel	In brigade band. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
2	Anderson, John	Promoted to Corporal, subsequently to First Sergeant. Promoted to First Lieutenant Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, January 18, 1864. Promoted to Captain Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, July 5, 1864. Mustered out in Texas, October 31, 1865.
3	Anderson, John, 2d	Missing.
4	Ayer, Osborn	Promoted to Corporal. Severely wounded in battle of Tomsbrook, October 9, 1865. Discharged on account of wounds at Cloud's Mill in May, 1861.
5	Baldwin, George E	Promoted to Corporal, subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant April 29, 1865. Promoted to First Lieutenant July 16, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
6	Babcock, Samuel W	Specially detailed as one of Sheridan's scouts in December, 1864, and served with that General until mustered out in August, 1865, at New Orleans.
7	Backus, Samuel W	Promoted to Second Lieutenant in Second California Cavalry, April 30, 1865. Mustered out with that regiment at expiration of service.
8	Bard, James	Wounded in action near Aldie, Virginia, July 30, 1863. Again wounded in action on Opequan Creek, in September, 1863. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
9	Barron, Francis E	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
10	Beebee, Samuel J., Jr	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
11	Boggs, Daniel W	Severely wounded in action near Rectortown, April 30, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
12	Boyle, George P	Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Register of the California Cavalry Battalion—Continued.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
13	Bruner, Edward D	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
14	Barnes, John	Missing.
15	Brown, Benjamin	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
16	Burns, Robert	Killed in action at Waynesboro, Virginia, September 20, 1864.
17	Carr, George	Promoted to Corporal. Died of wounds received in action with Early's army in front of Fort Reno, Washington, District of Columbia, July 12, 1864.
18	Chaffee, Daniel K	Died at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, in June, 1863.
19	Chamberlin, Richard S	Severely wounded in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
20	Chandler, Seth	Bugler. Afterward in brigade band. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
21	Clark, Charles A	Promoted to Sergeant. Killed in action near Reetortown, April 20, 1864.
22	Clark, Levi K	Missing.
23	Clark, John	Severely wounded in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
24	Clawell, Robert	Promoted to Corporal—had three horses killed under him in action, during his service. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
25	Coolidge, Henry H	Transferred to United States Navy in May, 1864.
26	Dealing, Charles A	Taken prisoner in action near Berryville, August 13, 1864. Exchanged in April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
27	Elliott, William W	Missing.
28	Enos, Frank	Orderly to Brigade Commander. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
29	Felch, John H	Wounded in action at Aldie, Virginia, July 6, 1864, and severely wounded in Sheridan's battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
30	Ferrill, David C	Severely wounded in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864. Discharged on account of wounds in May, 1865.
31	Finley, John L	Promoted Corporal—subsequently Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 8, 1865. Promoted to First Lieutenant, July 16, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
32	Fogg, Nathan H	Wounded in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
33	Fostman, Henry	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
34	Fordham, Nathan C	In brigade band. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
35	Gaskill, Aaron A	Missing.
36	Green, Charles N	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
37	Gudith, John D	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
38	Halsey, Wm. H	Forgemaster. Mustered out July 6, 1865.
39	Hanson, William M	Ambulance driver. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
40	Hardman, William H	Deserted from camp at East Capitol Hill, May, 1863.
41	Harrington, George	Mustered out July 20, 1865.

42	Hatch, Richard A.	Killed while on picket near Vienna, Virginia, May, 1864.
43	Hawkins, James M.	Bugler. Wounded in battle at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
44	Howard, Amos H.	Wounded in action on Little River pike, near Aldie, Virginia, July 30, 1863; again wounded in action near Berryville, Virginia, August 13, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
45	Howard, George E.	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
46	Howe, John W.	Promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
47	Hoxsie, Benjamin F.	Specially detailed as one of Sheridan's scouts in December, 1864. Served with that General until mustered out, in August, 1865, at New Orleans.
48	Hudson, Charles.	Missing.
49	Hull, Chauncey	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington in June, 1863.
50	Hunter, James P.	Wounded in action at Waynesboro, September 28, 1864. Died in Hospital, January, 1865.
51	Jones, Cyrus B.	Wounded in skirmish with Mosby's guerillas, near Lewinsville, Virginia, in December, 1863. Died in hospital at Vienna, Virginia, January, 1864.
52	Keaton, Joseph Z.	Blacksmith. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
53	Kimball, Solon D.	Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Exchanged, April, 1865. Promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
54	Kingsley, Edward H.	Killed in action at Waynesboro, Virginia, September 28, 1864.
55	Kuhls, Henry	Promoted to Sergeant March 18, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant February 5, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant March 25, 1864. Promoted to Captain, August 31, 1864. Severely wounded in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Taken prisoner in battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Exchanged in ten days. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
56	Lane, Edward P.	Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. Detailed on duty at Headquarters as Brigade Quartermaster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
57	Leonard, Patrick H.	Missing.
58	Lycau, William M.	Discharged for disability from Cavalry Camp, Vienna, Virginia, in March, 1864.
59	Larrieu, Lorenzo D.	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington, District Columbia, in 1864.
60	Lee, George L., Jr.	Deserted at New York, April 15, 1863.
61	Little, Hazen D.	Killed in action on Little River Pike, near Aldie, Va., July 30, 1863.
62	Long, Edward	Deserted at Jersey City, May 13, 1863.
63	Loud, Eugene	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
64	McCallum, John C.	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
65	McDougal, Daniel	Wounded in action near Opequan Creek, Shenandoah Valley, August, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
66	McKenny, John W.	Severely wounded in action at Coyle's Tavern, Virginia, August 25, 1863. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
67	McFarland, Thomas.	Wounded in a hand to hand conflict, in which he sabred one of Mosby's guerillas. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out at close of the war.
68	McLean, Alfred A.	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
69	Maguire, Thomas F.	Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
70	Merry, Thomas H.	Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
71	Miller, Joseph	Missing.
72	Moore, John	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
73	Nystrom, Charles W.	Promoted to Corporal. Taken prisoner in Sheridan's battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. Exchanged in November, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
74	Parker, George W.	Promoted to Corporal. Transferred to United States Navy in May, 1864.

Register of the California Cavalry Battalion—Continued.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
75	Parker William E	Promoted Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, August 23, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, January 8, 1865.
76	Peebles, James J	Promoted to Sergeant. Severely wounded in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864. Discharged on account of wounds at Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Maryland, April 14, 1865.
77	Pervine, Samuel	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
78	Piquet, William	Discharged at New York, April 15, 1863, on account of being under age.
79	Pringle William H	Promoted to Corporal. Taken prisoner in action near Berryville, Virginia, August 20, 1864. Died from the effects of imprisonment at Andersonville, Georgia.
80	Randall, James B	Taken prisoner in skirmish with Mosby's guerillas near Langley, Virginia, in December, 1863. Died a prisoner of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia.
81	Reed, George W	Missing.
82	Raymond, Peter	Killed in action on Little River pike, near Aldie, Virginia, July 30, 1863.
83	Rumery, Ezra D	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
84	Sparohawk, Jared	Promoted to Corporal. Severely wounded in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Discharged on account of wounds, March, 1865.
85	Schroder, Henry	Promoted to Corporal, subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
86	Seagravo, Edward F	Taken prisoner in action on Little River pike, near Aldie, July 30, 1863. Recaptured a few days afterward. Wounded in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Promoted to Corporal, subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
87	Smedley, William W	Missing.
88	Smith, Roswell R	Taken prisoner on raid to Ashby's Gap, July 13, 1863. Died a prisoner of war in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia.
89	Smith, Albert J	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
90	Spencer, Ebenezer	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
91	Sponogle, James W	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
92	Still, Alonzo D	Discharged for disability at Cavalry Camp, Vienna, Virginia, March, 1864.
93	Swank Lima	Bugler. Wounded in action near Luray Court-house, September 24, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
94	Switzer, George	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
95	Tucker, Samuel F	Promoted to Sergeant, March 21, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, September 3, 1864. Severely wounded in battle of Tomsbrook, October 8, 1864. Again severely wounded in battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Promoted to Captain, April 1, 1865. Mustered out July 1, 1865, on account of wounds.
96	Taylor, John	Missing.
97	Townsend, Hiram	Fell overboard from steamer Constitution on her passage to Panama, March 25, 1863.
98	Van Benseoten H	Saddler. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
99	Van Hoosen, Jerome	Blacksmith. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

101	Washburn, Luman P.	Promoted to Corporal. Died in camp at Vienna, Virginia, from wounds received while on picket.
102	Weaver, Joseph	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
103	Weaver, William	Ambulance driver. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
104	Wildes, Bradstreet R	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
105	Wilson, Frederick	Missing.
106	Wilson, Peter H	Killed accidentally in camp at Vienna, Virginia, May 2, 1864.
107	Woodworth, Henry M	Dropped from the rolls at San Francisco in March, 1863.

MANNING'S COMPANY.

Commissioned Officers.

1	Captain George A. Manning	In command of company January 29, 1863. Acting Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary of battalion from February 1 to April 17, 1863. In command of company from April 17, 1863, to February 22, 1864. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
2	First Lieutenant Alvin W. Stone	Promoted from Second to First Lieutenant in February, 1863. In command of company on skirmish line in front of Fort Stevens, July 11 and 12, 1864. Mustered out on account of disability September 8, 1864.
3	Second Lieutenant Hiram E. W. Clark	Promoted from Company E to Second Lieutenant, August 23, 1863. Promoted to Captain Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, February 25, 1864. Wounded in battle before Petersburg, June 15, 1864. Mustered out in Texas, October 31, 1865.

Enlisted Men.

1	Algie, Hugh	Discharged for disability at Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, in June, 1864.
2	Allwell, Andrew	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington, District Columbia, in January, 1865.
3	Benninger, Irwin J	Wounded in action near Berryville, August 13, 1864. Mustered out July 10, 1865.
4	Bluett, Joseph	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
5	Bucklin, Henry	Discharged for disability at Cavalry Camp, Vienna, Virginia, in May, 1864.
6	Barnes, George	Killed in action near Difficult Creek, Drainsville Pike, January 4, 1864.
7	Babcock, Silas B	Discharged for disability at Camp Meigs, Readville, Massachusetts, in May, 1863.
8	Belnap, William D	Saddler. Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
9	Bennett, Thomas	Promoted to Sergeant. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps in September, 1863.
10	Beal, Merrill C	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to First Sergeant. Killed in battle at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.
11	Bell, William	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
12	Bixby, Samuel S	Blacksmith. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
13	Blanchard William E	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
14	Burke, Joseph H	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
15	Clark, Richard	Died in Hospital, at Alexandria, Virginia, August 5, 1863.
16	Colman, John F	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
17	Connelly James	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
18	Cooper, Seth H	Severely wounded in the head while on picket, near Hunter's Mills, Virginia, in December, 1863. Discharged on account of wounds, in May, 1864.

Register of the California Cavalry Battalion—Continued.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
19	DeForrest, William F.	Promoted to Corporal and subsequently to Sergeant. Severely wounded in the head while charging with his company in the action at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Discharged on account of wounds in September, 1863.
20	Dexter, Henry H.	Killed in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864.
21	Dodd Benjamin.	Missing.
22	Dowell, John.	Deserted from camp at East Capitol Hill, Washington, District Columbia, in May, 1863.
23	Dickson, Henry C.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps from Camp Brightwood in June, 1863.
24	Eby, James N.	Promoted to Corporal and subsequently to Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
25	Fair, William.	Promoted to Corporal. Deserted from Cavalry Camp, Dawsonville, Maryland, August 6, 1864.
26	Ford, Milo G.	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
27	Ferrier, George W.	Killed in action at Drainsville, Virginia, July 22, 1864.
28	Foster, James.	Promoted to Corporal and subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to First Lieutenant, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
29	Foster, Edward.	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
30	Getens, Peter.	Missing.
31	Goodrich, Henry M.	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, Virginia, February 22, 1864. Escaped from Andersonville prison and joined company. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
32	Gozzen, Herman.	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
33	Hacket, Patrick J.	Promoted to Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
34	Hallsted, Jacob W.	Promoted to Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
35	Hayford, James B.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps from Camp Brightwood in June, 1863.
36	Hill, John W.	Wounded in a charge through Warrenton, Virginia, July 20, 1863. Discharged for disability at Vienna in January, 1864.
37	Hughes, John.	Bugler. Transferred to United States Navy in May, 1864.
38	Harbeck, Henry R.	Taken prisoner while on picket at mouth of Monocacy River, July 5, 1864. Exchanged in April, 1865. Mustered out at Annapolis, Maryland.
39	Howe, Wesley C.	Promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1864. Taken prisoner in Sheridan's battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, January 8, 1865. Promoted to Captain, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
41	Jones, John.	Taken prisoner while on picket near Leesburg, Virginia, July 13, 1863. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
41	Jennings, William H.	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
42	Kehoe, James.	Deserted in New York City, April 15, 1863.

43	Knapp, David	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
44	Lawrence, William H	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Exchanged and mustered out at Annapolis, Maryland.
45	Lay, William J	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
46	Lee, George W	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Exchanged in April, 1865. Mustered out at Annapolis, Maryland, June, 1865.
47	Locke, John M	Promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant. Wounded in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1865 Mustered out July 20, 1865.
48	McCann, John	Promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
49	McCammen, J. S. W	Killed in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864.
50	Mattox, Henry A	Acting Post Commissary Sergeant at Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, and at Division Headquarters in the field. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
51	Miles, Henry P	In brigade band. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
52	Meader, Charles E	Promoted to First Sergeant of company, March 19, 1863; promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 1, 1864; promoted to First Lieutenant, March 8, 1864. Killed in action at Halltown, Virginia, August 27, 1864, while in command of California Hundred.
53	Merritt, Gilbert R	Promoted to Sergeant. Discharged for disability caused by broken leg.
54	Morris, Joseph	Transferred to United States Navy in May, 1864.
55	Morris, Samuel N	Promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant. Acting Sergeant Major, Cavalry Forces Upper Potomac, from March 6 to August 9, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
56	Monroe, James	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
57	Weimemeyer, Valentine	Deserted in New York City, April 15, 1863.
58	Nichols, William	Mustered out, July 20, 1865.
59	Parker, George W	Promoted to Corporal. Deserted while on furlough in May, 1864.
60	Price Edward	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
61	Roberts, Pulaski	Discharged while on furlough in May, 1864.
62	Robins, Charles	Teamster. Mustered out, July 20, 1865.
63	Riley Amos	Promoted to Corporal. Taken prisoner near Strasburg, Virginia, August 13, 1864. Exchanged in April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
64	Secin, Joseph	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
65	Shields, Joseph F	Deserted in New York City, August 15, 1863.
66	Simonson Anthony	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
67	Smith, John P	Discharged for disability caused by railroad accident in May, 1863, at Readville, Massachusetts.
68	Smith, George E	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
69	Stocking, Edwin	Promoted to Sergeant. Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington, District Columbia. Since died.
70	Street, Pennelton	Taken prisoner in action at Waynesboro, Virginia, September 28, 1864. Escaped and joined company. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
71	Stevens, Thomas	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
72	Stevens, Alfred	Promoted to First Lieutenant in regiment United States colored troops in Tennessee, May, 1864.
73	Taylor, George	Deserted at Camp East Capitol Hill, Washington, in May, 1863.
74	Taylor, Archibald	Taken prisoner in action at Drainsville, February 22, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
75	Thompson, Joseph W	Discharged for disability at Readville, Massachusetts, in April, 1865.
76	Varnum, Joseph B	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant of company, March 19, 1863. Killed in action with Mosby's guerillas at Coyle's Tavern, August 25, 1863.
77	Van Vleet, DeWitt C	Taken prisoner in action at Ashby's Gap, July 12, 1863. Exchanged and discharged from Parole Camp, Annapolis, Maryland.
78	Van Slyke, Peter	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
79	Warner, Isaac S	Promoted to Corporal; subsequently to Sergeant; promoted to Second Lieutenant, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
80	Watson, David	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
81	Wilcox, William	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
82	Withrow, Abel A	Chief bugler; afterward Sergeant of the Band. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
83	Wood, Warren	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
84	Williams, Charles	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out as private July 20, 1865.
85	Wilson, William E	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 1, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
86	Williams, John	Taken prisoner while on picket near Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, August, 1863, and not heard from afterward.
87	Wilburn, James P	Promoted to Corporal. Severely wounded in action at Waynesboro, September 28, 1864. Discharged on account of loss of arm, January, 1865.
	DE MERRITT'S COMPANY.	
	Commissioned Officers.	
1	Captain David A. De Merritt	Resigned as Captain of Company F, Second California Cavalry, February 10, 1863, to command this company. In command of company from February 13 to June 10, 1863. Disabled on account of broken leg. In command of squadron from August 15 to September 15, 1863. Disabled on account of the hardships of field service. In command of squadron at Muddy Branch Ford from November 18 to December 24, 1863. Appointed Acting Inspector-General of Cavalry Brigade at Vienna, Virginia, December 24, 1863. Wounded in action at Rectortown, April 30, 1864. Mustered out September 2, 1864, on account of disability.
2	First Lieutenant Rufus W. Smith	In company as First Lieutenant, February 1, 1863. In command of company during the absence of Captain De Merritt. Promoted Captain, March 1, 1864. In command of California Hundred from March 1 to October 19, 1864. Killed in battle at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

3	Second Lieutenant Horace B. Welch	In company as Second Lieutenant, March 19, 1863. Promoted to First Lieutenant of Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, January 13, 1864. Promoted to Captain of Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, February 3, 1864. In command of a squadron that entered Richmond, April 3, 1865. Mustered out in Texas, October 31, 1865.
	Enlisted Men.	
1	Barlow, Frank	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
2	Barr, George W	Transferred to regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers.
3	Brown, James	Deserted from Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, in February, 1864.
4	Boden, William C	Promoted to Corporal; subsequently to Sergeant. Deserted from Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, March 14, 1864.
5	Beeth, Benjamin F	Severely wounded in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864. Discharged on account of wounds.
6	Bradford, Joseph L	Severely wounded and taken prisoner in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864, and died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Georgia.
7	Bunn, Charles	Promoted to Regimental Saddler, with rank of Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
8	Cossell, Jackson	Promoted Corporal—subsequently Sergeant. Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Exchanged in April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
9	Clay, George W	Died at Camp Brightwood, near Washington, in July, 1863.
10	Coleman, James	Discharged at Camp Meigs, in May, 1863, on account of being under age.
11	Curtis, Charles	Severely wounded in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865. Now on half pension.
12	Convery, Thomas	Mustered out on account of disability, at Washington, District of Columbia, in November, 1865.
13	Case, Chester	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
14	Coehran, Warren	Promoted to Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Escaped from Andersonville, Georgia. Walked to Union lines in Tennessee and returned to company. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
15	Cook, William F	Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
16	Cook, Frederick	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
17	DeWald, Frederick	Deserted from Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, in February, 1864.
18	Durat, John	Discharged for disability in Frederick City, Maryland, in August, 1864.
19	Day, Augustus	Died in hospital at Washington, District of Columbia.
20	Enos, Frank	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
21	Fieldman, Julius	Discharged for promotion to Second Lieutenant in New York Volunteers, at Vienna, Virginia, February, 1864.
22	Foote, Charles D	Taken prisoner in Shenandoah Valley and exchanged. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
23	Greir, Samuel	Left on furlough in December, 1864, and failed to return to company.
24	Gray, Peleg C	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington, December, 1863.
25	Gaskill, Henry W	Discharged for disability from hospital at Washington in April, 1864.
26	Harding, James	Promoted to Corporal. Wounded in action near Gordonsville, December —, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
27	Harkin, Charles	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Second Lieutenant United States Colored Troops. Promoted to First Lieutenant in Regular Army.
28	Hanson, Peter	Taken prisoner in action at Coyle's Tavern, August 28, 1863. Died a prisoner of war at Danville, North Carolina.
29	Halligan, John T	Taken prisoner in action at Rectortown, April 30, 1864. Died a prisoner of war at Danville, North Carolina.
30	Hieman, Charles	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
31	Haun, John J	Promoted to Regimental Blacksmith, with rank of Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
32	Hill, James	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Severely wounded in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
33	Irving, Evered	Bugler. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
34	Johnson, Joseph	Promoted to Sergeant. Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 20, 1864. Exchanged in April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
35	Kercheval, Benjamin B	Promoted to Post Quartermaster Sergeant at Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland. Severely wounded in action at Rockville, Maryland, July 13, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
36	Landis, Stephen F	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
37	Logsdon, James	Severely wounded in action at Aldie, July 6, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
38	Lovejoy, Dana B	Company saddler. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
39	Langley, Howell T	Wagonmaster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
40	Leach, Thomas	Deserted while on picket at Conrad's Ferry, Md., in January, 1864.
41	Munger, Lewis	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Severely wounded in action at Winchester, September 19, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, August 31, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, October 23, 1864. Killed in battle at Five Forks, April 1, 1865, while in command of his company.
42	Maddox, Samuel B	Taken prisoner near Berryville, Va., August, 1864. Exchanged April, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
43	McDonald, George	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
44	McDonald, James	Promoted to Corporal. Killed in action near Aldie, Va., July 6, 1864.
45	McCarty, Lemuel	Promoted to Sergeant. Specially detailed as one of General Sheridan's scouts from November 1, 1864, until August, 1865. Mustered out in New Orleans.
46	Marsh, William T.	Promoted to Corporal. Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Md., July 13, 1864. Died a prisoner of war in Richmond, Va.
47	Morse, Charles F	Promoted to Sergeant. Taken prisoner in action at Rockville, Md., July 13, 1864. Died after exchange, at Annapolis, Md.
48	Monroe, John	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
49	Miller, John	Deserted from Cavalry Camp, at Falls Church, Va., June, 1864.
50	McGechen, James	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
51	O'Connell, John	Promoted to Corporal. Severely wounded in action at Summit Point, Va., August 29, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
52	O'Brien, James	Deserted from Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Md., March 14, 1864.
53	Passage, John	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, September 3, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, June 8, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
54	Payne, Norman B	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on account of disability, in September, 1864.
55	Pendle, Morton M	Deserted to Mosby's guerillas while on picket at Conrad's Ferry, Maryland, January, 1864.
56	Quirk, John J	Discharged for disability at Centreville, Virginia, August, 1863.

57	Roberts, Charles	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Severely wounded in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, July 9, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
58	Rawson, Benjamin F	Promoted to Sergeant. Discharged on account of disability while on furlough from Camp Russell, near Winchester, January, 1865.
59	Rawson, Caleb H	Discharged on account of disability at Cavalry Camp, Vienna, August, 1864.
60	Reed, John A	Ambulance driver. Afterward in band. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
61	Reed, John K	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
62	Short, William H	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Shot and severely wounded Mosby, the guerilla chief, in action at Coyle's Tavern, Virginia, August 25, 1864. Promoted First Lieutenant, United States Colored Infantry, January, 1864; subsequently promoted to Captain in same. Mustered out at expiration of service.
63	Smith, Moses	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
64	Seymour, Dennis	Promoted to Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
65	Shiffer, James	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
66	Shiffer, John S	Promoted to Corporal. Killed in action at Opequan Creek, September 7, 1864.
67	Shurtleff, Oscar D	Promoted to Corporal. Severely wounded in the head in action at Opequan Creek, September 7, 1864. Promoted to Sergeant. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
68	Small, George E	Killed in action at Opequan Creek, September 7, 1864.
69	Sutton, William H	Company Bugler. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
70	Thayer, George F	Promoted to Corporal. Killed in battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865.
71	Terry, David E	Discharged for disability, at Camp Brightwood, in July, 1863.
72	Thomas, William B	Missing.
73	Turner, John	Teamster. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
74	Thompson, Edward	Promoted to Corporal—subsequently to Sergeant. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, August 31, 1864. Severely wounded in Sheridan's battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864. Severely wounded in battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Promoted to Captain, May 27, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
75	Wilson, George F	Promoted to Sergeant—subsequently to Sergeant Major. Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, March 2, 1864. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, April 29, 1864. Mustered out September 6, 1865, for disability.
76	Wilson, James R	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
77	Williams, Robert H	Promoted to First Sergeant—subsequently to Sergeant Major. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
78	Williams, Andrew	Promoted to Corporal. Died in hospital at Washington in January, 1865.
79	Welsh, William R	Deserted from Cavalry Camp, Muddy Branch, Maryland, in February, 1864.
80	Wagener, George	Mustered out July 20, 1865.
81	Wakefield, Elhana W	Promoted to First Sergeant. Severely wounded in battle at Tomsbrook, September 8, 1864. Discharged on account of wounds.
82	Wisegerber, Stephen	Killed in Sheridan's battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.
83	Whitcomb, Sylvester J	Promoted to Corporal. Severely wounded in battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF

CALIFORNIA

FROM

November 1st, 1865, to November 1st, 1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Sacramento, November 1st, 1867.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. Low,
Governor of California:

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of the law defining the duties of this office, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General and Register of State Land Office.

REPORT.

STATE LANDS.

In the several reports of this office, commencing with that of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the confused condition of titles given by the State for lands selected by her agents under the various Acts of Congress donating them to the State, and sold to purchasers under our statutes, has been fully set forth.

It gives me pleasure at this time to be able to report that a basis for the adjustment of all the differences existing between the United States and State authorities in regard to the construction of the several Acts of donation, and of all the difficulties arising out of the early legislation of the State, which in some instances authorized improper and illegal selections of these lands, has been perfected in a most satisfactory manner in the passage of an Act of Congress entitled an Act to quiet land titles in California, approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Although the differences and difficulties above referred to, and the confused and uncertain condition of the titles which the State had previous to the passage of this law given to purchasers under her statutes, have frequently been fully treated of in former reports, it is believed that a brief repetition of them and of the causes which occasioned them, published in connection with the law which settles and adjusts them, showing the effect of the law upon each of the causes of the difficulty, will be of great benefit to the eleven thousand purchasers who hold State titles.

CAUSES AND NATURE OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

By the eighth section of an Act of Congress entitled an Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, a grant of five hundred thousand acres was made to the several States named in the first section of the Act, for the purposes of internal improvement, which was extended to each new State which should thereafter be admitted, upon admission into the Union.

This grant distinctly specifies that the selections under it shall be made within the limits of the respective States in such manner as the Legislatures thereof may direct; that they shall be located in parcels

conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said States respectively *shall have been surveyed according to existing laws.*

Here is an express provision that the selections shall be made after the survey of the lands by the United States; and yet, notwithstanding this express provision, the Legislature of this State, at its session in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, passed an Act to provide for the disposal of these lands, and authorized the Governor to issue and sell at the State Treasury, warrants commonly known as school land warrants,* in sums of not less than one hundred and sixty nor more than three hundred and twenty acres in one warrant, to the amount of five hundred thousand acres, at the rate of two dollars per acre; and authorized the purchasers of said warrants to locate the same upon any vacant and unappropriated public land of the United States in the State of California, before the official survey, and declared that the locations thus made should secure to the locator the possession of such lands until the survey by the United States.

Under this statute, between the date of its passage and April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at which time another method was provided by statute for the sale of the unsold portion of this grant, the State had sold of the above described warrants two hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, which embraces all the school land warrants ever issued by the State.

The privilege given by the laws of the State of locating upon unsurveyed lands induced many persons who desired to secure more land than was permitted by the pre-emption laws of the United States, to purchase and locate these warrants.

A large proportion of the locations thus made were parcels of three hundred and twenty acres each, by industrious and enterprising pioneers of our valleys and plains, who made their homes upon and cultivated the lands so purchased, and who, farming upon the large scale usually adopted in this State, were not content with one hundred and sixty acres.

Purchasers of lands from persons claiming to hold Mexican or Spanish grants, in many instances became doubtful of the validity of the grants, and purchased and located these warrants to secure, as they supposed, titles to their lands.

In this manner a majority of all the warrants issued were originally located upon unsurveyed land, and the locators, as will be seen by reference to the requirements of the Act of Congress, acquired by such location no rights under the laws of the United States, and only an exceedingly doubtful right of possession under the statutes of our State, which could not hold good as against a pre-emptor under the Act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, extending the right of pre-emption to unsurveyed lands. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, and other officers of the United States, whenever the lands were officially surveyed, emphatically denied and repudiated these locations, and whenever applied for, permitted pre-emption and homestead filings upon the same land.

* Article IX, Section II of the Constitution of this State, subsequently ratified by Congress, devotes the proceeds of this grant to the support of common schools.

At once the conflict began. The State purchaser, relying in good faith upon the title derived from the State under a solemn enactment of its Legislature, sanctioned by the Governor, resisted in the field in some instances, and in the Courts in others, what he regarded as the encroachment of the settler, who, relying upon the equally solemn acts of Congress, declared that no such right of location was given in the Act of donation, while the right of pre-emption upon unsurveyed lands was given by the law of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

The earliest decisions of our Supreme Court sustained the locations.

Chief Justice Field, at the October term, eighteen hundred and sixty, in the case of Doll v. Meador (16 Cal., p. 315,) in giving the unanimous opinion of the bench, says:

"It is to be observed that with reference to the States referred to in the first section of the Act, the selections and locations are to be made after the lands of the United States in those States respectively have been surveyed according to existing laws. But with reference to the new States, the time of selection and location is not designated. The concluding words of the grant to them, providing that the land is 'to be selected and located as aforesaid,' refer, as we conceive, only to the manner and form of the selection, and the quantity which the several parcels must embrace. Conformity in the locations with the sectional divisions and subdivisions is required to preserve intact the general system of surveys adopted by the Federal Government, and to prevent inconvenience which would ensue from any departure therefrom. When, therefore, any location is made by the State previous to the survey of the United States, it must be subject to change, if subsequently upon the survey being made it be found to want conformity with the lines of such survey."

And in a supplemental decision made in the same case, Chief Justice Field says:

"The Act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, does as we stated, require the locations of the State to be made conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, but does not require the State to postpone the selections until the survey of the United States."

In the case of Van Valkenberg v. McCloud, at the January term, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Supreme Court fully and clearly reiterates the some opinion, and confirms a location of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands.

In regard to the location of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands, the above named opinions of the Supreme Court appear to have remained unchanged until the April term in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in the case of Terry v. Megerle, when Chief Justice Sanderson, in rendering the opinion of the Court, after quoting the eighth section of the Act of donation, says: "Under the last clause of the foregoing section, California, upon her admission into the Union, became vested with an interest in the public lands within her borders, to the extent of five hundred thousand acres, (having never received any previous grants,) the same, however, to be selected and located in the manner and at the time specified in the immediately preceding part of the section, to which the words at the close of the section, '*to be selected and located as aforesaid*,' directly refer."

The words "*to be selected as aforesaid,*" in our judgment include both the manner and the time of the selection and location, and not the manner merely, as was held in Doll v. Meador (16 Cal. 315.) The language is not that the land shall be selected in the *manner* as aforesaid, but "as aforesaid." That portion of the section to which the words "as aforesaid" refer, prescribes not only the manner of the selection but the time also, and by no rule of construction can it be said that they refer to the one and not to the other. There is no ambiguity in the language used; on the contrary, the meaning is too plain and obvious to admit of doubt. The language is, "located as aforesaid," that is to say, in parcels of not less than three hundred and twenty acres, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, *and after each survey has been made.*

Since the above decision the decisions of the lower Courts have been in accordance therewith.

Of the many locations of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands, comparatively few were contested in the Courts, probably from the fact that no contestant claimed the lands under the United States, or in most cases where such claims were made, the locators, after this decision, abandoned their claims and floated their warrants; but in all cases where no adverse right existed prior to July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and such locations were not floated, they are absolutely confirmed to the State and her purchasers under the Act of Congress of that date before referred to, and which will be more fully set forth in this report.

As before stated, under the Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of school warrants were disposed of previous to April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at which time an Act passed the Legislature and became a law, authorizing the sale of the unsold portion of the five hundred thousand acre grant by location at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in coin, through locating agents appointed for each land district in the State, suspending the further sale of warrants; selections to be made only after survey by the United States, but still providing that school land warrants outstanding might be located as before.

Under this Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as all the selections were made in conformity with the provisions of the Act of donation, no difficulty has occurred, except in few cases where errors have been made in the locations.

GRANT OF SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTIONS.

The difficulties growing out of the selections and sales made by the State under this grant were more numerous, and more difficult of adjustment, than any and all others combined; but they also have been fully and satisfactorily adjusted by the Act of Congress "to quiet land titles in California," before referred to, except in those cases where selections upon unsurveyed land were at the time of the passage of the Act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in conflict with other valid claims. By an Act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes, there was granted to the State of California, for the purposes of public schools in each township, sections sixteen and thirty-six of every township in the State.

Section six of the Act reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That all the public lands in the State of California, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, with the exception of sections sixteen and thirty-six, which shall be and hereby are granted to the State for the purposes of public schools in each township, and with the exception of lands appropriated under the authority of this Act, or reserved by competent authority, and excepting also the lands claimed under any foreign grant or title, and the mineral lands, shall be subject to the pre-emption laws of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one."

Section seven of the same Act reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That where any settlement, by the erection of a dwelling house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall be made upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections before the same shall be surveyed, or where such selections may be reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, other land shall be selected by the proper authorities of the State in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved on the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled an Act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships, and fractional townships, not before provided for, and which shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. And no person shall make a settlement or location upon any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile of such post, or on any other lands reserved by competent authority; nor shall any person obtain the benefits of this Act by a settlement or location on mineral lands."

On the twenty-second of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the Governor approved an Act passed by the Legislature, authorizing the selection of other lands "in lieu of those sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections already sold by the General Government to the pre-emptors, or which may be reserved or covered by private claims or grants, or which the State may acquire, the right to relinquish and choose other lands in lieu thereof," and also authorizing the selection of surveyed or unsurveyed land in such cases, thus plainly indicating their construction of both the sixth and seventh sections of the Act of donation; and from the passage of this Act to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the State continued to select and sell both surveyed and unsurveyed lands in lieu of such "school sections" as were so covered, and the Courts of the State sustained such selections and sales until the January term of the Supreme Court, in eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

The law authorizing the sale of unsurveyed lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in lieu of "school sections," offered such facilities for securing what were supposed to be good titles to lands before they were placed in market by the United States, that an unprecedented demand prevailed for this class of lands, and at the time of preparing the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the applications to purchase "lands in lieu," filed in this office, amounted to three hundred and twenty seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and sixty one-hundredths acres.

During all this time the Commissioner of the General Land Office positively denied the right of the State to select unsurveyed lands under

the grant, and quite as positively denied the right of the State to select any lands whatever, either surveyed or unsurveyed, in lieu of such "school sections" as were covered by Mexican grants; and invariably, in cases of contest between the purchaser from the State and the pre-emptor, decided in favor of such pre-emptor, even though the State selection had priority of date. In view of this fact, and of the fact that the difficulty was constantly increasing by continued sales, and entertaining some doubts of the final result, and desiring not to lead purchasers from the State into further difficulty, I drew up and presented to the Legislature, at its session of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and sixty-four, an Act to suspend sales of unsurveyed lands in lieu of "school sections," which became a law on the first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Subsequently the Supreme Court, at its January term, in eighteen hundred and sixty-five (see 27 Cal., p. 515,) in the case of Grogan v. Knight *et als.*, in which Grogan, relying upon a State certificate of purchase of unsurveyed lands selected in lieu of a "school section" covered by a grant, sought to eject the defendants, decided that the acts and proceedings of the officers acting on behalf of the State did not confer upon the purchaser from her even the right of possession of a tract of unsurveyed land.

A moment's consideration of this decision, in connection with the fact that the Legislature of the State had authorized the selection and sale of these lands, and that thousands of our citizens, relying confidently upon the promises contained in the law that titles should be given them, had in good faith purchased and paid their money into the State Treasury, will convey some idea of the embarrassing position in which the State was placed by the Acts of its Legislature.

In regard to the selection of surveyed land in lieu of such "school selections" as were covered by Mexican grants, the right to make which was denied by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the State authorities, believing they were in the right and the Commissioner in the wrong, never directed the suspension of such sales, and they are still continued; and the right is now fully recognized by Congress in section six of the Act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

By an Act of Congress, approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, there was granted to each State in the Union in which such lands were situated, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation, which remained unsold at the date of the passage of the Act, for the purpose of enabling the several States to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim them.

By the Act it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, "as soon as may be practicable after the passage of the Act," to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands so designated, and transmit the same to the Governors of the several States in which such lands were situate.

Sixteen years after the date of the Act, no such list had reached the Governor of this State—with the exception of four hundred and eighty acres—although the public surveys had been extended over a large portion of the State, and township plats, showing large quantities of such lands, had been approved by the United States Surveyor-General and forwarded to the department.

On the twenty-eighth of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the

Legislature passed an Act authorizing the sale of these lands to any and all applicants, upon the survey of the County Surveyor.

These surveys were not confined to those townships which had been surveyed by the United States, but sales were made in all cases upon the survey and return of the County Surveyor, without any testimony relating to the character of the land.

Sales under this law, and under the Acts of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and eighteen hundred and sixty-three—which later laws require ample proof of the character of the land—have continued from eighteen hundred and fifty-five to the present time, and under their various provisions the State has sold almost one million acres of this class of lands, which had, in many instances by individual enterprise, and in many others under a system adopted by the State, been reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; yet, for sixteen years after the grant was made, and eleven years after the commencement of sale by the State, the proper authorities of the United States had not formally recognized our title to a single acre; and, in his instructions to the United States Surveyor-General, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directs him to leave out of his lists any swamp lands claimed by pre-emptors under the laws of the United States; the effect of this instruction, if sustained by the Courts, would be to deprive the State of all the swamp lands which any person would rather enter under the pre-emption laws than purchase of the State at one dollar per acre in coin, and, until such lists were made, to leave liable to pre-emption lands purchased from the State and reclaimed by the purchaser, especially in cases where tracts of more than one hundred and sixty acres in one survey have been so purchased and reclaimed.

OTHER GRANTS.

The seventy-two sections granted to the State for the benefit of a seminary of learning, and the ten sections to aid in the erection of public buildings, were all sold prior to eighteen hundred and sixty-two, except a small portion reserved to correct any errors which may be found in the final adjustment of the grants; and, although up to January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, no lists recognizing our titles to the lands selected had been received from the Department of the Interior since all the selections were made strictly in accordance with the law and upon surveyed lands, no difficulty has been anticipated, although the long delay tends to discourage holders of the State titles, and to encourage others to disrespect and disregard them.

Of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres granted to this State for purposes of an agricultural college, no selections nor sales have yet been made, and consequently no difficulty has arisen; and as selections can be made only from lands subject to private entry by any person at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in currency, while the State requires the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in coin, neither sales nor difficulties can reasonably be anticipated until a change in the State law relating to sales, or in the United States law relating to selections, is effected.

EFFORTS FOR ADJUSTMENT.

The difficulty of adjusting all these differences and of procuring from the United States, and furnishing to every purchaser under the State

laws a full and perfect title to the lands he had bought in good faith, without interfering with the rights of others, cannot be fully appreciated without briefly considering the many attempts and the equally many failures made by the State prior to their final settlement, or the establishment of the basis for such settlement.

In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, when the only difficulty was in regard to procuring titles to the swamp and overflowed lands, H. A. Higley, Esq., then Surveyor-General, visited Washington, and, after interviews and correspondence with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, procured forms of affidavits for proving and establishing the character of the swamp lands claimed by the State, which forms were substantially the same as those used in the segregation made under the direction of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and which were rejected by the Commissioner, as will hereafter be shown; and the earnest labors of the Surveyor-General were lost for want of proper attention to our interests by the Land Office at Washington.

Another attempt was made by the Legislature in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by creating a Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, and directing them to take charge of the segregation and reclamation of all the swamp and overflowed lands within the State.

This Board, during the first year of its existence, with much care and expense, caused segregation surveys to be made in a number of those counties in which the largest and most valuable tracts of swamp land existed, and the surveyors making such segregations procured the affidavits of reliable witnesses—early residents and settlers in the vicinity of the lands—of the character of the land embraced in their segregations; these affidavits were substantially in the form required by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Maps of these lands were made and forwarded through the Governor to the Land Office at Washington, and, subsequently, certified copies of all the affidavits were also forwarded.

After long delay, these certified copies were returned without any objection to their form or sufficiency, except that they were copies, and that the originals must be sent. Accordingly, the certified copies were placed in the files and the originals forwarded, which, in the course of time, were returned rejected for an informality which did not exist in one tenth portion of them, as shown by the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Late in the session of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, previous to which time, in addition to the swamp land troubles, the difficulties in regard to school warrant locations and "lien land" locations had begun to develop themselves, the Legislature appropriated five thousand dollars, and appointed the Hon. William H. Parks, Commissioner to proceed to Washington to adjust all the differences in regard to the several grants.

The Commissioner was furnished from this office with necessary documents to establish the claims of the State, and his report shows that an earnest effort was made to effect a settlement and obtain a recognition of the rights of the State in the matter, but complains that, "owing to the peculiar views of the Commissioner, the State has not been able to obtain that to which she was justly entitled."

At its next session, the Legislature passed the concurrent resolutions of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which clearly set forth, in a brief and general manner, the difficulties and their causes,

and requested our Senators and Representatives to procure the passage of a law which should adjust the whole land question so far as the sales made by the State were concerned.

Copies of these resolutions were sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by a communication from this office setting forth concisely all the differences, and requesting their co-operation with our delegation in the passage of some law to adjust them; and requesting a reply, which never came.

Before the next session of Congress, I prepared and forwarded to our delegation a bill designed to settle all the difficulties, and they, knowing the importance of securing the support of the head of the Land Office to the passage of any bill relating to the public lands, held several interviews with the Commissioner, discussing the points at issue, vainly striving to convince him of the errors in his decisions and rulings, which they knew were wrong, and to secure his assistance in settling the matter in such a manner as would insure justice to the State and her purchasers.

The persistent manner in which the Commissioner insisted upon adhering to his erroneous positions, finally resulted in an almost total suspension of communication between him and the two members of our delegation who had been most active in urging a settlement, which, in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, culminated in their demanding his removal; and not only was no support to be expected from that quarter, but, on the contrary, an opposition against which it would be difficult indeed to prevail. Matters remained in this condition with but little prospect of settlement, until the session of the Legislature in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six, up to which time not an acre of any class of lands had been listed over to the State, or the title of the State to any of the lands inuring to her under the various grants, in any manner recognized by the officers of the General Government.

In the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, several plans for the adjustment of these differences were suggested, and one strongly recommended, which, since it was successful, I quote:

"In view of all the facts set forth in the foregoing discussion, the plan which I would recommend for the disposal of all these differences would be, that the Legislature at its next session should select an agent who is perfectly familiar with all the laws of donation, with all the questions of difference between the United States and the State authorities, with the instructions of the department to the local Registers, and with the details of our State laws, and send him to Washington, with no other duty than to confer with the United States Commissioner in regard to all these questions of difference, setting forth the dishonorable position in which the State will be placed if she fails to perfect the titles promised to purchasers under her laws, the embarrassing position in which the purchasers themselves will be placed, and the vexatious and ruinous litigation which such an event will involve. He should make the concurrent resolutions adopted by the Legislature on the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the basis and ground-work of his efforts, and urge the justness of the proposition therein contained. These resolutions simply confirm to the State, and the purchasers under her laws, all lands which have been selected as part of either of the donations to the State, and which have been sold in good faith to pur-

chasers; and provides, that if it shall be found, upon final investigation, that the State has selected any lands to which she was not entitled, she shall pay to the United States one dollar and twenty-five cents for each and every acre so determined to have been improperly selected. Of course it would not be asked to confirm any selections upon which any right under the laws of the United States had attached at the date of selection. With such reasonable requests as the above, it is believed that the co-operation of the Land Office can be obtained, not only to the passage of a bill which will confirm such sales and permit selections in lieu of school sections covered by grants, but also such modification of instructions to Registers as the law will permit, and will be least oppressive to claimants under State law, while it does full justice to all claiming under the United States."

Early in the legislative session of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six, at the request of legislators interested in the settlement of State titles, and acquainted with many of the difficulties regarding them, a bill was drawn up authorizing the Surveyor-General to proceed to Washington as Commissioner on behalf of the State, and appropriating the sum of three thousand dollars to defray his expenses. This bill was referred first to the House Committee on Public Lands, and then to the Committee on Swamp and Overflowed Lands, and to each the matter was explained, resulting in the unanimous report of both committees in favor of the passage of the bill. Its passage through the House was not without opposition from many who honestly and earnestly urged as their belief that as two Commissioners had already been to Washington upon this business, without effecting the object, there was but little hope that a third would accomplish it; while others urged that it was the duty of the delegation to attend to such matters, and that they would regard such a mission as interfering with their duties.

The bill passed both land committees in the Senate, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where, by reason of the strategy of an opponent in disguise, it slept its last sleep. The friends of the measure urged me to let them procure for me a leave of absence, and to go, which I consented to do; and near the close of the session, leave of absence was granted to me for six months.

The Legislature adjourned on the second of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and on the nineteenth of the same month I left San Francisco for Washington. Arriving there I found that our delegation had not been idle in this matter, and that four distinctly separate bills had been drawn up, introduced, referred, and printed; one by Senator Conness, one by Congressman Bidwell, and one by Judge Field, all tending far towards a settlement; and a fourth by Senator Hendricks and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which would have done but little good to the State, and would have removed but few of our difficulties. This bill Mr. Edmunds insisted should pass, if any. Our delegation, overwhelmed with responsible and arduous duties which left them no idle moments, and not entirely familiar with all the minute details of these difficulties, which had been for years accumulating, and the many questions of the custom and practice of a land office, which no person who had not been for years in daily contact with them could be, welcomed my arrival, and permitted me to make the attempt to discuss the matter with the Commissioner, and then draw a bill which would secure his support, if possible. I desire here to state that I was most cordially

received by Commissioner Edmunds, who gave me his entire attention in several long interviews with closed doors, to the exclusion of all other business, and that he manifested a disposition to fully understand and assist in settling our land troubles.

The first question formally discussed with him was the right of the State to make selections anywhere *within the same land district*, in lieu of those school sections settled upon prior to survey, reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, and which right he had constantly denied, and had required such selections to be made within the same township or from the adjacent vacant land. As my brief upon this subject (which was printed and sent to him) is short, and contains many precedents establishing that right, I give it entire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30th, 1866.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of the General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—Instructions have been received from the General Land Office to the Registers and Receivers of the several United States Land Offices in California, to the effect, that in all cases where the State is entitled to indemnity for school sections which may be or may have been settled upon prior to survey, reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, the selections in lieu of such sections must be confined to the same township, or to the nearest adjacent township wherein good land exists. (See Rule 1st of Circular of Instructions to Register and Receiver at Marysville, Cal., dated August 21st, 1862.)

Previous to the date of these instructions, the proper authorities of the State, believing that they were acting in accordance with existing laws, made such selections *within the same land district* in which the school section for which they were entitled to indemnity was situated.

In support of the position that such action was correct, I beg leave to refer you to an Act entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, by the sixth section of which Act, sections sixteen and thirty-six "shall be and hereby are granted to the State for purposes of public schools in each township."

The seventh section of said Act provides, "that where a settlement by the erection of a dwelling house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall be made upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections before the same shall be surveyed, or where such sections may be reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, other land shall be selected by the proper authorities of the State in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled," etc.

Referring to section two of the last named Act, we find that the limit fixed from which these selections shall be made, is in the following words, to wit: "Out of any unappropriated public land *within the land district* where the township for which any tract is selected may be situated."

This principle of requiring such selections to be made within the same land district, was re-enacted in a general law on the twenty-sixth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled an Act to authorize settlers upon sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, who settled before the

surveys of the public lands, to pre-empt their settlements. (See Statutes at Large, Vol. XI, p. 385.)

Certain other States and Territories were, by special enactments, restricted for a time to narrower limits in the selection of lands in lieu of school sections, as follows:

An Act to authorize the selection of certain school lands in lieu of school sections in the Territories of Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, required such selections to be made "within any land district in said Territories *most adjacent* to said lands so taken by private claims." etc.

The Act for the admission of Oregon, approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, required such selections to be made "*as contiguous as may be*," etc.

The Act for the admission of Kansas, approved Jauuary twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, requires such selections to be made "*as contiguous as may be*" to the lands in lieu of which they are selected.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement of facts, that all the laws herein quoted restricting States and Territories to narrower limits than the same land district in making these selections, have been special in their character, and applicable only to the States and Territories named therein, while the principles of the Act of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, which in regard to quantity and limits within which such selections shall be made, were applied to California by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, limiting those selections to the same land district only, and these principles as before shown were reiterated in the general law of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

If this privilege has been taken away from California or impaired by any subsequent legislation by Congress, it has escaped my notice, and I would be pleased to be referred to it.

In view of the facts above set forth, and of the fact that the State has made most of its selections, and made them in accordance with what we still believe to be the law on the subject, and sold the land so selected to purchasers under her laws, and in order to perfect and quiet the titles of our industrious agriculturists, and avoid the endless litigation which otherwise must necessarily ensue, I do most respectfully ask, in behalf of the State of California, that the instructions of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Registers and Receivers of the several land offices in California, may be so modified and changed, as to limit the authorities of the State in such selections, only the same land district in which the school section in lieu of which they are made is situated.

As my stay in Washington is necessarily very limited, and several other questions are to be referred to you, your early attention and answer is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General of California and Register of State Land Office.

To the brief was added a verbal discussion, at the close of which the Commissioner admitted that perhaps he had done injustice to our State in denying this privilege, and that he would consent to its insertion in any bill which might pass. Next, the several bills which had been introduced were discussed, and his objections to them removed or carefully noted, and his own bill criticised until he was satisfied it did not meet the emergency.

After several of these interviews, I became satisfied I could draw a bill which he would support, and which would be satisfactory to the State; and with his consent and that of the delegation I drew the bill which became the law of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, adopting much which was contained in the bills drawn by our delegation, especially that drawn by Mr. Conness; and at my next interview with the Commissioner, occupying an entire evening, discussed, for three hours, the merits of the bill, resulting in obtaining his warm support and a letter to Senator Pomeroy, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, a copy of which I herewith submit:

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 1st, 1866.

SIR:—With a letter of the twenty-seventh March last from the Hon. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, this office received, and on the twenty-ninth of that month submitted, the Commissioner's views in regard to Senate bills Nos. 187 and 206, to quiet land titles in the State of California.

Since then, and to present date, the subject has at different times been drawn in review, discussed, and fully considered, resulting in the presentation of the enclosed Senate bill No. 343, reported to the Senate on the twenty-ninth ultimo.

In this bill a very few amendments have been suggested. In the ninth line, the exclusion of the words "swamp lands," (which the State will hold in place,) in the principle of indemnity on account of deficit school selections; in the seventh section, enlarging the pre-emption privilege, so as to reach a meritorious class of purchasers under confirmed original Mexican titles, yet guarding other adverse interests; and in the eighth section, a material change, yet just in its purpose, so as to hasten the segregation of confirmed titles from public lands, and where not timely surveyed at expense of parties to avoid unnecessary cost to the Government.

As the bill now stands, this office, after a thorough examination of its provisions, and impressed with the absolute necessity of enactment of some measure in order to relieve the State and our people from the insufferable evils of uncertainty of titles, has no hesitation in recommending, and accordingly hereby recommends its passage.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed:) J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner.

The Hon. S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman of Committee on Public Lands, U. S. Senate.

After the receipt of this letter, other briefs, which were being prepared upon other questions of difference, were suspended, as the former views of the Commissioner were waived in his support of the bill, and would be fully met in its passage. Armed with this letter, Mr. Conness urged the bill through the Senate in nine days. Its progress in the House promised at first to be nearly equally rapid. It was referred to the Land Committee, discussed, and its passage recommended, and it was generally agreed that Mr. McRuer, who was a member of that committee, should report it.

The popularity of the bill, and the rapid progress it was making, induced several parties having schemes of their own relating to lands in California which were not popular with our delegation, to endeavor to attach them, in the shape of amendments, to the bill; but the fixed purpose of our delegation to permit nothing which would tend to legislate away vested rights, prevented all such amendments being adopted in committee, with a single exception. This exception was brought about by parties interested in dispossessing persons who had purchased portions of the Suscol Rancho, in Solano County, and whose purchases had been confirmed to them by a special Act of Congress after the rejection of the grant.

Before the day for this committee to report arrived, they succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Julian, chairman of the committee, and at a sparsely attended meeting of the committee he again called up the bill, after it was considered to be disposed of so far as the committee was concerned, and attached the amendment which they hoped would accomplish their ends.

Mr. McRuer, justly indignant at auch a course, protested warmly against it, and for attempting to have this amendment stricken off, he was roughly assailed by the chairman, and the bill was taken away from him by the chairman, who declared he would report it himself, and pass the amendment or defeat the bill.

Any person acquainted with congressional legislation is aware of the power which the person who reports a bill has to defeat it, if he pleases, and for this reason bills are always supposed to be, and almost invariably are, reported by some person friendly to them; yet this bill, by the power vested in the chairman of every committee to report any bill which comes before it, was placed in the hands of one who was an avowed enemy, unless he could attach to it a private measure, local in its effect, contrary to the wishes of our entire delegation, and contrary to the title of the bill, unsettling instead of quieting land titles in California.

The effect of placing the bill in the hands of Mr. Julian, who has in many instances manifested his hostility to measures advocated by our delegation, and to the members themselves, was fully appreciated by its friends.

The session was drawing to a close; measures of great national importance and vital interest to the country were awaiting final action, and but little time could be expected to be given to a measure effecting only a single and distant State, and the great fear was of wearying the patience of the House while in session, and that it would go over with the unfinished business to the next session.

Night and day, at private interviews with the several members at their residences, at the Capitol, and wherever they could be met, the whole question of our difficulties, the embarrassing position in which both our State and the purchasers under her laws were placed by this

terrible uncertainty of land titles, and the just provisions of the bill to settle them, and the certainty of defeat if the amendment was passed, were earnestly and forcibly presented, until not one had escaped the infliction of the tale of our grievances.

This was the only way in which the amendment could be stricken off and the bill passed.

When the report of the committee came in its order, the first morning hour was entirely consumed by Mr. Julian in advocating the passage of his amendment, denouncing the California delegation until called to order by the chair, and applying harsh names to the agent of the State sent to assist in adjusting this matter, and to other Californians in Washington who rendered efficient aid to that end. A second and third morning hour, and forty minutes of the fourth were thus consumed by him in an evident and unfair endeavor to weary the House into laying it on the table and sending it over to the next session, culminating in a motion from him to that effect, which was voted down by a large majority.

In view of the important unfinished business before Congress, it is almost a wonder that our delegation were able so late in the session to prevent a motion to lay on the table from passing; and knowing that it would not be permitted to occupy another morning hour, they prudently used only the remaining twenty minutes of the fourth morning hour to present the merits of the bill, (except in their very pertinent interruptions of Mr. Julian during his few remarks,) when they pressed it to a vote, and passed it on the seventh of July, substantially as it came from the Senate, by a vote of ninety-one to thirty; and on the twenty-third of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the Act was signed by the President.

I have been thus particular in reciting the details of the passage of this bill that new members of Congress may know and watch the source of the violent opposition it met.

So many inquiries are made at this office for copies of the Act, and of the effect upon the several classes of purchasers, and of the necessary steps to complete the titles confirmed by it, that I give it entire:

An Act to quiet Land Titles in California.

[Approved July 23, 1866.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That in all cases where the State of California has heretofore made selections of any portion of the public domain in part satisfaction of any grant made to said State by any Act of Congress, and has disposed of the same to purchasers in good faith under her laws, the lands so selected shall be and hereby are confirmed to said State; *provided*, that no selection made by said State contrary to existing laws shall be confirmed by this Act for lands to which any adverse pre-emption, homestead, or other right has at the date of the passage of this Act been acquired by any settler under the laws of the United States, or to any lands which have been reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes by the United States, or to any mineral land, or to any land held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant, or to any land which at the time of th passage of this Act was included within the limits of any city, town, or

village, or within the County of San Francisco; *and provided further*, that the State of California shall not receive under this Act a greater quantity of land for school or improvement purposes than she is entitled to by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where the selections named in section one of this Act have been made upon land which has been surveyed by authority of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the State, where the same has not already been done, to notify the Register of the United States Land Office for the district in which the land is located, of such selection, which notice shall be regarded as the date of the State selection, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, immediately after the passage of this Act, instruct the several local Registers to forward to the General Land Office, after investigation and decision, all such selections, which, if found to be in accordance with section one of this Act, the Commissioner shall certify over to the State in the usual manner.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where the selections named in section one of this Act have been made from lands which have not been surveyed by authority of the United States, but which selections have been surveyed by authority of and under the laws of said State, and the land sold to purchasers in good faith under the laws of the State, such selections shall, from the date of the passage of this Act, when marked off and designated in the field, have the same force and effect as the pre-emption rights of a settler upon the unsurveyed public land; and if, upon survey of such lands by the United States, the lines of the two surveys shall be found not to agree, the selection shall be so changed as to include those legal subdivisions which nearest conform to the identical land included in the State survey and selection. Upon the filing with the Register of the proper United States Land Office of the township plat in which any such selection of unsurveyed land is located, the holder of the State title shall be allowed the same time to present and prove up his purchase and claim under this Act as is allowed pre-emptors under existing laws; and if found in accordance with section one of this Act, the land embraced therein shall be certified over to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where township surveys have been or shall hereafter be made under authority of the United States, and the plats thereof approved, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to certify over to the State of California, as swamp and overflowed, all the lands represented as such upon such approved plats, within one year from the passage of this Act, or within one year from the return and approval of such township plats. The Commissioner shall direct the United States Surveyor-General for the State of California to examine the segregation maps and surveys of the swamp and overflowed lands made by said State, and where he shall find them to conform to the system of surveys adopted by the United States, he shall construct and approve township plats accordingly, and forward to the General Land Office for approval; provided, that in segregating large bodies of land, notoriously and obviously swamp and overflowed, it shall not be necessary to subdivide the same, but to run the exterior lines of such body of land. In case such State surveys are found not to be in accordance with the system of United States surveys, and in such other townships as no survey has been made by the United States, the Commissioner shall direct the Surveyor-General to make segregation surveys, upon application to said Surveyor-General by the

Governor of said State, within one year of such application, of all the swamp and overflowed land in such townships, and to report the same to the General Land Office, representing and describing what land was swamp and overflowed under the grant, according to the best evidence he can obtain. If the authorities of said State shall claim as swamp and overflowed any land not represented as such on the map or in the returns of the surveyors, the character of such land at the date of the grant, September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the right to the same, shall be determined by testimony, to be taken before the Surveyor-General, who shall decide the same, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to instruct the officers of the local Land Offices and the Surveyor-General, immediately after the passage of this Act, to forward lists of all selections made by the State referred to in section one of this Act, and lists and maps of all swamp and overflowed lands claimed by said State or surveyed as provided in this Act, for final disposition and determination, which final disposition shall be made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office without delay.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, Than an Act entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public land in California, the granting of preemption rights therein, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall be construed as giving the State of California the right to select for school purposes other lands in lieu of such sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections as were settled upon prior to survey, reserved for public uses, covered by grants made under Spanish or Mexican authority, or by other private claims, or where such sections would be so covered if the lines of the public surveys were extended over such lands, which shall be determined whenever township lines shall have been extended over such land, and in case of Spanish or Mexican grants, when the final survey of such grants shall have been made. The Surveyor-General for the State of California shall furnish the State authorities with lists of all such sections so covered, as a basis of selection, such selections to be made from surveyed lands, and within the same land district as the section for which the selection is made.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That where persons in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, have purchased lands of Mexican grantees or assigns, which grants have subsequently been rejected, or where the lands so purchased have been excluded from the final survey of any Mexican grant, and have used, improved, and continued in the actual possession of the same as according to the lines of their original purchase, and where no valid adverse right or title (except of the United States) exists, such purchasers may purchase the same, after having such land surveyed under existing laws, at the minimum price established by law, upon first making proof of the fact, as required in this section, under regulations to be provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, joint entries being admissible by coterminous proprietors to such an extent as will enable them to adjust their respective boundaries; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to the City and County of San Francisco; provided, that the right to purchase herein given shall not extend to lands containing mines of gold, silver, copper, or cinnabar; provided, that whenever it shall be made to appear by petition from the occupant of such land that injury to permanent improvements would result from running the lines of the public

surveys through such permanent improvements, the Commissioner of the General Land Office may recognize existing lines of subdivisions.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a claim to land by virtue of a right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican authorities has been finally confirmed, and a survey and plat thereof shall not have been requested within ten months from the passage of this Act, as provided by sections six and seven of the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "To expedite the settlement of titles to lands in the State of California," and in all cases where a like claim shall hereafter be finally confirmed, and a survey and plat thereof shall not be requested, as provided by said sections, within ten months after the passage of this Act, or any final confirmation hereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General of the United States for California, as soon as practicable after the expiration of ten months from the passage of this Act, or such final confirmation hereafter made, to cause the lines of the public surveys to be extended over such land, and he shall set off, in full satisfaction of such grant, and according to the lines of the public surveys, the quantity of land confirmed in such final decree, and as nearly as can be done in accordance with such decree; and all the land not included in such grant as so set off shall be subject to the general land laws of the United States; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed so as in any manner to interfere with the right of bona fide pre-emption claimants.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from the decrees of the District Courts of the United States for the District of California, approving or correcting the surveys of private land claims under Spanish or Mexican grants, rendered after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, an appeal shall be allowed for the period of one year after the entry of such decrees to the Circuit Court of the United States for California, as provided by section three of the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to expedite the settlement of titles to land in the State of California, and the decision of the Circuit Court shall be final; provided, however, that from decrees of the District Courts, as aforesaid, made after July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and prior to the passage of this Act, an appeal may be taken to the United States Circuit Court for the State of California within one year from the approval of this Act.

To persons at all familiar with the application of laws to particular cases, the Act is too plain to require any interpretation or application; but as many of the purchasers of State lands are not of that class, and rely upon others familiar with the subject for such application, I give herewith the effect of the law upon all classes of purchasers. Selections which the State had made according to law required no act of confirmation, and were not affected by the Act, except so far as it gave double assurance of title in the State; but as before shown, a large number of selections had been made contrary to the provisions of the several Acts of Congress which made the donations, and had been decided to be illegal by the Supreme Court of our State, while the right to make many other selections had been denied by the authorities at Washington without having been definitely passed upon by the Courts, leaving such right a matter of doubt, and titles to such selections consequently much unsettled. Section one of the Act confirms absolutely to the State all those selections which had been sold to purchasers in good faith, whether under the swamp, school, or any other of the grants; provided no other

right by reason of settlement had attached to the land prior to the passage of the Act, with the certain few exceptions referred to in the section.

It matters not whether the lands so selected and sold were surveyed or unsurveyed; but if unsurveyed, as will be seen by section three of the Act, purchasers from the State must see that their lands are marked off in the field, after which has been done the selections have the same force and effect as pre-emption rights upon unsurveyed lands.

Purchasers should particularly observe this clause, and within one year after the return of the township plot to the United States Land Office, should prove up their purchase from the State in the same manner as a pre-emptor proves up his claim.

In section three of the Act provision is made for cases where the survey made by the County Surveyor (the State survey) does not agree with that made by the United States.

In such cases this office requires a certificate of correction to be filed by the State locating agent, in the following form:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF STATE LOCATING AGENT,
.....Land District,
.....186

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the.....day of.....186 , ...
made application at this office to locate and purchase under the laws of the State for the disposal of the School Lands, the.....
.....
Township, Range.....Meridian, which description was contained in the certificate of survey made by the County Surveyor.

The subsequent survey made by authority of the United States, discloses the fact that the State survey does not agree therewith, and that the legal subdivision which nearest conform to the identical land embraced in the selection and survey made by the State, as aforesaid,.....described as follows upon the official township plat of said United States survey, to wit:
.....
Township Range.....Meridian.

I certify the foregoing statements and descriptions to be correct.

.....State Locating Agent,
.....District.

Upon the filing of which, and surrender of the old certificate of purchase, or patent, other will be issued containing the corrected description.

By the fourth section of the Act it is made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, within one year after its passage, to certify over to the State as swamp and overflowed, all the lands represented as such upon the approved plats of townships surveyed by the United States.

Under this provision, and up to this date, there have been listed and certified over to the State, three hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-eight and two one-hundredths acres; of which one hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six and sixty-eight one-hundredths acres have been subsequently patented to the State.

The year allowed for this listing over expired on the twenty-third of July last, yet large quantities of land shown to be swamp by the returns and approved plats of the United States Deputy Surveyors, are not yet listed; but it is presumed that they soon will be.

The long disputed right of the State to make selections in lieu of such school sections as were covered by Mexican or Spanish grants, is fully settled in favor of the State by section four of the Act, which construes the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as giving such right. This does more than to give us the right from the date of the

passage of the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for it recognizes and declares that we have had the right since eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and, consequently, that all of the numerous selections of this class made by the State, were in accordance with law. Had it simply given us the right named, dating from the passage of the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, our previous selections, amounting to more than three hundred thousand acres, would not have been recognized or confirmed.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

I desire to call particular attention to section eight of the Act, and to a serious evil which has long existed in our State, and which is fully corrected by its provisions. Under it, all Mexican grants which have been finally confirmed are required to be surveyed and located, or the survey applied for, within ten months, and in cases of future final confirmations, within ten months of such confirmation; and if not so applied for, it is made the duty of the United States Surveyor-General to extend the lines of the public surveys over the land, and set apart the grant in accordance with the decree of confirmation; and thereafter all the land not included in the grant as so set apart becomes subject to the pre-emption laws of the United States.

Under the decisions of our Courts, the holders of a grant—say of three leagues, to be located within exterior boundaries embracing ten leagues—could eject from the whole ten leagues any settler until their grant was precisely located. Therefore, in order to avail themselves of time to determine which portion within their exterior boundaries was most valuable, their grants, in most instances, remained unlocated for years, causing great injustice to be done to those who desired to secure homes upon that portion which would not be included in the final survey.

Section seven of the Act provides for those purchasers in good faith of portions of what they deemed to be valid Mexican grants, but which were subsequently rejected, and who have used, improved, and continued in actual possession of their purchases up to the time of the passage of the Act, and where no valid adverse right or title exists, by permitting them, after the survey, to enter their lands at the minimum Government price.

The construction placed by the Land Office at Washington upon the terms contained in this section is, that each section or quarter section must come up by itself, and that a person, to avail himself of its provisions, must prove purchase in good faith, possession by living in person on the land, or cultivation or inclosure, and that a settlement, with a view to securing a pre-emption or homestead, would be a valid adverse title

The proper administration of this section will be of incalculable benefit to the State. I have no doubt that attempts may be made to secure lands under this section by persons who have done little more than to make a nominal purchase, but all the conditions must be complied with; and from interviews had with the Commissioner on that subject, I am satisfied that no land will be secured under it without a full compliance with all its provisions, nor in any instance where a settlement had been made adversely.

In regard to that portion of the Act relating to Mexican grants, I will say, that as the agent of the State sent only to assist in adjusting titles to State lands, I did not desire that anything not relating to such lands should be embodied in the bill, fearing it might jeopardize its

passage; but as the delegation decided that while settling land titles all the evils that could be remedied, should, it was inserted in the bill, and will prove of incalculable benefit in settling titles to the class of lands to which it relates.

On the day of the final passage of the Act, the Commissioner of the General Land Office being overwhelmed with duties, and as I had been constantly there for nine weeks, I left Washington, agreeing, after the Act was signed by the President, and Congress adjourned, and the Land Office was relieved of a portion of the business which during the session crowds upon it, to return and agree upon the details of a plan by which the lands should be listed over to the State

During my absence from Washington I kept up a correspondence with the Commissioner in regard to many selections rejected for want of regularity and for technical errors, as well as in regard to the instructions to be sent to the United States Surveyor-General and the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices in this State, and immediately before the adjournment of Congress I returned to Washington to confer with him concerning instructions and other matters.

Unfortunately, at this time, the Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, was confined to his room by a severe illness, which prevented that full conference I had desired. Nevertheless, he received me in his room, where the general plan was agreed upon, and the details of the rest left to be arranged through the medium of a correspondence. After a short stay, I again left Washington, and when the Commissioner had recovered, continued our correspondence, which resulted in the following instructions, sent to the several Registers and Receivers, and the United States Surveyor-General, in this State, which, although not quite as liberal to the State in some particulars as I had asked, show a spirit of fairness, and a determination to act promptly in settling this long-standing difficulty:

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 13th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Annexed is an Act of Congress, approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to quiet land titles in California.

The first section confirms the title to the State in any public lands which California has heretofore selected under any grant by Act of Congress where the State has disposed of the same to purchasers in good faith under her laws, with the following *exceptions:* Lands to which a valid adverse homestead, pre-emption, or other right, shall have been acquired at the date of the Act, under the laws of the United States; or any lands which have been reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes; or any mineral lands; or any lands held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant; or lands included, at the date of the Act, within the limits of any city, town, or village, or within the County of San Francisco; restricting such selections to the quantity allowed by law for schools or improvement purposes.

The second section requires the State authorities to give notice, where it has not been done, to the Register of the proper Land Office, of all selections named in section one of the Act, where the lands have been surveyed by the United States at the passage of this Act, such notice to

be treated as the date of the State selections. Thereupon, after due examination and testing the same with your records, you will *promptly* certify and transmit said list to this office for final action in the way of investing the State with title. You will of course also transmit, after proper examination, any and all other such lists as may have been duly filed before the passage of said Act.

The third section provides that where the selections in the first section of the Act are on lands not surveyed by the United States at the passage of the Act, but which have been surveyed and marked off in the field by *State* authority, and sold to purchasers in good faith under the State laws, the selections shall have the force and effect of a pre-emption right, and upon the survey of such lands by the United States, the selections must be made to conform to the legal subdivisions. Upon filing with the Register the township plat of survey including such selections, the holder of the State title shall be allowed the same time to present and prove up his purchase and claim as is allowed to pre-emptors under existing laws, and if such selections shall be found in accordance with the first section of the Act, lands of this class shall be certified over to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

You will take care promptly to adjudicate and report all claims which may be established under this statutory provision.

The fourth, fifth, and eighth sections, and a portion of the sixth section of the Act, relate to swamp, school selections, Spanish and Mexican claims, which form the subject of a special letter of this date—copy herewith to the Surveyor-General.

Referring to the sixth section of the Act in regard to selections in lieu of sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, or portions thereof not granted in place, I have to advise you that the circular bearing date twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, from this office, to all California land offices, is hereby so far modified as to permit the indemnity selections to be made within the same land district in which the deficiencies occur.

Further, that the instructions in section seven of said circular, also in note number two of the form for indemnity school selections, transmitted to you with letter dated March second, eighteen hundred and sixty, are so far rescinded as to allow selections in cases where townships are covered wholly or in part by a private claim.

In ascertaining from the plats the full proportional amount of school land to which any township is entitled, you will hereafter include the area of private claims with the area of public lands in calculating the superficial contents of the township, and the proportional amount of school land to which such township is entitled.

The form transmitted March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, will be used in making this class of selections, yet subject to the modifications hereinbefore mentioned.

Section seven allows persons who purchased in good faith and for valuable considerations, lands of *Mexican grantees* where the grants have been rejected, or where the lands so purchased have been excluded from the final survey of such grant, to purchase the same from the United States after the survey of such lands under existing laws, at the minimum price established by law, upon making satisfactory proof before the Register and Receiver as to their original purchase before mentioned, and that they have used, improved, and continued in actual possession of the same, provided that no valid adverse right or title exists to the same; and, provided, further, that the right above mentioned shall not extend to

lands in the City and County of San Francisco, nor to lands containing mines of gold, silver, copper, or cinnabar.

If it shall be made to appear by a showing from the above class of claimants, that injury would result to permanent improvements from running the lines of public survey through such improvements, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to recognize existing lines of subdivision.

In adjudicating and reporting upon any claims coming within this provision, you will take care in all cases to obtain from the Surveyor-General a corrected plat, exhibiting the exact out boundaries of such rejected claim, so that when the cases come up for revision at the department, the fact may clearly appear, in every case, that the tracts claimed are within the actual limits of such rejected claim.

The ninth and last section makes provision for appeals from decrees of United States District to the Circuit Court, in reference to Spanish or Mexican grants rendered after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as provided for by section three of the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, provisions you will of course take notice of in acting upon any matter connected with such interests, yet the stipulations there made are to be more immediately kept in view by the United States Surveyor-General in acting upon such cases in regard to applications for the return of surveys as the basis of patents.

A copy of these instructions will be sent to the Surveyor-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER.

—

No. 2. [Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 13th, 1866.

SIR:—I have to draw your special attention to the provisions of the eighth and ninth sections of the Act of Congress approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, a copy of which accompanies other instructions to you of this date.

The eighth section contemplates two classes of cases, viz:

First—Claims derived from Spanish or Mexican authorities which were finally confirmed at the passage of the Act, July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Second—Claims of the same kind which may be confirmed after the passage of the Act. Where parties may present their applications within ten months from the date of said Act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for survey and plat in cases heretofore finally confirmed, you will of course cause the same to be duly surveyed according to the sixth and seventh sections of the Act of the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (Statutes, Vol. XIII, p. 334;) and so in like manner you will deal with such finally confirmed claims where application may be made within ten months next succeeding the Act of final confirmation, and in either class of cases make the approved survey returns which are required by law as the basis of patents.

When, however, in any case falling within the above mentioned classes, the requisite application is not made within the period of limitation fixed in this statute, the law makes it your duty thereafter to extend the lines of the public surveys over such claims, and to "set off in full satisfaction of such grants, and according to the lines of the public surveys, the quantity of land confirmed in such final decree, and as nearly as can be done in accordance with such decree." taking care to observe the provision in this section as to non-interference "with the right of bona fide pre-emption claimants."

You will immediately ascertain in what claims of the first class surveys have not been applied for, and cause notice to be promptly served upon the parties interested. of the requirements of the law, which it is your duty to carry out. And in like manner you will timely bring to the notice of parties where claims may hereafter be finally confirmed, the stipulation of the statute fixing a limitation as to time within which confirmees must apply for a specific survey, in default whereof the location must be adjusted according to the lines of the public surveys.

The ninth section provides for appeals to the Circuit Court from the decision of the United States District Court approving or correcting survey.

You will be careful in making your final returns for patenting to show in your certificate whether the survey has been finally acted upon by the United States Supreme Court or the Circuit Court; and if appeal has not been taken from the decree of the District Court, and the period for appeal has expired, you will send up with your returns of survey, as the basis of patent, a certificate from the Clerk of the proper Court, showing that the decree of confirmation has become final and absolute, no appeal having been taken within the limitation fixed by the statute.

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of these instructions.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

L. Upson, Esq.,
United States Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California.

—

[Copy.]

Department of the Interior, General Land Office,
Washington, September 13th, 1866.

L. Upson, Esq.,
United States Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California:

Sir:—The object of the following is specially to direct your attention to the swamp land interest in the State of California under the grant of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the special legislation found in the Act herewith, approved the twenty-third of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to quiet land titles in the State of California.

It is obviously the intention of Congress in this Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to reach all lands claimed or which may hereafter be claimed under the original grant of eighteen hundred and fifty.

These lands may be classed as follows:

First—Selections made by California under surveys by her authority, where the State had sold tracts to individuals in good faith in townships where the United States surveys also had been made at the passage of said Act.

Second—Selections made by the State, and sold as aforesaid, in townships where no United States surveys had been made at the date of the Act.

Third—Lands in townships surveyed or which may hereafter be surveyed by the United States, and the plats thereof approved which may be represented on said plats as swamp and overflowed.

Fourth—Lands falling within the segregation lines of the State surveys, where the same conform to the system of United States surveys.

Fifth—Lands in townships yet to be surveyed by the United States.

Sixth—Lands claimed by the State as swamp, but which may not be represented in the United States surveys.

Seventh—Bodies of land notoriously swamp, which cannot be practically subdivided.

This classification will be observed in the instruction hereinafter communicated.

To the confirmation of any lands mentioned in the first and second classes, and referred to in section one of the Act, the following are declared *exceptions:*

All tracts on which any rights may have attached under the homestead, pre-emption, or other law of the United States; all tracts reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes; all mineral lands; lands held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant; lands which at the passage of the Act were included within the limits of any city, town or village, or within the County of San Francisco.

First Class—You are instructed to forward to this office, after the same shall have been carefully revised by the proper district land offices, lists of all lands which California may have claimed as *swamp*, and which the State in good faith may have sold to private individuals, when the same do not fall within the *exceptions* hereinbefore mentioned.

The fact of selection and sale by the State must be established by proof which you shall adjudge satisfactory, and the Register and Receiver must be required to note and immediately report any conflict, should such in any case exist.

If the tracts of this class claimed by the State should not conform to the United States system of surveys, they must be designated by numbers as "swamp lots," to enable this office to describe them with professional accuracy and precision in the patents.

The lots as soon as practicable should be marked upon the approved township plats according to the system in practice in designating surveyed private claims, and copies of such plats should be sent to this office.

It will be necessary for you to examine and adopt the State surveys of lands of this class, such surveys being within the confirmatory provisions of the second section of this Act.

Second Class—Surveys are required to be made by the United States as an indispensable preliminary to your report of selections under this second class. (See Sec. 3d of the Act.)

Purchasers under the State will then have the right of showing by satisfactory testimony their purchase and claims, within the time allowed to pre-emptors, to wit: one year after the filing of the approved plat with the district land officers. If the purchase from the State as swamp is satisfactorily established, and no interference is reported, the tracts should be listed as swamp lands. So in like manner, if upon survey by the United States, selections of this class are found not to conform to such United States surveys, the selections resting on State survey must be so adjusted as to make them conform with the General Government surveys, embracing as near as possible the original tracts claimed.

Third Class—You will examine forthwith those plats on which segregation surveys appear, and report in regular list form all tracts not otherwise interfered with, which from said plats may be represented as swamp, and continue to report whenever new surveys may hereafter be made.

Fourth Class—In compliance with a clause in the fourth section of the Act, you are instructed to examine the State surveys and segregation maps in connection with the public surveys, and where they conform you will promptly list and report the tracts therein represented to be swamp, where no interferences exist.

Fifth Class—In townships where no segregation surveys have been made by the United States, this office by said Act is authorized to direct you, and you are accordingly hereby instructed, to cause the same to be made within one year after application by the Governor of the State. When said survey is completed in any township you will report in proper form the lands designated as swamp.

Sixth Class—Where the State may claim lands as swamp, not shown to be such by your plats nor included within the lines of segregation, you will, after due notice to all interested, take testimony relative to the true character at the date of the swamp grant of the lands of this class. After fully considering this testimony, you will decide as to the right of the State to the lands in question, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, and transmit each case, properly numbered, with the papers pertaining thereto, to this office for final action.

Seventh Class—Bodies of land notoriously swamp, and which for that reason cannot easily be subdivided, may be reported according to the exterior lines which mark out and distinctly designate them, but care should always be taken to have those lines properly connected with the system of United States surveys, and avoid as far as possible any irregular tracts or subdivisions.

Land of the third and fourth classes must be *promptly* acted upon, and lists thereof should be immediately sent to this office for definite action, as there is nothing required but a simple examination of the segregation lines according to the several township plats.

Where testimony is to be taken, either by the Surveyor-General or the local officers, a reasonable period must necessarily elapse before your final report of the result of such investigation can be reached; yet it is urged upon you, in view of the long delay in the adjustment of swamp land interests in California, that every effort consistent with security to the interests of all concerned be put forth to bring this work to an early conclusion.

Should any questions arise in the administering of this law, not settled in these instructions, you will forthwith report the same, and prompt attention and reply will be given.

In reporting lists of selections, you will please observe in the arrangement and description of them, the foregoing classification.

In each and all cases you are desired to append your certificate of authentication as to the character of the claims, and on the question of confirmation of them by the Act aforesaid.

The receipt of these instructions you are requested to acknowledge.

Very respectfully,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

These instructions, with some modifications which may be found necessary as the work of settlement progresses, and perhaps additional instructions for a few special cases, are believed to be sufficient for the adjustment of the whole matter.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Upon my return I found that the current work of the Surveyor-General's office and the State Land office, required all the clerical force allowed by law, and in consequence of work I had required for use in Washington, was far behind.

It was also necessary that in order to secure the benefits of the Act, that a large amount of new work should be done, and after consulting with the Governor upon the subject, and with his sanction, I employed an additional Clerk, Mr. S. N. Norton, skilled in land matters, for a period of six months and twenty days, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per month, with the full understanding that he must rely upon an appropriation by the next Legislature for payment. During the time of his employment he has faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon him, and I recommend the early passage of an Act for the payment of his services in the amount of one thousand dollars.

Since my return from Washington, in December last, with the assistance of only this single extra Clerk, I have made out and forwarded to the several Registers of the United States Land Offices in this State, at San Francisco, Stockton, Visalia, Marysville, and Humboldt, lists of all selections of surveyed lands which the State has made under the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, seminary, public building, and five hundred thousand acre grants; and of all unsurveyed lands selected in lieu of sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in the several districts, to which last named lists was attached the following certificate, setting forth the selections and sales, and claiming the land in behalf of the State and her purchasers:

[Copy.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE,
Sacramento, ———, 1867.

To ———,
Register of the United States Land Office,
——— *District.*

SIR:—I hereby notify you that all the lands described in the annexed list as having been selected and located upon in behalf of the State of California, had, prior to the passage of an Act of Congress entitled an Act to quiet land titles in California, approved July twenty-third,

eighteen hundred and sixty-six, been selected and disposed of to purchasers in good faith, by said State, as a part of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lands in lieu thereof, granted by an Act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes, and in behalf of said State, I hereby claim said lands so selected and disposed of as aforesaid, as having inured to the State, unless at the date of the passage of the Act first above named, adverse pre-emption, homestead, or other rights had been acquired thereon by settlers under the laws of the United States, or unless the same had been reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes, by the United States; or unless the same was mineral land; or unless the same was held or claimed under a valid Mexican or Spanish grant; or unless the same was included within the limits of a city, town, or village, or within the County of San Francisco; and concerning all of said lands not thus excepted from the operation of the confirmatory provisions of section one of the Act first above named, I request that when the same shall have been surveyed by the United States, or if the same have been so surveyed already, that you make the proper entries upon your maps and records to indicate the title of the State to those legal subdivisions established by the United States which nearest conform to the identical tracts included and described in the State's survey and selection, and forward lists of the same to the Department at Washington for final approval and authentication of the title of the State.

[SEAL OF STATE LAND OFFICE.]

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General and Register.

[SEAL OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.]

In regard to all the lands embraced in the lists of selections of surveyed lands, I requested the several Registers of the United States Land Offices to examine their tract books with reference to each selection, and to carefully note in the margin of such lists any pre-emption or other right which had been acquired at the date of the passage of the confirmatory Act to any tract therein named, and return them to this office, in order that clear lists might be prepared.

In every instance the Registers have replied, in substance, that they were anxious and willing to accommodate the State by furnishing the information, but that it was no part of their official duty, and would involve much labor and expense, as they would be compelled to employ clerks to do it, for payment of which no provision was made, and that without such provision the work would be long delayed, if done at all.

Knowing the absolute necessity of obtaining this information before the full benefits of the law could be realized, I again consulted with the Governor, and with his consent, promised to recommend to the Legislature the payment of reasonable bills for the services.

Information required by this office, involving much labor, has been received from all the Land Registers—except the Register at Stockton; who has promised but has not yet furnished it—and I recommend the payment of their bills, as follows:

J. W. Shanklin, Register, San Francisco District, three hundred dollars;
L. B. Ayer, Register, Marysville District, two hundred dollars;
Tipton Lindsay, Receiver, Visalia District, two hundred dollars;
John Keleher, Register, Humboldt District, two hundred dollars.

Ten separate lists of lands sold by the State as swamp and overflowed, and claimed by the United States as high lands in the several land districts, were made out and forwarded to the Registers, with the certificate of this office that the State had sold the same as swamp and overflowed lands to purchasers in good faith under her laws, prior to the passage of the Act of Congress of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and claiming that they were confirmed to the State by its provisions.

The work of securing titles to all the lands we are entitled to is fairly commenced, but much remains to be done.

Under former rulings and instructions of the Commissioner denying our right to select land in lieu of school sections covered by grants, but few of these selections were reported to Washington, and being regarded as worthless by the Registers, were in many instances carelessly disposed of.

I have no information that these lists have been made out, or the lands subsequently reported to Washington, in any district except San Francisco, where the Register and Locating Agent are listing and reporting both old and new selections.

The great difficulty now is the want of money to employ some person familiar with the matter to go to each of the United States Land Offices and prepare the proper lists ready for the certificate of the Register and State Agent, and I earnestly recommend a liberal appropriation for that purpose, and that the work be done under the direction of the Surveyor-General.

The magnitude of these land difficulties, and the amount of labor necessary to adjust them, must be comprehended by the Legislature, and money furnished, or a full settlement on the excellent basis provided by the Act of Congress may yet be long delayed.

I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I believe that the employment of an attorney in Washington who is familiar with land matters, and who is or can be made familiar with all the cases which the State can present, and who would urge and keep alive the whole matter of the adjustment of our land titles before the General Land Office, and who would keep the State Agents here advised fully of the requirements of the General Land Office, would greatly facilitate the final adjustment under this law.

Additional compensation should be allowed the several State Locating Agents, or a single agent appointed by the State, who should attend to the preparation of all the lists required, and see that they were in proper form and duly forwarded, and who should advise the attorney or agent at Washington of the true condition of all cases forwarded, and of all the points upon which the State relies for confirmation of her titles in the lands.

All this involves too much detail and absence from office to be imposed upon the Surveyor-General and Register, and requires too much time and attention to details in Washington to be imposed upon our congressional delegation.

The whole history of our land legislation shows too much haste to realize money from our lands, and but very little effectual exertion, and hardly a dollar appropriated to procure titles for our purchasers.

If the Legislature will appreciate the importance of getting titles now, before the good effects of the agitation made a year ago at the

time of the passage of this Act have passed away, and will appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars to have our titles attach to particular tracts of land in the form of patents to the State, rather than to be contained in the general provisions of a law subject to uncertainty and contest, it will save the expenditure of larger sums hereafter, and much litigation hereafter to our purchasers.

Had a liberal appropriation been at the service of this office immediately after the passage of the Act, our titles would have been in a much more forward state; but without money, and with a clerical force hardly sufficient for the current work of the office, I have done all that I could. Much remains yet to be done, and I again earnestly recommend that liberal appropriations be made for the necessary work.

By the provisions of the Act of Congress of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, sales of land to the amount of nearly a million of dollars have been confirmed, which, without it, would probably never have been recognized by the General Government, and all the money paid upon them the State would have been compelled to refund to purchasers, and perhaps to respond in damages; and still the greatest benefit conferred by the bill, is that of saving from endless litigation all purchasers from the State, by furnishing them a plain text from which to determine whether or not they have titles to their lands.

In concluding this already lengthy article in regard to this Act of Congress, I desire to say, in justice to myself, that I have not and never had an acre of land which is in any way affected by its provisions; that I never have received any compensation whatever, or the promise of any, from any person or from any source, for any service performed during my absence from the State, having declined every offer for my services by private parties as likely to impair my usefulness in settling our land troubles.

RECOGNITION OF TITLES.

At the date of my last report the title of the State had not been recognized by the General Government to a single acre of land.

Since that date, the following amounts have been listed over under the several grants:

Grants.	Acres.
Five hundred thousand acre grant	201,318.95
Swamp land grant	324,678.02
Public building grant	1,283.80

Lists have been forwarded which will bring about a million acres more within a few months.

RECORDING TITLES.

Patents to a portion of these lands have been received, and they will continue to come as titles are settled; and in order to furnish a complete chain of title I recommend that an appropriation be made to have each patent received from the United States recorded in each county in which the lands embraced in it may be located, and that Recorders be allowed the usual fees for recording them.

The titles to nearly all of the lands in this grant are regulated and adjusted by the Act to quiet titles, as follows:

All lands represented as swamp upon approved plats of United States townships now surveyed, or which may hereafter be surveyed.

All other lands sold by the State as swamp, prior to July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to which no adverse right had attached before that date.

This leaves to be adjusted only such lands as had been sold by the State as swamp, and to which other rights were claimed prior to that date; and such other lands as are claimed by the United States as upland, and also by the State as swamp.

By the fourth section of the Act, the character of the land and the right thereto in these cases must be determined by testimony, to be taken before the United States Surveyor-General. A change of that portion of the Act of Congress, so as to permit this testimony to be taken before the several Registers, would save a long journey to contestants where such lands were in the northern or central portions of the State.

The reclamation of these lands, and disposition of funds arising from sales of them, is placed in the hands of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, by the Act of April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

In all cases where United States township surveys are hereafter made, provision should be made by the State from the General Swamp Land Fund, or by the Supervisors of the several counties from the District Funds, to procure testimony to prove the character of such lands as were swamp at the date of the grant, and which will be likely to be returned as high land unless such proof is furnished

The high waters of several past winters ought to have convinced the most casual observer that a plan of reclamation of the great body of swamp land in Yolo and Solano Counties, which contemplates confining the waters of the Sacramento within levees built upon its banks, is utterly useless, with the means which can be applied to that object, and that a plan of canals and ditches, to take the water off at as early a period as possible each year, is the only practicable one which can be adopted with success.

Those swamp lands bordering on tide water near the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, can be reclaimed by levees at moderate cost; and, when reclaimed, are the most productive and valuable lands in the State, as experience has fully proved. It is firmly believed that rice and tobacco will flourish upon these lands, and it is much to be regretted, that with the large fund which the State once had at its disposal for this purpose, a thorough reclamation of some large body of land in that vicinity was not organized and carried out.

Under the fourth section of the Act to quiet titles, several township plats were constructed in this office, showing the land in such townships claimed by the State to be swamp and overflowed, and forwarded to the United States Surveyor-General for approval; but owing to the fact that the State segregations had not been made by townships, and had not field notes such as are required by the United States, none of them were approved. Immediately thereafter, acting upon another provision of the same section, application was made, through the Governor, to the United States Surveyor-General for the segregation of that large body of land, "notoriously and obviously swamp and overflowed," lying adja-

cent to the waters of Suisun Bay, and upon the banks of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, with the view of settling the character of the whole by one exterior survey, as provided by the Act; but as the appropriation for public surveys in this State was very small, and was not specially directed to be applied to that object, no such surveys were made, and the application was not renewed.

It is important that a special appropriation should be made by Congress for this purpose, which could not be diverted to any other.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres contained in this grant, none has been sold, for reasons fully set forth in the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, page ninety-nine.

It was there suggested that possibly a modification of the Act of Congress might be made in favor of California, for the reason that very little land had been offered at public sale by proclamation of the President, and consequently become subject to private entry and selection under this grant.

If this is not done, further sales of the public land which has been surveyed should be authorized, in order not only to give us better opportunities to locate these lands, but to open a way for the disposal of such lands as are too poor for agriculture, but which answer well for grazing.

As the rate at which these lands are offered by the State is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in gold, while the same lands may be entered by any person at the same rate in currency under the United States, it is obvious that no sales will be made unless the selections are first made and the lands held by the State until they become valuable.

There are several townships in different portions of the State which are now subject to such selections, and I recommend that the Locating Agents, with the advice of the County Surveyors, be authorized to make selections, and report them to the United States Registers, to be forwarded to the Department of the Interior for approval.

It is believed that judicial selections can be made, which in a short time will become at least sufficiently valuable to sell for the price at which they are now offered, and that absolute title could be secured in the State before sales, thus obviating all the troubles we have suffered from in disposing of other classes of lands.

The following tables will show the total amount of land sold by the State up to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, under the several grants:

SWAMP LANDS.

Date of Act.	Surveys approved.	Surveys on which no payment was made.	Certificates of purchase annulled.	Relinquished as not belonging to the State.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
April 28, 1855.....	357,187.37	56,352.89	66,933.64	12,748.77
April 21, 1858.....	66,313.91	10,091.20		20.34
April 18, 1859.. } April 27, 1863.. }	894,991.59	241,159.76	67,142.83	3,409.82
Totals.....	1,318,492.87	307,603.85	134,076.47	16,178.93

TIDE LANDS

Surveys approved.	Acres.
Surveys approved at date of last report	13,779.13
Surveys approved since date of last report	2,480.77
Total to date	16,259.90

SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTION GRANT—SURVEYED LAND.

District.	Acres in place.	Acres lien land.	Totals.
Stockton District	39,069.34	25,438.03	64,507.37
Marysville District	36,316.81	33,514.31	69,831.12
Humboldt District	9,064.50	10,773.64	19,838.14
San Francisco District	50,560.00	22,848.66	73,406.66
Visalia District	15,175.23	4,200.00	19,375.23
Total surveyed			246,958.52

SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTION GRANT—UNSURVEYED LAND.

Since the date of my last report no sales of unsurveyed lands have been made. Previous sales and locations, as shown by last report, are as follows:

District.	Acres in place.	Acres lien land.	Totals.
Stockton District	5,280.00	32,731.19	38,011.19
Marysville District	4,237.00	6,808.50	11,045.50
Humboldt District	1,280.00	7,560.00	8,840.00
San Francisco District	10,100.00	183,360.00	193,460.00
Visalia District	400.00	9,088.40	9,488.40
Total unsurveyed			260,845.09
Total surveyed			246,958 52
Total locations under the grant			507,803.61

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

In this grant there have been no sales since date of last report, except by location of school land warrants or re-location of abandoned or forfeited locations, and sales may be reported as follows:

Sales.	Acres.
School land warrants sold	237,760.00
Sold for cash since 1858	261,197.83
Total sales	498,957.83

SEMINARY AND PUBLIC BUILDING GRANTS.

No new sales have been made under these grants. Sales reported in last report were as follows:

Description.	Acres.
Seminary land	43,965.82
Public building land	5,458.02

RECAPITULATION.

Land disposed of.	Acres.
Swamp land surveys approved	1,318,492.87
Tide land surveys approved	16,259.90
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth section grant approved	507,803.61
Five hundred thousand acre grant approved	498,957.83
Seminary grant approved	43,965.82
Public building grant approved	5,458.02
Total amount of land disposed of	2,390,938.05

From the above total should be deducted such as no payment has been made upon, certificates annulled, and relinquished.

STATEMENT

Of the expenditures of all appropriations (other than salaries) for the office of Surveyor-General and the State Land Office, from the 1st day of November, 1865, to the 20th day of November, 1867, inclusive.

For what purpose expended.	Amount.
Office rent	$1,375 00
Postage and expressage	413 50
Binding books and contingent	534 00
Purchase of maps and plats, and copying same	344 25
Total	$2,666 65

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Samuel Cross, Notary Public, in and for Sacramento County, the second day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SAMUEL CROSS,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

STATE LAND LAWS.

The several laws relating to the sale of State lands are, generally speaking, satisfactory; but in a few important and many minor particulars, changes should be made.

Our Supreme Court has decided that locations of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands are illegal, yet the law authorizing such locations is upon the statute books unrepealed.

It has also decided that selections and sales of unsurveyed lands under the grant of school sections, give no right to the purchaser; yet the selections of these sections from the unsurveyed public land is authorized by the statutes.

In neither of the above cases have any locations been approved since the decisions above referred to, and a repeal of the statutes authorizing such selections and locations is again recommended.

The laws authorizing the sale of the tide lands have been the source of much annoyance and trouble to this office for the past three years, and I recommend an entire repeal of all laws authorizing their sale, and that no disposal be made of them except by special Act of the Legislature.

Early in the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six, I drew a bill to that effect, and handed it to a member of the Land Committee of the Assembly, who promised to introduce and attend to it, but a record of its introduction does not appear in the journals.

I desire to repeat the recommendations contained in my first report, relating to an amendment of that portion of the Act of April fifteenth,

eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which requires parties applying for duplicates of certificates of purchase, the originals of which have been lost or destroyed, to publish for four consecutive weeks a notice of intention to apply for a duplicate.

I desire again to call attention to the matter of Supervisors' sales of school sections, which is referred to in the report of this office for eighteen hundred and sixty-four and sixty-five, page one hundred and seven. Purchasers, under the Act of April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, gave bonds to the Supervisors, agreeing to pay much higher prices than any other lands of the State have been sold for, expecting the funds derived would be applied to the support of schools within their own townships.

They now ask to be released from their bonds, and to be allowed to purchase their lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, on the grounds that on the twenty-second of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the Legislature changed the price of these lands to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and that the schools within their townships derive no benefit from the higher price which they agreed to pay.

An Act approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, authorizes the Supervisors of Shasta County to annul the bonds given in such sales, upon the abandonment by the purchaser of all right to the land, or claim to the partial payment already made.

A similar Act had previously been passed for Tulare County, and one or more Acts in favor of individuals, and if right in these cases, a general Act should be passed.

The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sections of the Act to provide for the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, requires the purchaser of any State lands to make an affidavit of loyalty, upon the back of which shall be indorsed a description of the land sought to be purchased, which shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of the county wherein the land is situated, and a certified copy thereof filed with the Register of the State Land Office; this involves unnecessary expense to the purchaser, who should simply be required to take and subscribe the affidavit, to be filed with the other location papers in the office of the Surveyor-General.

STATE LAND FUNDS.

I desire again to call attention to the condition in the State Treasury of the several Funds arising from the sales of State lands.

The books of the Controller of State show the total amount received—principal and interest—on sales of seminary lands, up to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to be twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents; and a total of principal and interest on sales of public building lands to same date, of one thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents—while the books of this office show the total amount received on seminary lands to be forty-five thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-three cents; and on public building lands a total amount of four thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, received from purchasers in the several land districts, as follows:

SEMINARY LAND.

District.	Principal.	Interest.
Marysville District	$14,322 55	$15,567 48
Visalia District	880 00	520 00
Humboldt District	3,710 34	5,108 52
San Francisco District	3,245 80	892 24
Totals	$22,158 69	$23,088 24

Total of principal and interest $45,246 93

PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

District.	Principal.	Interest.
Marysville District	$880 00	$192 00
Visalia District	243 56	161 42
Humboldt District	484 75	690 28
San Francisco District	80 00	224 00
Stockton District	600 19	592 63
Totals	$2,288 50	$1,860 33

Total of principal and interest $4,148 83

This discrepancy arises from the fact that prior to the passage of the Land Act of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, County Treasurers were not required to obtain the certificate of this office that their payments were correctly reported, and they frequently returned payments of both seminary and public building lands as payments on school lands, and the money went into the School Fund.

Since the Act of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, no such error could occur, as all reports of payments on State lands are referred to this office, and corrected, if any errors occur, before a settlement with the Controller and the Treasurer is permitted.

If it is desirable to keep these funds separate in the Treasury, and of this there can be but little doubt, some person should be appointed to make out the amount due to each fund, properly apportioning the interest which has accrued on the bonds bought with the School Fund, and the Controller and Treasurer directed to place them upon their books according to such apportionment.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

Since the last report of this office, disputed boundaries between Nevada and Placer, and between Sierra and Plumas, have been run and marked.

The first named of these lines, between the headwaters of Bear River or Creek, and the eastern boundary line of the State, crossed and recrossed the Central Pacific Railroad four times, and therefore its definite location was a matter of much importance to both counties. The chief question in dispute was the proper location of the head of Bear River or Creek; much time was spent and care taken to fix this point correctly, and any disinterested person who will take the trouble to visit the place, will be satisfied that this has been done.

Another dispute arose between the Counties of Sierra and Plumas in relation to a portion of their dividing line, as established by the Act of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amending the Act of March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, creating the County of Plumas.

The point in dispute between the two counties was as to the proper method of establishing the point on the ridge between the waters of the Yuba and Feather Rivers, six miles in a northeasterly direction from the Lexington House. The Supervisors of Sierra contended that the point should be found by running along the ridge, following its meanderings six miles in a northeasterly direction, while the Supervisors of Plumas contended that the point should be fixed by finding a point on the ridge six miles by a straight line from the Lexington House.

This is exactly the same question which came up between the Counties of Sacramento and El Dorado, and which is discussed in the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, pages fifteen and sixteen. The same decision governed the action of my deputy in running this line, to wit: that the point must be located on said ridge distant six miles in a straight line in a northeasterly direction from the Lexington House. By the line as thus run, several small villages and much valuable property in the vicinity of Slate Creek, heretofore regarded as being in Sierra County, is placed by the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in the County of Plumas. The authorities of Sierra are not satisfied with this boundary, and desire a change in the law.

I desire to call particular attention to the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco as defined by the Act of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six. The difficulty under the present law comes from the many conflicting opinions as to what rock, lying in the bay, off the Marin County shore, is meant by "Golden Rock," as used in the Act. Golden Rock, in the Act of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, defining the boundaries of Contra Costa County, is described as the *southeast* corner of San Francisco County, evidently meaning a large rock in the bay opposite San Mateo County, and is certainly not the rock meant in the Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Much testimony has been presented to this office to show that "Molate," or "Red Rock," is meant; but there are many reasons tending to show that this was not intended.

If this was meant, the islands in the bay known as Alcatraz and Yerba Buena would be included within the county so clearly that there would have been no necessity for the separate clause in the Act attaching them to San Francisco; and again, if Red Rock was meant, the line described as running due southeast from the point at low water northeast of Golden Rock to a point within three miles of the natural high water mark on the eastern shore of the Bay of San Francisco, is believed to be an impossible line, which would at no point be three miles distant from the eastern shore of the bay.

Other opinions have been given that the rock meant was a small rock

off the Marin shore, between Angel Island and the Golden Gate, which seems to conform to other parts of the Act. Adopting this as the Golden Rock named in the Act, leaves Alcatraz, and I think, Yerba Buena, outside of the line, and furnishes a reason for the distinct clause attaching them to San Francisco.

I have been called upon by the Board of Supervisors to define the line, and have consulted with the Attorney-General upon the subject; but owing to the conflicting testimony in regard to the rock meant, no line has been run, and I recommend that the boundary be more definitely described by an Act of the Legislature.

Other cases of disputed boundaries have come to my notice, but no other calls have been made for settling them.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

It affords me much pleasure to refer to the greatly improved condition of the statistical tables accompanying this report, compared with those of other years; and while I believe all others to be exceedingly unreliable, except in regard to a few counties, I am fully convinced that the tables herewith presented give as correct an exhibit of the agricultural and industrial pursuits of the State as can be found in most of the older States.

An examination of the total products of the great staples, wheat, barley, wine, wool, hay, potatoes, butter, etc., affords us ample assurance that should the time ever arrive when our mountain lodes and placers fail to respond to the sturdy blows of stamp, and pick, and shovel, our broad plains and rich valleys will furnish abundant employment, with equal and much more certain reward, for all who may desire the change.

For many years the mining interests of the State largely preponderated over the agricultural; but that a change is rapidly and steadily taking place is abundantly shown by a comparison for a few years of the Assessors' valuation of those counties styled "mining counties" with those devoted almost entirely to agriculture.

The value of the total production of a few of the leading staples of our State for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as reported, may be summed up as follows:

14,080,752 bushels wheat at $1	$14,080,752
11,605,922 bushels barley at 45 cents	4,722,615
1,864,379 bushels oats at 50 cents	932,189
358,584 tons hay at $8	2,868,672
4,449,835 pounds butter at 30 cents	1,334,950
2,110,058 pounds cheese at 15 cents	316,508
5,229,826 pounds wool at 16 cents	836,772
1,791,633 gallons wine at 40 cents	716,653
1,983,068 bushels potatoes, sweet and common, at 60 cents	1,195,841
181,850 bushels peanuts at $3	545,550
242,213 bushels beans at $1 50	363,319
Total	$27,913,818

In the above estimates of value I do not think that the quantity

reported by the Assessors of a single product is large enough, except it may be the one article of barley.

Wine, wool, hay, and potatoes, I believe to be much too small; yet it is several millions of dollars in excess of the gold product for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which, from the most reliable information to be obtained, may be put down at twenty-four millions of dollars ($24,000,000;) and it is highly gratifying to know that as fast as the gold product of our State falls off, the increased agricultural product much more than makes up the deficiency.

This is the first table prepared under the Act of March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and when compared with former tables, it shows that imposing the duty of collecting these statistics upon County Assessors, with no reward for compliance and no penalty for neglect, utterly failed to produce the desired result, while this Act, by simply retaining twenty-five per cent. of the pay of Assessors until their reports were furnished, has supplied apparently good reports. Yet I firmly believe that if Assessors were allowed extra pay for collecting correct statistics, the result would be shown in further care in collecting and reporting.

While much may be said in favor of nearly all the reports returned, it should also be said that several reports have come to this office, signed by the Assessors and certified to be correct by the Boards of Supervisors, which contained such gross errors, that although not acquainted with the counties except from general knowledge, I have seen the errors at a glance, and returned them for correction when they could not be corrected here.

The examination required to be made by the Board of Supervisors is not a mere form; and I ask the several Boards, for the credit of their respective counties, to carefully examine and criticise the reports before they approve them.

The law should be amended so as to require the reports to be sent to this office on or before the first day of October of each year, instead of November first, the day on which the Surveyor-General is required to report to the Governor.

I recommend also that in those counties having District Assessors, the County Clerk be required to receive and compile and return to this office, the entire statistics of the county.

The work is now well begun and should not be suffered to go backward, but should be enlarged by increasing the facts to be reported, until every industry in the State is properly represented and presented in such form that the tables may be sought for and referred to as reliable information upon every matter reported.

STATISTICS OF RAIN-FALL.

If it were possible to furnish the people of our State interested in agriculture, with any information from which they could, with any degree of certainty, make intelligent estimates of the probable rain-fall of each succeeding season, the value of such information would be incalculable.

It is possible that a collection of statistics from various localities in the State, extending over a long series of years, may furnish such information as will eventually enable those who give the subject careful study, to foretell when certain seasons will repeat themselves.

Hoping that such a result may eventually be obtained, I submit the following tables, for which I am under many obligations to the gentlemen named for furnishing the data from which they are compiled.

TABLE OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WINTER OF 1866–7.

LOCALITY.	Feet above tide.....	1866.					1867.					Totals.....
		August.....	September....	October.....	November...	December.....	January	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	
San Francisco, (reported by Dr. H. Gibbons).....					2.64	13.15	6.64	6.22	1.68	1.85	.04	32.22
Nevada, (reported by A. A. Sargent, from books of South Yuba Canal Company).....	2,503				9.61	32.70	14.21	10.00	6.23	6.88	1.93	81.56
Grass Valley, (reported by Dr. T. R. Kibbe)	2,440				6.22	19.93	10.73	10.44	5.92	4.88	.92	59.04
Sacramento, (reported by Dr. Thomas M. Logan).....	56				2.43	9.51	3.44	7.10	1.01	1.85		25.34
San Francisco, (reported by H. Wattson, Secretary Spring Valley Water Works).....					2.34	15.80	5.42	7.75	1.60	1.89		34.80
Red Dog, Nevada County, (reported by W. A. Begole).....	3,200				7.72	23.13	11.99	10.10	6.07	5.06	.80	64.87
Shingle Springs, El Dorado County, (reported by J. K. Edwards)	1,410				4.73	18.77	9.17	7.51	4.09	6.01	.02	50.30
Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, (reported by A. W. Stearns)				.02	3.75	11.88	8.00	8.85	7.25	4.87		44.62
Murphys, Calaveras County, (reported by Ephraim Cutting)	2,200				4.11	12.70	6.33	10.47	5.40	4.95		43.96

TABLE

Showing the amount of rain falling at different points in the State every winter since 1849–50.

LOCALITY.	Feet above tide..	1866–7.....	1865–6.....	1864–5.....	1863–4.....	1862–3.....	1861–2..	1860–1.....	1859–60.....	1858–9.....	1857–8.....	1856–7.....	1855–6.....	1854–5.....	1853–4.....	1852–3.....	1851–2.....	1850–1.....	1849–50.....
San Francisco.....		32.22	21.19	21.30	8.53	15.19	38.04	14.54	17.10	19.76	19.05	19.95	20.13	24.10	22.80	33.46	18.00	7.13	
Sacramento.....	56	25.34	17.92	22.51	7.87	11.58	35.56	16.10	22.11	16.02	15.00	10.44	13.77	18.62	20.07	36.36	17.98	4.73	36.00
Shingle Springs.....	1,410	50.30	36.86	34.44	24.37	19.27	77.80	26.25	28.09	31.41	18.91	26.11	18.60	19.50	30.15	47.57	32.50	17.26	39.35
Shaw's Flat*.....	1,850	44.62	30.89	28.82	15.37	17.33	50.26	19.28	29.08	23.86	19.44	26.93							

* Reported by A. W. Stearns.

LIST OF LANDS

Certified to the State by the United States as part of the grant of ten sections for the purpose of public buildings, by Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
			SISKIYOU COUNTY.
			Base and meridian of Mount Diablo.
42 N...	5 W...	31	East half of east half.
		32	West half, and east half of east half.
			HUMBOLDT COUNTY.
			Base and meridian of Humboldt.
1 N....	2 W...	9	West half of west half.
2 N....	2 W...	3	East half.
		5	East half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.

Total area, one thousand two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths acres.

LIST OF LANDS

Certified to the State by the United States as part of the grant of five hundred thousand acres for the purpose of internal improvements, by Act of Congress approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
			SOLANO COUNTY.
			Base and meridian of Mount Diablo.
3 N....	1 E....	10	West half.
		14	West half.
		15	East half, and northwest quarter.
		22	Northwest quarter, Lots 1 and 2, and northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		23	Northeast quarter.
		24	East half, and southwest quarter.
		25	Northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north fractional half of south half.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
4 N....	1 W...	3	Southwest quarter.
		4	Southwest fractional quarter of northeast quarter, southwest quarter, and south fractional half of south half of northwest quarter.
		5	South half, and south fractional half of south half of north half.
		6	Southeast quarter, and south fractional half of south half of northeast quarter.
		7	East half.
		8	West half.
		10	All.
		11	South half.
		12	Lots 3 and 4.
		13	Northwest fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
		14	North fractional half.
		15	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and west fractional half.
		25	Northeast quarter, west fractional half of northwest quarter, and northeast fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
4 N....	1 E....	1	South half of north half.
		2	South half of north half.
		3	South half.
		5	Southeast quarter.
		8	East half, and east half of southwest quarter.
		9	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.
		22	South half.
		30	Northwest fractional quarter.
			NAPA COUNTY.
5 N....	4 W....	13	East half, and east half of west half.
5 N....	3 W....	18	Northwest quarter.
			SOLANO COUNTY.
5 N....	1 E....	6	All.
		19	Southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		22	Southeast quarter.
		23	Southwest quarter, and east half.
		24	All.
		27	All.
5 N....	1 E.....	30	All.
		31	All.
		32	All.
			SACRAMENTO COUNTY.
8 N....	8 E.....	7	Southeast quarter.
		18	East half.
7 N....	5 E.....	1	Southeast quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		2	Southeast quarter.
		4	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.
		5	South half of southeast quarter.
		11	All.
		12	East half.
		13	All.
		14	East half, and southwest quarter.
		23	South half.
		24	South half, and northeast quarter.
		26	West half.
		27	Southwest quarter.
		28	South half.
		30	East half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter.
		31	East half, and east half of west quarter.
		32	Northeast quarter.
		33	All.
		34	East half, and northwest quarter.
		35	All.
7 N....	6 E....	5	North half.
		6	North half, and southeast quarter.
		7	East half, and northwest quarter.
		15	West half.
		18	Northeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
		19	West half.
		21	East half, and southwest quarter.
		28	Northwest quarter.
		29	East half.
		30	Northwest quarter.
6 N....	5 E.....	1	Northwest quarter.
		2	All.
		3	East half, and southwest quarter.
		4	Southeast quarter, and northwest quarter.
		5	East half.
		9	East half.
		10	All.
		11	Northwest quarter.
		13	Northwest quarter.
		14	Northeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
		15	South half.
		20	East half, and southwest quarter.
		21	East half, and northwest quarter.
		22	All.
		23	Northwest quarter.
		29	Southeast quarter.
		31	South half.
		32	Northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
5 N....	8 E.....	25	South half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
5 N....	9 E.....	30	North half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
			PLACER COUNTY.
12 N...	6 E.....	15	Southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		22	Northwest quarter.
12 N...	5 E.....	5	West half.
		14	Southwest quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter.
		17	South half.
		18	All.
11 N...	5 E.....	19	South half.
		20	West half of southwest quarter.
		30	Northwest quarter.
		32	Southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		33	West half of southwest quarter.
11 N...	6 E.....	26	Southwest quarter.
		27	South half, and south half of northwest quarter.
		28	Southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		34	North half of north half.
10 N...	6 E.....	3	South half of southwest quarter.
		4	South half of south half.
		5	South half of south half.
		8	All.
		9	Northeast quarter.
		10	All.
		18	East half.
			SACRAMENTO COUNTY.
10 N...	5 E.....	1	Southeast quarter, northeast fractional quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		8	South half of south half.
		10	Southeast quarter.
		11	South half.
		12	Northwest quarter.
		13	North half, and southwest quarter.
		17	North half, and north half of south half.
			YOLO COUNTY.
10 N...	2 E.....	31	South half.
		35	North half.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
			SACRAMENTO COUNTY.
9 N....	8 E.....	5	North half.
		6	North half.
			SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.
4 N....	8 E.....	2	West half, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		3	Southeast quarter.
		4	South half of southeast quarter.
		9	West half, and north half of northeast quarter.
		10	Northeast quarter.
		11	North half, and southeast quarter.
		20	Southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		22	East half of east half.
		23	North half.
		28	Southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		32	Southwest quarter, northeast quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		33	North half of northwest quarter.
4 N....	7 E.....	26	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		27	South half of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		28	East half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
		34	Northeast fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
3 N.....	8 E.....	2	Southwest quarter.
		3	South half, and south half of north half.
		5	Southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		6	East half of southeast quarter.
		7	Southwest quarter.
		8	All.
		9	All.
		10	All.
		11	West half.
		18	Northwest quarter.
		19	South half of southwest quarter.
		20	East half of southwest quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		29	South half, and east half of northwest quarter.
		30	Northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		32	Northeast quarter.
		33	Northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		34	Northwest quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		35	South half of southwest quarter.
3 N....	9 E....	21	South half of southeast quarter.
		27	West half of northwest quarter, south half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		28	Northeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		23	Southeast quarter.
		32	East half.
2 N....	10 E...	14	Southeast quarter.
		23	Northeast quarter.
		25	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		26	North half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
2 N....	8 E...	3	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		6	South half.
		7	North half.
		10	East half of east half.
		11	West half of west half.
		20	West half.
		26	Southwest quarter.
		27	North half, and southeast quarter.
		29	South half, and northwest quarter.
		30	East half.
1 N....	8 E....	1	South half.
		2	West half.
		6	Southeast quarter.
		7	Northeast quarter.
		9	South half, south half of north half, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		10	South half, northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		11	North half.
		12	All.
		13	East half, and northwest quarter.
		14	All.
		15	North half.
		17	South half.
		18	North half.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		19	South half.
		20	North half.
		23	All.
		25	East half.
		26	East half.
		28	Southwest quarter.
		29	East half of southeast quarter.
		30	North half, and west half of southeast quarter.
		31	Northeast quarter.
		32	North half, and southeast quarter.
		33	All.
		35	All.
1 N....	9 E.....	7	All.
		10	Southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter, southwest quarter of southwest quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		11	West half.
		13	Northwest quarter.
		14	North half.
		15	All.
		17	North half, and southwest quarter.
		19	Northeast quarter.
		20	All.
		21	All.
		22	North half.
		23	Northwest quarter, and southeast quarter.
		24	South half of south half.
		25	North half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and west half of southwest quarter.
		26	East half, east half of west half, and west half of northwest quarter.
		27	North half.
		28	North half, and southwest quarter.
		29	North half, and north half of south half.
		30	East half, and southwest quarter.
		31	All.
		32	Northwest quarter.
1 N....	10 E...	1	South half, northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.
		2	East half of northeast quarter.
		20	Southeast quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		21	Southeast quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, east half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		23	West half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		24	West half of southwest quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
1 N....	11 E...	8	South half.
		19	West half, south half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		20	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		29	Southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		30	East half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		33	East half of west half, and northeast quarter.
			CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.
1 N....	1 E.....	6	Southeast quarter.
		7	Northeast quarter.
		11	North half.
		12	West half of west half, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
			YOLO COUNTY.
9 N....	1 W...	5	East half, and north half of northwest quarter.
		17	North half.
		20	North half.
		26	North half.
			SOLANO COUNTY.
7 N....	1 W...	21	North half.
			NAPA COUNTY.
7 N....	3 W...	25	West half of southwest quarter.
		26	East half of southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
7 N....	4 W...	25	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.
		26	Northeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		35	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
6 N....	4 W...	2	West half of southwest quarter.
		3	East half of southeast quarter.
		10	East half of northeast quarter.
		11	West half of northwest quarter.
6 N....	3 W...	22	Southeast quarter.
		27	Northeast quarter.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
			PLACER COUNTY.
14 N...	5 E.....	15	West fractional half of east fractional half, southwest fractional quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.
13 N...	6 E.....	4	South half.
		9	All.
		11	South half.
		14	Northeast quarter.
		21	East half.
13 N...	5 E.....	21	East half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		23	South half.
		24	North half.
		26	North half.
		34	East half.
			BUTTE COUNTY.
18 N..	2 E.....	26	South half, and south half of north half.
		35	North half of north half.
		27	South half, and south half of north half.
		34	North half of north half.
17 N...	1 E.....	8	South half of southwest quarter.
		17	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
17 N...	2 E.....	3	Southwest quarter.
		4	Southeast quarter.
17 N...	4 E.....	13	Southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		14	East half of southeast quarter.
			SISKIYOU COUNTY.
44 N...	4 W...	5	Southwest quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
		6	Northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter.
		20	South half of southwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and south half of northeast quarter.
		21	Southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
44 N...	5 W...	1	North half of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		2	South half of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and west half of southwest quarter.
		3	Southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		19	Northwest quarter, south half of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
44 N...	6 W...	20	East half.
		21	Northeast quarter.
		22	Northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.
		23	East half of southeast quarter.
		25	Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		26	North half of northeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter.
		35	West half of northwest quarter.
44 N...	7 W...	12	East half of southeast quarter, southwest half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		13	North half of northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.
44 N...	8 W...	32	Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		33	Northwest quarter.
44 N...	9 W...	29	Southwest quarter.
		30	South half.
		31	Northwest quarter.
		32	East half.
43 N...	9 W...	13	West half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
		14	South half, northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		21	Southeast quarter.
		22	West half, and east half of east half.
		23	West half, west half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		24	West half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		25	West half.
		26	All.
		27	East half of east half, southwest quarter, and west half of northwest quarter.
		28	South half, south half of northwest quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		29	South half of southeast quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		33	South half of southwest quarter.
		34	East half.
		35	West half, and south half of southeast quarter.
43 N...	5 W...	26	West half of northwest quarter.
		27	East half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter.
43 N...	6 W...	17	East half.
		21	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		28	Northwest quarter.
		29	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
		33	Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and east half.
42 N...	6 W...	2	West half.
		3	East half.
		9	South half, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, south half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		10	West half, and northeast quarter.
		11	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
42 N...	9 W...	2	All.
		3	South half, and northeast quarter.
		4	All.
		5	East half of east half.
		8	Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		9	West half of southwest quarter, northwest quarter, and east half.
		10	All.
		11	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.
		14	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		15	East half, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		17	East half.
		20	East half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		21	West half of southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		22	East half, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		23	South half, south half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		24	Southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and west half of southwest quarter.
		25	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		26	North half, and southwest quarter.
		27	North half.
		28	Northwest quarter.
		35	Northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
41 N...	9 W...	2	South half.
		11	North half, and south half of southeast quarter.
		12	West half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		13	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		14	North half of northeast quarter.
			COLUSA COUNTY.
15 N...	3 W...	18	South half.
		19	North half.
15 N...	2 W...	13	Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, south half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, east half of south west quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		23	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		24	North half of north half, and south half of south half.
		25	North half of north half.
14 N...	4 W...	1	South half.
		2	South half of south half, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
			YOLO COUNTY.
11 N...	1 W...	10	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		15	North half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, north half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		17	Northwest quarter.
		18	Northeast quarter.
		20	North half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		21	North half of northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
			TEHAMA COUNTY.
25 N...	1 W...	33	Southwest quarter.
24 N...	1 W...	4	West half of northwest quarter.
		5	East half of northeast quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
24 N...	4 W...	8	Northeast quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		9	North half.
24 N...	5 W...	12	Southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		13	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter.
		14	South half of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
		23	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
23 N...	6 W...	17	South half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter.
		20	North half of northwest quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		26	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		27	West half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter.
			COLUSA COUNTY.
22 N...	3 W...	7	North half of north half.
		14	Northwest quarter.
		15	Northeast quarter.
22 N...	4 W...	1	South half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		2	Southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		3	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
22 N...	6 W....	13	North half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		14	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of south half.
			MENDOCINO COUNTY.
21 N...	12 W..	28	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		33	East half of east half.
		34	Southwest quarter.
20 N...	12 W..	3	West half of west half, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		4	East half of east half, and west half of northeast quarter.
		9	East half of northeast quarter.
			SISKIYOU COUNTY.
45 N...	7 W...	25	West half.
		34	Northeast quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		35	Northwest quarter.
		13	South half of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
45 N...	6 W...	18	North half of south half, south half of north half, north half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		18	South half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
46 N...	5 W...	6	East half of southeast quarter.
		7	North half of southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		8	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
45 N...	5 W...	22	East half of southeast quarter.
		25	West half of northwest quarter.
		26	South half, northwest quarter, and south half of northeast quarter.
		27	East half, and southwest quarter.
		33	East half of northeast quarter.
		34	North half, and southeast quarter.
		35	Northwest quarter, and north half of south half.
45 N...	4 W...	31	West half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
			TULARE COUNTY.
21 S...	27 E...	10	West half of southeast quarter, and north half of southwest quarter
		9	North half of southeast quarter.
		17	All outside swamp.
		20	South half, and northeast quarter.
		21	Northwest fractional quarter.
		22	South fractional half of southeast quarter.
		23	Southwest fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
		26	North fractional half.
		27	North half.
		28	North half.
		29	Northeast quarter.
			MERCED COUNTY.
5 S.....	15 E...	4	North half of southwest quarter, and Lots 3 and 5.
		8	Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, and Lots 1, 2, and 3.
		9	Lot 1.
5 S.....	14 E...	9	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		10	South half of southwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		15	Northwest quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		17	Northwest fractional quarter.
		18	East half of northeast quarter.
5 S.....	13 E...	11	Southeast quarter.
		12	Southwest quarter.
		21	West half.
		23	West half, and southeast fractional quarter.
5 S.....	12 E...	34	East fractional half of southeast quarter.
		35	West fractional half of southwest quarter.
6 S.....	12 E...	2	Lot 1.
		3	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter, and Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.
7 S.....	16 E...	9	East half of southeast quarter.
		10	West half of southwest quarter.
		15	Northwest quarter.
8 S.....	15 E...	11	South half of north half, and southwest quarter.
		14	Northwest quarter.
8 S.....	16 E...	9	All.
		10	All.
		15	All.
		17	East half.
			TULARE COUNTY.
17 S...	25 E...	23	Northeast quarter.
		24	Northwest quarter.
18 S...	27 E...	3	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		4	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		9	North half of northeast quarter.
		10	Northwest quarter.
		19	South half of southeast quarter.
		20	South half of southwest quarter.
		29	North half of northwest quarter.
		30	North half of northeast quarter.
18 S...	26 E...	20	South half.
		30	East half.
		31	North half.
		32	East half.
18 S....	25 E...	5	North half of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		8	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		9	West half of northwest quarter.
		32	North half.
19 S....	26 E...	4	West half.
20 S...	23 E...	1	Southwest quarter.
		12	East half of northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.
		24	South half of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		25	Northeast quarter of northwest quarter.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
			SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.
1 S.....	9 E....	28	All.
		29	East half.
		32	West half.
1 S.....	8 E....	3	East half.
		4	North half.
		5	South half.
		7	Southeast quarter.
		8	All.
		9	All.
		10	South half, and northeast quarter.
		11	West half.
		17	All.
		18	West half.
		19	Northwest quarter.
		20	South half, and northeast quarter.
		21	All.
		22	Northwest quarter.
		28	West half.
		29	East half.
		30	Southwest quarter.
		33	All.
		34	West half.
		35	All.
S.....	7 E.....	7	Southeast quarter.
		8	Southwest quarter.
		15	West half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		17	West half.
		18	Northeast quarter.
		19	East half, and northwest quarter.
		20	West half.
		21	East half.
		22	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.
		23	West half of northwest quarter.
		25	Northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		27	West half.
		28	All.
		29	Southeast quarter.
		30	Northwest quarter.
		31	North half.
		32	All.
		33	South half, and northwest quarter.
		34	All.
		35	Southwest quarter.
2 S.....	7 E.....	6	Southwest quarter.
		7	Northwest quarter.
		17	All.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		18	All.
		20	East half.
		30	West half, and southeast quarter.
		31	All.
		32	Southeast quarter.
		33	Southwest quarter.
		35	Southwest quarter.
2 S.....	8 E.....	1	All.
		2	All.
		3	South half.
2 S.....	9 E.....	3	Southwest quarter.
		4	South half, and south half of northwest quarter.
		5	South half, and south half of north half.
		6	East half, southwest quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		7	East half.
		8	East half.
		9	All.
		15	West half.
		17	Northeast quarter, and Lots 1 and 2.
		20	Lot 1.
			STANISLAUS.
2 S.....	13 E...	17	South half, and south half of north half.
		21	West half.
3 S.....	12 E...	6	West half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		7	West half of northwest quarter.
		32	East fractional half of northeast quarter.
		33	North fractional half.
3 S.....	11 E...	12	Northeast quarter, and east half of northwest quarter.
		25	Southeast fractional quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, and south fractional half of southwest quarter.
		26	South fractional half of southeast quarter.
3 S.....	7 E.....	2	Northeast fractional quarter, and east fractional half of northwest quarter.
		3	All outside swamp.
		4	East fractional half.
		5	East half.
		10	Lot 1.
4 S	7 E.....	12	Southeast fractional quarter, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and Lot 3.
		13	West half.
		14	East fractional half, and Lot 1.
		23	Lots 1, 2, and 3.
		24	All.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
			FRESNO COUNTY.
11 S...	16 E...	13	West half of northwest quarter.
		14	South half, northeast quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
10 S...	19 E....	17	South half.
		19	South half.
13 S...	24 E...	19	Southwest quarter.
		30	Northwest quarter.
13 S...	23 E...	24	Lot 6.
		25	Lots 2, 3, and 4, east half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
14 S...	23 E...	20	Southeast quarter.
		21	Southwest quarter.
			INYO COUNTY.
19 S...	37 E...	18	Northeast quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, southwest fractional quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
			DEL NORTE COUNTY.
			Base and meridian of Humboldt.
17 N...	1 W...	31	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		32	Southwest quarter.
16 N...	2W ...	13	Northwest fractional quarter, west half of southeast quarter, east fractional half of southwest quarter, and east fractional half of of southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
16 N...	1 W...	22	South half.
			HUMBOLDT COUNTY.
1 S.....	2 W...	18	South half.
		29	North half, west half of southwest quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		31	Northeast quarter.
		32	West half of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
2 S.....	2 W...	1	East half.
6 N....	1 E....	7	East half of southeast quarter.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		8	Southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter.
		17	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of northwest quarter.
		18	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		20	All.
		21	Southwest quarter.
		27	South half of southwest quarter.
		28	East half, northwest quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		34	Southwest quarter.
5 N....	1 E.....	3	West half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		9	Northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		20	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		21	All.
		28	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.
		30	South half of south half.
		31	All.
		32	West half, and southeast quarter.
		33	All.
5 N....	1 W...	23	Southeast fractional quarter.
		24	Southwest fractional quarter.
		25	Northwest quarter, northeast fractional quarter, and southwest quarter.
		26	South half, northwest quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		27	Southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		33	Southeast quarter.
		34	South half, northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		35	All.
3 N....	3 E.....	11	Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		14	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		20	South half.
		29	North half.
2 N....	1 E.....	8	North half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		10	West half of southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		15	West half of west half.
		17	West half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		20	Northeast quarter, north half of southwest quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		21	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.
		22	South half of southwest quarter.
		27	East half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter.
		28	North half, southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		29	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		33	Northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
2 N....	3 E.....	14	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		22	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		23	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		34	East half.
		35	All.
4 N....	1 W...	1	West half, and northeast quarter.
		2	West half, and north half of northeast quarter.
		3	North half and west half of southwest quarter.
		4	First half, and Lots 3 and 4.
		8	East fractional half of northeast quarter.
		9	North half.
		10	North half, and southeast quarter.
		11	South half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter.
		14	North half of northwest quarter.
		15	West half.
		17	East half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, southwest fractional quarter, and southeast fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
		19	East fractional half of northeast quarter.
		20	Northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, west fractional half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		21	East half of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter.
		22	West half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		28	Northwest quarter.
		29	Northeast fractional quarter, and east fractional half of northwest quarter.
3 N....	2 W...	23	East fractional half, northwest fractional quarter, and northeast fractional quarter of southwest quarter.

List of Lands—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		24	East fractional half, and southwest fractional quarter.
		26	North fractional half, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		34	East half, east half of west half, and southwest fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
		35	South half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
3 N....	1 W...	8	East half.
		9	South half, and northeast quarter.
		17	All.
		19	South half of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
		20	North half.
		21	Northwest quarter.
		27	South half of southeast quarter.
		31	South half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		31	North half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		32	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		34	Northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, north fractional half of southwest quarter, and east fractional half of northwest quarter.
2 N....	1 W...	1	Southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		2	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		8	South half, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		9	West half, and southeast quarter.
		10	Southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		11	Southwest fractional quarter, southeast quarter, east half of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		12	All.
		13	East half, and northwest quarter.
		14	All east of Eel River.
		15	East fractional half, and west half.
		17	North half of northeast quarter.
		21	East half of southeast quarter.
		22	West half, northeast quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		23	Northeast quarter, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, and northeast fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
		24	South half, east half of northeast quarter, and west half of northwest quarter.

LIST OF LANDS—Continued.

Town.	Range.	Section.	Part of Section.
		26	South fractional half of southwest quarter.
		27	North half of northwest quarter.
		28	North half of northeast quarter.
		35	All north and east of Eel River.
1 N....	1 W...	7	East half of southwest quarter.
		17	West half of southwest quarter.
		18	Southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and east half of northwest quarter.
		19	East half of northeast quarter.
		20	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter, east half of west half, west half of east half, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		21	South half, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		23	South half of southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		26	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of northwest quarter
1 N....	2 W...	5	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		6	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		7	East half of northeast quarter.
		8	Northwest quarter.
		12	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		13	East half of east half.
		17	Southeast quarter, and south half of northeast quarter.
		18	West half.
		20	North half of northeast quarter.
1 N....	3 W...	11	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.
		12	South half.
		13	North half.
		14	Northwest quarter.
		23	South half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, north half of southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		26	North half.
		27	Northeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		34	West fractional half, and west half of east half.

Total area, two hundred and one thousand three hundred and eighteen and ninety-five one-hundreths acres.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1866, *as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State, except the Counties of Fresno and Mono, and one township each in Amador and El Dorado.*

COUNTIES.	Acres of land inclosed.....	Acres of land cultivated.....	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acres of land cultivated in 1867.....	Acres of wheat sown in 1867..	Acres of barley sown in 1867..
			Acres.....	Bushels..	Acres.....	Bushels..			
Alameda	139,444	71,356	38,792	1,091,760	31,079	967,920	83,467	53,190	14,378
Alpine	13,000	500	90	1,900	200	3,600	500	70	115
Amador (5 t'ps)...	58,754	19,215	1,947	30,533	2,068	36,350	17,044	2,316	2,478
Butte.....	107,421	46,111	21,919	231,041	14,892	391,767	30,332	19,070	8,570
Calaveras.....	47,936	14,422	208	1,495	205	22,243	9,852	850	1,263
Colusa.....	125,640	46,440	15,647	24,340	21,010	413,140	51,500	24,200	20,140
Contra Costa.....	81,826	76,581	39,718	620,110	32,225	511,321	69,906	43,501	20,083
Del Norte.....	8,930	3,020	759	17,089	126	4,899	3,274	536	157
El Dorado (11 tp's)	110,147	19,020	1,058	7,060	845	7,040	24,693	2,263	1,053
Fresno									
Humboldt.....	28,015	11,548	1,268	34,659	366	10,065	11,500	1,150	528
Inyo.....	977	470	72	1,372	115	2,961	1,167	395	317
Kern.....	5,680	1,791	100	2,600	868	27,776	1,850	75	1,100
Klamath.....	2,941	1,745	601	5,250	19	470	1,429	646	45
Lake.....	46,963	4,500	2,150	43,000	1,169	35,070	5,106	2,728	1,490
Lassen	12,000	9,000	400	6,000	2,500	40,000	5,000	400	2,500
Los Angeles.....	16,626	14,400	650	13,000	5,000	150,000	15,000	800	4,400
Marin.....	159,118	22,981	3,567	92,328	1,340	37,685	22,675	4,291	1,577
Mariposa	20,188	3,655	829	3,204	1,969	6,786	3,890	1,205	1,974
Mendocino.....	128,000	41,575	11,000	180,000	4,000	80,000	45,000	12,000	4,000

Merced	84,550	13,968	4,195	57,930	9,661	114,750	14,259	4,764	8,670
Mono									
Monterey	109,112	34,932	4,983	184,550	22,375	1,221,500	48,550	5,700	27,500
Napa	94,000	33,434	29,735	624,435	2,035	61,050	40,774	37,405	1,695
Nevada	52,890	21,288	525	2,350			21,575	450	600
Placer	60,155	26,002	4,416	77,311	4,198	61,736	22,867	6,867	2,318
Plumas	40,000	2,419	806	11,671	57	2,167	2,000	600	60
Sacramento	213,261	92,520	9,870	192,170	38,147	863,214	66,789	5,400	30,000
San Bernardino	13,721	11,108	1,498	27,449	1,924	59,177	11,108	1,849	9,259
San Diego	1,193	920	310	6,314	405	8,940	876	137	555
San Francisco	18,000	2,600			245	4,500	2,600		250
San Joaquin	254,540	123,855	69,132	1,139,911	48,294	922,000	125,270	91,790	30,616
San Luis Obispo	22,520	2,969	1,225	24,500	612	18,360	3,123	1,318	663
San Mateo	130,000	60,000	20,000	420,000	8,600	258,000	55,000	16,000	5,000
Santa Barbara	10,161	6,550	50	900	1,450	5,025	6,550	50	1,450
Santa Clara	543,369	351,060	109,000	3,506,000	81,000	2,194,000	352,060	150,000	40,000
Santa Cruz	80,646	21,586	9,629	244,577	3,994	155,859	21,184	9,710	3,965
Shasta	59,325	34,216	7,314	87,768	7,000	189,000	26,740	7,314	7,000
Sierra	13,609	1,492	88	2,300	344	8,429	1,480	206	367
Siskiyou	5,852	13,373	4,545	81,156	1,692	54,899	11,506	4,503	1,978
Solano	480,000	175,800	141,150	2,117,250	21,000	525,000	200,000	160,000	18,000
Sonoma	247,306	101,247	35,023	581,241	15,716	231,115	101,247	27,943	12,376
Stanislaus	60,100	30,150	11,190	150,662	14,308	181,349	50,479	32,250	13,490
Sutter	109,063	45,424	15,732	269,050	18,655	400,246	47,109	21,730	13,937
Tehama	74,744	23,913	13,424	270,035	7,858	159,266	23,902	14,862	7,761
Trinity	10,679	3,328	1,022	13,959	104	2,212	2,607	1,298	241
Tulare	24,939	7,139	3,092	51,581	2,400	49,642	6,823	3,448	3,035
Tuolumne	43,669	10,536	817	9,925	1,510	9,500	10,060	1,112	2,160
Yolo	161,748	87,471	47,705	1,446,579	26,408	867,590	88,915	62,877	18,075
Yuba	73,373	26,697	4,554	72,447	12,613	228,303	24,643	7,308	7,685
Totals	4,207,131	1,774,327	690,745	14,080,752	472,621	11,605,922	1,793,286	846,377	354,873

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Bushels.....
Alameda	4,854	211,499	201	4,560	320	7,640	70	972	175	2,981
Alpine	35	880			25	350			1	20
Amador (5 town'ps).	14	435	12	143	199	4,975	17	268	½	50
Butte	78	1,887	267	1,355	391	13,967				
Calaveras	9	140	1	38	169½	6,600			2	70
Colusa	50	1,200				300				
Contra Costa	2,190	93,431	59	1,010	305	4,213	15	398	21	401
Del Norte	645	27,819			21	475	1½	60	344	8,553
El Dorado	659	1,814	128½	1,339	56	1,220			2	40
Fresno										
Humboldt	3,844	177,785			321	8,026	9	259	1,344	53,760
Inyo	5	240			136	3,353				
Kern					185	5,550				
Klamath	308	6,010	22	450	44	1,375	4	80	61	1,661
Lake	149	5,960	22		270	13,500				
Lassen	1,900	30,000	20	400	15	200			6	180
Los Angeles			20	400	4,500	180,000			10	200
Marin	9,632	430,672	60	2,540	20	440			14	275
Mariposa	256	350	132	202	28	355				
Mendocino	10,000	200,000			700	14,000			200	4,000

Merced					534	17,345			10	200
Mono										
Monterey	150	5,300	8	245	350	8,750	25	550	350	13,500
Napa	570	18,240	2	46	595	16,065			3	45
Nevada									10	
Placer	268	2,209	99	728	85	1,726			3	40
Plumas	1,456	57,064	2	47	6	110		20	2	40
Sacramento	895	19,230	48	865	1,426	34,237	61	1,170	1½	45
San Bernardino	32	620	11	154	1,146	35,657	2	50		
San Diego	2	40			135	3,038			12	240
San Francisco	590	1,400					5	125	15	150
San Joaquin	125	9,275	864	12,994	966	26,065			13	723
San Luis Obispo	5		3		600	27,000			10	
San Mateo	5,100	203,000								
Santa Barbara					500	11,428			10	200
Santa Clara	800	3,800	27	640	428	31,070	150	2,000	40	450
Santa Cruz	1,137	56,033	19	450	489	16,895	66	1,735	20	240
Shasta	1,155	11,559	100	750	970	17,460			30	600
Sierra	567	12,384			2	85				
Siskiyou	2,099	57,900	59	1,170	75	1,364	12	200	1¼	28
Solano	400	8,200	10	190	510	10,800	30	675	20	398
Sonoma	6,840	179,580	28	326	4,317	137,119	3	50	26	1,530
Stanislaus					560	15,560				
Sutter	124	3,218	48½	754	612	20,828	45½	821		
Tehama	89	3,027			80	2,385			½	85
Trinity	152	2,465	4½	27	45	1,000			3	62
Tulare	25	641			676	5,945	6	240		
Tuolumne	140	800	20	390	15	450			15	282
Yolo	830	10,000	38	1,250	532	16,120	5	150	10	200
Yuba	396	8,281	26	630	794	24,150			5	110
Totals	48,583	1,864,379	2,361½	34,093	24,154½	749,201	527	9,823	2,791¾	91,359

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Alameda			399	8,440	6	100	1,180	57,325		
Alpine			4	25			94	10,000		
Amador	2	4,500	7	158			45	7,327	7	1,590
Butte	12½	5,850					41	39,070	21½	33,425
Calaveras			78¾	2,487			56	6,340	⅛	15
Colusa										
Contra Costa			313	10,117			187	1,409		
Del Norte			5	20	197		197	25,298		
El Dorado			9½	140			96	5,970		
Fresno										
Humboldt			20	220			1,143	210,312		
Inyo			6	78			55	5,520		
Kern			13	520			25	5,000	7	1,750
Klamath			19	488			114	7,911		
Lake							40	2,000		
Lassen			25	400			125	2,500		
Los Angeles			500	5,000			1,000	250,000	20	1,000
Marin			19	465			3,244	230,853		
Mariposa			5	147			35	2,325		
Mendocino							1,200	180,000		

Merced	.		45	1,070			40	4,000	30	4,500
Mono										
Monterey			1,700	52,500			750	67,500		
Napa			6	240			14	1,260		
Nevada							104	7,530		
Placer	15	21,000	2	31			131	13,500	5	525
Plumas			1¾	140			87	12,480		
Sacramento	17	16,600	94	3,360			98	19,530	174	67,585
San Bernardino			25½	807			37	4,755	2½	380
San Diego			21	525			16	2,400		
San Francisco			20	300			1,100	45,000		
San Joaquin			13	495			212	25,572	43	5,895
San Luis Obispo			373	13,055	17		100			
San Mateo			300	6,000			2,000	120,000		
Santa Barbara			450	5,714	5		125	6,607	20	250
Santa Clara	2		160	2,140			270	18,000	½	20
Santa Cruz			595	13,286			576	89,950		
Shasta	2½	300	153	3,482	1	1,200	126	7,125	62	2,122
Sierra							95	9,353		
Siskiyou			3¼	58			71	11,187	4	800
Solano		10	85	2,550			230	21,500	150	19,300
Sonoma			17	630			3,300	241,192		
Stanislaus			12	350			15	2,400		
Sutter	1¾	2,030	102	2,035	51	28,000	20	2,541	47½	5,148
Tehama	25	6,100	7	245			56	8,315	18	3,265
Trinity			30	585			114	16,375		
Tulare	1	100	3	150			55	6,935	27	2,915
Tuolumne			11	335			90	8,783		
Yolo	97	121,370	67	2,087	3	4,000	67	3,570	56	5,280
Yuba	4	4,000	61	1,338	15	2,300	110	8,083	19	2,700
Totals	189¾	181,850	5,781¾	242,213	295	35,600	18,886	1,834,603	714⅛	158,465

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTY.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		Tons of beets.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	
Alameda	91	8,520	9,140	14,390	82	8,200	14	4,000			1,370
Alpine	1	10	500	600							5
Amador	2½	200	6,126	6,701			2⅛	1,610			4½
Butte	6	1,825	7,499	9,438						150	20
Calaveras	7½	411	7,614	16,074		10		5	3	1,630	898
Colusa			900	1,100							
Contra Costa	16	384	14,967	21,537	11	278			21	22,816	1,173
Del Norte	1	90	397	862							1
El Dorado	4	212	8,913	7,158			½	320		100	5
Fresno											
Humboldt		23	1,382	3,646	½	270				40	66
Inyo	2	60	546	1,105							3
Kern	4	1,071	587	1,134							3
Klamath	2	28	391	746	½	*1,000					
Lake	5	500	1,269	2,903							
Lassen	9	270	4,000	4,000							10
Los Angeles	10	2,000	200	400			12½	17,000	10		20
Marin	8	2,000	5,047	8,360			30	6,000			451
Mariposa	2	205	1,250	2,794							
Mendocino			14,600	17,000			75				

Merced	5	1,000	1,791	2,188							
Mono											
Monterey	600	2,400	850	1,670					25	15,210	50
Napa	4	675	6,975	7,975							95
Nevada			10,000	12,000							
Placer	2	92	9,220	6,793			Fraction	400		275	77
Plumas	1½	80	5,073	7,009							30
Sacramento			26,269	22,327			36	38,300			133
San Bernardino	4¼	1,017	884	2,478					3	1,715	46
San Diego	10	400	325	872							3
San Francisco	20	600	200	335							100
San Joaquin	13	2,947	14,629	13,657							20
San Luis Obispo	3			2,134							2
San Mateo	100	5,000	10,000	10,000							
Santa Barbara	20	225	990	990					2		15
Santa Clara	20	1,000	16,000	30,000			76	100,000	50	5,000	8,000
Santa Cruz			3,403	8,028	47	*3,533	1	300			
Shasta	31	4,100	3,600	3,600			2	500	3	750	14
Sierra	4	200	5,200	6,049							15
Siskiyou	4½	801	3,210	5,997							10
Solano	30	5,350	26,000	23,500					7	3,300	350
Sonoma		130	23,147	21,964			42	13,435	16	9,000	81
Stanislaus			3,530	3,450							
Sutter			6,913	8,339			2	1,000			
Tehama	5½	989	4,321	4,738							3
Trinity	5	701	1,297	1,937							8
Tulare	5	200	749	1,300							
Tuolumne	12	940	3,525	3,680							3¾
Yolo	35	6,300	10,141	15,669					1	1,500	163
Yuba	7	830	12,186	9,956			21	18,042	2	1,531	3
Totals	1,113	53,786	295,716	358,584	141	*Seed.	313⅝	200,912	143	63,017	13,251¼

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips	Tons of pumpkins and squashes	COTTON. Acres	COTTON. Pounds	Pounds of silk cocoons	Acres of broom corn	Pounds of butter	Pounds of cheese	Pounds of wool	Pounds of honey
Alameda	138	971					89,772	5,251	222,473	4,285
Alpine	25	5					16,000		1,064	80
Amador	3	18				36	15,065	2,025	10,300	5,140
Butte	35	40					24,955	500	128,472	16,420
Calaveras		23					21,735	1,664	13,937	7,484
Colusa		5				10	40,000		288,000	15,000
Contra Costa	903	3,501				17	85,431	21,802	187,981	18,030
Del Norte	3	10						97,945	1,690	1,196
El Dorado	9	12					106,210	22,237	12,028	1,950
Fresno										
Humboldt	31						42,130	3,500	1,500	985
Inyo	19	36					3,340	2,000		
Kern	7	45					5,760	2,000	99,387	500
Klamath							2,625		900	1,220
Lake		60					3,000	61,000	11,000	6,420
Lassen	8	11					45,000	10,000	7,500	
Los Angeles	30	500				10	100,000	10,000	405,000	50,000
Marin	23	7					1,337,500	378,600	3,300	1,890
Mariposa							8,405	295	14,414	
Mendocino							20,000	10,000	100,000	5,000

Merced		200					9,715	1,340	373,000	2,935
Mono										
Monterey	79	450				2	369,920	220,400	347,580	9,410
Napa	17	115				80	108,000	3,100	26,430	6,560
Nevada										7,500
Placer	98	86				27	36,805	4,650	35,055	6,800
Plumas	80	30					138,115	780	1,200	
Sacramento	127	1,312				212	379,350	12,000	269,365	15,519
San Bernardino	56	585	2	150		28	73,612	46,610	41,864	26,494
San Diego	4	153					2,410	3,125	51,216	
San Francisco	90	30					1,000	3,500		75
San Joaquin	23	20				2½	325,615	9,465	130,618	26,775
San Luis Obispo	½	6					25,345	120,000	283,504	21,640
San Mateo							30,000	75,000		
Santa Barbara	10	20			120		6,460	4,450	587,500	2,500
Santa Clara	2,000	12,060			150	26	200,000	543,000	74,000	10,000
Santa Cruz		1,109					163,750	322,400		1,090
Shasta	21	28					11,450	320	50,000	1,550
Sierra	46	5					32,450	1,800		590
Siskiyou	33	55					56,450	11,210	7,200	5,790
Solano	275	375				20	60,000	15,000	280,000	2,500
Sonoma		247					148,390	61,437	73,281	13,178
Stanislaus						50	8,560	6,000	264,600	6,000
Sutter	17	745				1,009	83,506	1,600	88,140	26,631
Tehama	3	6½				97	23,967		335,887	6,896
Trinity	29	44					19,325	50		745
Tulare		50				5	7,425	4,070	156,650	7,500
Tuolumne	10	7				10	24,500	2,300	7,900	3,375
Yolo	34	2,593			6	884	97,020	7,940	162,680	26,244
Yuba	5	44			20		48,667	702	32,210	8,905
Totals	4,272½	25,619½	2	150	296	2,525½	4,449,835	2,110,058	5,184,826	382,492

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of apple trees...	Number of peach trees...	Number of pear trees....	Number of plum trees...	Number of cherry trees..	Number of nectarine trees	Number of quince trees..	Number of apricot trees.	Number of fig trees.....	Number of lemon trees...	Number of orange trees..	Number of olive trees....
Alameda.....	170,473	36,543	56,094	30,429	23,706	3,742	3,995	1,915	579	157	209	308
Alpine	25	80										
Amador	26,945	30,762	3,821	4,016	1,018	5,400	658	1,001	536	11	14	1
Butte..	18,009	39,066	1.409	809	576	590	90	1.588	1,242		21	12
Calaveras	42,729	15,424	11,070	2,627	1,083	1,026	1,055	1,260	1,212	5	11	1
Colusa.....	16,000	20.000	3,000	1,700	540	870	176	572	355		14	
Contra Costa.....	29,181	16,908	8,438	4,622	3,105	227	2,017	740	591	21	73	26
Del Norte.....	9.974	515	707	433	260	1	29	11	1			
El Dorado.....	136,857	58,882	26,727	6,308	957	1,564	1,292	905	834	14	7	2
Fresno												
Humboldt.....	39,997	718	1,828	2,384	985	4	219	31	14		7	
Inyo	41	1,062	1	1	2			4				
Kern	124	350	20						20			
Klamath.....	2,598	1,116	87	55	60	1	21	7				
Lake..	5,018	4,178	810	807	139	36	23	36	9			
Lassen.....	500	700	200	100	100			50				
Los Angeles.....	6,927	8,917	6,023	240	128	252	550	1,718	1,878	1,842	8,799	604
Marin	30,164	1,486	1,369	1,294	865	50	294	66	51	6		
Mariposa.....	6,232	5,860	725	409	164	93	81	176	212			
Mendocino.....	16,800	9,600	2,240	1,920	960	400	180	50				

Merced	10,314	5,811	1,326	527	136	140	62	301	337		1	4
Mono												
Monterey	6,071	1,942	1,928	387	308	311	27	431	72			7
Napa	63,818	35,382	15,995	5,955	4,995	565	1,885	1,605	605	25	18	50
Nevada	20,545	18,180	4,634	906	792	890	500	265	240		35	
Placer	35,463	24,957	11,536	2,839	1,231	910	1,632	973	724	2	9	
Plumas	2,500	3,200	608	165	61	4	18	12	12			
Sacramento	93,303	89,067	36,830	12,603	3,709	3,999	2,698	10,541	3,890	149	108	34
San Bernardino	6,963	14,220	833	1,063	96	84	303	506	463	83	202	32
San Diego	188	592	217	57	20	12	24	141	151	11	76	380
San Francisco	1,549		600	350	200	10	5		10			
San Joaquin	47,673	46,591	8,917	4,311	1,272	1,257	613	3,347	2,942			
San Luis Obispo	3,336	1,296	1,074	507	222	67	189	317	127			275
San Mateo	30,000	7,000	6,000	3,500	2,500	1,500	900	800	200			
Santa Barbara	17,000	6,500	3,500	480	800	900	800	1,500	2,200	400	750	10,500
Santa Clara	210,000	97,600	8 2,000	64,000	57,000	3,000	3,600	4,260	400	12	126	60
Santa Cruz	41,479	3,788	3,994	2,618	1,253	78	357	503	91		7	5
Shasta	231,251	219,400	111,000	43,000	21,000	16,400	7,450	9,225	678	65	19	7
Sierra	4,403	2,882	750	331	255	47	74	17	7	1	1	
Siskiyou	20,061	8,118	1,105	992	677	139	119	31	12			
Solano	33,000	41,500	8,575	4,400	3,200	750	700	12,870	18,500	60	75	500
Sonoma	117,303	38,437	16,283	10,421	3,927	1,179	2,720	1,366	1,183	138	448	19
Stanislaus	5,017	3,069	1,164	476	210	160	80	360	523		10	
Sutter	10,953	15,321	3,085	1,377	323	632	230	966	943	4		1
Tehama	7,344	21,090	1,998	1,315	424	408	100	623	474	2	18	4
Trinity	16,154	6,400	2,656	1,051	341	116	127	76	8		2	
Tulare	5,939	17,429	1,309	672	205	162	52	393	162			
Tuolumne	25,489	41,789	8,840	3,595	3,867	1,920	3,126	1,545	1,690	3	66	
Yolo	29,430	31,351	12,148	2,997	2,114	1,253	723	2,800	2,351	9	136	46
Yuba	39,846	33,959	9,011	5,168	2,132	2,100	2,551	2,411	1,318	9	21	3
Totals	1,694,986	1,088,038	482,477	234,280	147,918	53,249	42,345	68,315	47,847	3,029	11,284	12,881

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of prune trees	Number of mulberry trees	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees.	Number of gooseberry trees	Number of raspberry bushes	Number of strawberry vines	Number of grape vines.	Gallons of wine	Gallons of brandy
Alameda	755	228	1,694	518	142,573	1,214,614	6,887,430	155,070	6,544	
Alpine					50	100	500			
Amador	42	19	221	73	3,922	8,168	68,023	757,773	78,357	100
Butte	4	126	382	65	153	3,560	56,881	369,785	15,375	1,900
Calaveras	4	100	271	248	2,162	9,017	755,727	505,049	36,783	452
Colusa		26	18	8			242	47,800	40	
Contra Costa	76	17	229	950	4,865	4,391	2,895	201,518	19,301	12
Del Norte		12	1	31	12,470	36,382	47,750	120		
El Dorado	57	14	551	289	9,786	25,858	187,975	1,441,039	235,680	6,998
Fresno										
Humboldt			73	52	5,613	29,163	42,886	839	113	
Inyo							110	252		
Kern								3,800		
Klamath					825	451	11,632	2,917	75	
Lake			63	30	384	30	2,250	11,000		
Lassen					100		1,000	200		
Los Angeles		200	427	3,508		5,000	312,120	3,000,000	600,000	70,000
Marin	2	1	50	17	657	327	760	11,542	2,000	
Mariposa		27	11		237	1,210	28,750	51,783	2,895	
Mendocino				100	10,000	6,000	18,000	15,000		

Merced	3	68	20	2	125	100	18,500	100,740	10,910	320
Mono										
Monterey	78	20	105	27	583	421	1,127	84,839	1,500	350
Napa	35	15	270	380	5,335	2,425	5,070	1,166,935	82,185	340
Nevada		50	44	34	9,300	23,000	140,000	124,000	10,000	500
Placer	40	132	332	100	5,764	35,920	182,027	397,101	36,744	1,759
Plumas					32	272	56,440	1,616	10	
Sacramento	172	2,075	1,460	1,666	7,929	16,967	167,523	951,315	63,879	5,714
San Bernardino	50	16	300	401	714	4,257	118,805	312,562	49,680	4,361
San Diego			20	7	12		300	1,915	1,410	
San Francisco					320	100	30,000	75		
San Joaquin	402	65	358	117	1,115	443	15,685	493,387	23,347	500
San Luis Obispo				12	58	60	221	18,263		
San Mateo			200	150				16,000		
Santa Barbara	500	7,500	8,500	2,400	150	500	15,000	220,000	27,100	1,700
Santa Clara	600	2,516	1,000	150	15,000	40,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	40,000	4,000
Santa Cruz	119	7	81	93	1,332	3,088	67,450	218,100	1,200	
Shasta	16	13	1,943	362	1,237	11,421	13,460	1,535,420	6,348	1,819
Sierra		11	10	13	630	2,727	1,845	4,737	400	
Siskiyou	4	21	4	3	1,935	4,411	16,905	8,469	70	
Solano	40	100	1,850	1,300	3,500	250	3,440	950,600	84,350	5,470
Sonoma	243	193	5,208	2,994	20,854	4,872	71,203	2,830,195	199,030	6,838
Stanislaus			26	20			5,500	112,310	12,528	200
Sutter		67	171	147	50	1,000	2,977	163,663	16,290	500
Tehama	3	14	61	25	420	77	110,780	145,883	3,292	100
Trinity		4	17	5	3,754	10,532	127,158	19,096		
Tulare			28	52	200		22,700	100,950	2,300	2,000
Tuolumne	100	58	90	90	1,890	24,600	48,480	505,250	47,980	2,400
Yolo	336	420	2,110	530	278	63	14,564	157,434	18,637	5,687
Yuba	11	260	441	302	7,661	20,304	293,459	494,472	55,280	3,120
Totals	3,692	14,395	28,640	17,271	283,975	1,551,081	21,975,550	19,710,814	1,791,633	127,140

COUNTIES.	Number of horses.....	Number of mules.....	Number of asses.....	Number of cows.....	Number of calves.....	Number of beef cattle...	Number of oxen.....	Total number of cattle...
Alameda	5,291	407	8	3,052	1,445	1,327	427	6,251
Alpine	188	9	2	293	116	79	86	574
Amador	1,721	129	11	1,330	766	826	147	3,069
Butte	3,640	410	600					6,340
Calaveras	1,667	199	39	1,597	823	726	288	3,444
Colusa	6,546	370	40	9,000	6,000	4,000	180	19,180
Contra Costa	7,869	391	32	6,503	3,001	1,213	187	10,904
Del Norte	359	68	2	742	622	718	111	2,193
El Dorado	4,018	596	56	2,461	1,787	1,730	728	6,706
Fresno								
Humboldt	4,728	699	17	5,728	5,426	2,835	516	14,505
Inyo	281	38	41	304	266	426	82	1,078
Kern	2,651	183	60	482	400	989	398	2,269
Klamath	287	293	12	291	239	786	76	1,392
Lake	6,181	86	6	1,206	1,009	1,250	76	3,541
Lassen	1,000	100		1,200	1,200	4,000	400	5,600
Los Angeles	10,941	706	149	2,019	1,500	13,414	319	17,252
Marin	2,766	113	6	13,747	2,329	3,374	623	20,073
Mariposa	1,509	207	51	987	987	2,092	214	4,280
Mendocino	7,000	500	25	3,200	2,800	4,000	940	10,940

Merced	3,117	235	40	19,242	9,640	1,242	22	30,146
Mono								
Monterey	4,134	107	10	2,785	763	9,564	95	13,207
Napa	4,595	425	22	1,920	1,355	2,680	180	6,135
Nevada	1,963	205	4	1,348	147	925	292	2,712
Placer	3,877	470	13	1,417	902	1,395	520	4,234
Plumas	1,366	179	50	1,948	600	2,198	244	4,990
Sacramento	8,873	1,828	27	5,782	2,217	3,733	412	12,144
San Bernardino	2,474	408	39	2,004	1,606	888	318	4,816
San Diego	3,718	249	52	1,126	1,084	19,173	250	21,633
San Francisco	7,439	150		4,048	87	20	40	4,195
San Joaquin	8,836	830	23	4,400	2,743	5,670	382	13,195
San Luis Obispo	3,283	65	31	4,050	1,230	10,171	69	15,520
San Mateo	2,000	80	50	2,000	1,000	3,000	500	6,500
Santa Barbara	2,948	248	33	5,174	2,122	4,010	149	11,455
Santa Clara	6,892	700	28	4,117	1,600	4,000	200	9,917
Santa Cruz	1,617	78	7	3,327	2,098	2,294	396	8,115
Shasta	1,335	1,942	14	2,325	1,300	1,476	498	5,599
Sierra	455	98	5	724	628	1,151	294	2,797
Siskiyou	4,125	517	26	2,259	961	12,982	372	16,574
Solano	8,440	1,470	10	3,780	2,400	7,875	160	14,215
Sonoma	7,840	793	41	8,224	4,037	5,849	763	18,893
Stanislaus	2,751	255	12	814	711	3,693	55	5,273
Sutter	3,569	804	4	2,487	2,363	1,051	267	6,368
Tehama	3,403	396	23	2,942	2,096	2,573	91	7,702
Trinity	464	151	11	631	419	353	138	1,541
Tulare	7,694	287	35	1,471		29,561	566	31,597
Tuolumne	1,330	270	107	1,285	699	1,115	609	3,707
Yolo	4,480	1,976	69	2,492	1,372	4,604	302	8,770
Yuba	2,246	590	26	1,924	1,409	1,321	168	4,822
Totals	189,907	21,310	1,969	150,198	78,305	188,352	14,150	436,363

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats	Number of hogs	Number of chickens	Number of turkeys	Number of geese	Number of ducks	Number of hives of bees
Alameda	37,485	5	5,375	50,334	7,255	982	16,239	548
Alpine	266	32	226	500	25		9	21
Amador	5,216	130	3,992	14,717	1,678	473	524	346
Butte	37,000	55	16,620	20,097	4,478	221	326	895
Calaveras	8,719		5,333	26,553	1,155	371	1,071	506
Colusa	101,228	2	20,900	47,200	14,000	200	875	1,444
Contra Costra	27,089	17	23,815	16,100	1,642	915	1,192	1,301
Del Norte	345	3	2,027	3,037	42	13	267	117
El Dorado	6,586	197	4,747	20,037	1,706	492	517	894
Fresno								
Humboldt	1,082	19	10,467	10,014	284	136	58	359
Inyo	1,072		96	1,148				
Kern	39,755		760	9,000	65	40	130	113
Klamath	598		1,228	1,508	55		15	62
Lake	5,742	11	5,519	10,080	359	172	108	643
Lassen	3,000		400	3,000	400		200	50
Los Angeles	135,000		4,000	200,000	2,000	1,200	2,500	687
Marin	1,119		4,203	1,528			2,452	51
Mariposa	6,529	857	4,177	10,832	1,225	106	784	2
Mendocino	26,000		24,500	60,000	2,500	300	4,500	1,000

Merced	79,487	258	12,483	5,560	464	137	229	321
Mono								
Monterey	86,520		3,232	9,574	317	205	483	472
Napa	11,215		5,790	21,150	5,470	180	850	820
Nevada	618		1,450	13,282	2,100	105	273	310
Placer	1,245		5,891	10,284	2,657	59	463	675
Plumas	468		965	8,400	68	16	64	8
Sacramento	49,996		11,339	30,523	8,168	1,939	1,721	773
San Bernardino	12,573	24	3,220	6,911	174	240	544	1,345
San Diego	12,804		626	3,086	37	44	34	18
San Francisco	11		5,625	4,652	190	208	1,759	8
San Joaquin	26,278	650	13,000	66,000	10,750	640	5,125	1,579
San Luis Obispo	70,876		1,507	8,565	424	41	107	541
San Mateo	1,500		2,000	8,000	1,000	300	500	
Santa Barbara	104,358		703	10,000	700	60	550	500
Santa Clara	24,000	3	10,000	20,000	2,000	300	10,000	1,000
Santa Cruz	1,106	4	5,629	18,180	381	378	507	351
Shasta	11,421		11,768	14,000	4,298	229	542	298
Sierra	934		734	4,201	225	89	178	38
Siskiyou	14,912		4,493	16,912	427	267	404	598
Solano	35,600		12,300	27,500	1,800	340	1,675	435
Sonoma	29,827		19,217	51,906	3,263	1,693	5,738	795
Stanislaus	75,600	200	6,127	23,650	7,323	447	3,400	1,000
Sutter	20,680		6,798	27,263	4,394	371	1,271	774
Tehama	78,933	58	12,456	20,198	3,019	83	323	590
Trinity	121		609	3,855	120	51	38	214
Tulare	70,152	166	8,802	12,624	880	108	723	460
Tuolumne	3,000	7	3,900	15,480	2,570	114	750	376
Yolo	59,166	52	14,644	32,331	2,598	217	736	2,305
Yuba	9,517	3	8,356	30,807	8,433	735	2,556	1,570
Totals	1,346,749	2,753	332,049	1,030,579	113,119	15,217	73,310	27,204

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made.	Bushels of corn ground.	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed.	No. of shingles made.
	Steam power.	Run of stone.	Water power.	Run of stone.			Steam power.	Water power.		
Alameda	3	14	2	4	53,540	1,775				
Alpine							4	6	440,000	
Amador	1	3	2	3	2,700	1,300	1	1	340,000	
Butte	1	3	3	6	66,000	6,700	7	3	3,500,000	
Calaveras							6	7	481,290	87,000
Colusa	2	3			12,000		2		204,000	
Contra Costa	3	11			11,000	797				
Del Norte	2	2			100	4,000	2	1	110,000	6,000
El Dorado	1	2	2	2	4,025	1,000	15	12	10,407,000	718,000
Fresno										
Humboldt	2	2	1	1	2,448	770	6	2	18,942,583	500,000
Inyo								1	75,000	39,000
Kern							2	1	2,555,000	85,000
Klamath			2	2	700	100	1	4	1,293,880	
Lake			2	3	1,500	200	2	4	405,895	200,000
Lassen			2	4	1,200	100	1	5	1,800,000	
Los Angeles			3	5	2,600	60,000				
Marin							2		922,000	
Mariposa							7		1,500,000	200,000
Mendocino	2	3	5	5	11,200	2,000	9	6	49,600,000	1,500,000

Merced			3	6	7,500	1,000				
Mono										
Monterey	2	2			1,580					
Napa	2	5	2	3	33,400	9,500	2	1	365,000	27,000
Nevada	1	4			6,000		18	4	2,000,000	700,000
Placer	1	2			2,250		14	6	9,000,000	
Plumas			2	3	1,200	50	2	18	2,000,000	
Sacramento	3	13	2	4	832,196	164,700	1		610,000	
San Bernardino			2	4	9,000	3,000	3		1,800,000	
San Diego			1	1						
San Francisco	8	20			247,708	7,520	8		8,950,000	
San Joaquin	6	18			81,000	5,725				
San Luis Obispo										
San Mateo	1	2	1	2			6	2	4,000,000	20,000,000
Santa Barbara	1									
Santa Clara	10	27	2	4	75,000	200	8		4,690,000	600,000
Santa Cruz	2	5	4	7	21,750	5,500	10	10	10,000,000	11,400,000
Shasta			2	4	6,000	4,000		11	24,512,900	
Sierra							16	16	3,200,000	
Siskiyou	3	5	4	7	9,200	2,200	3	5	1,600,000	425,000
Solano	2	4			16,580	575				
Sonoma	8	15	5	5	4,450	2,700	4	6	8,000,000	1,370,000
Stanislaus			2	5	30,000	10,000				
Sutter										
Tehama	1	3	3	8	26,000	1,250		2	225,000	
Trinity			1	1	875	18	1	17	1,085,000	50,000
Tulare	1	2	1	2	10,250	1,500		1		100,000
Tuolumne	1	2	2	5	4,375	180	8	4	2,325,000	420,000
Yolo	2	5	1	2	31,000	3,200				
Yuba	2	10	1	4	31,000	16,000	13	4	12,000,000	
Totals	74	187	65	112	1,655,327	317,760	180	160	188,938,648	38,427,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	QUARTZ MILLS.		MINING DITCHES.			IRRIGATING DITCHES.		WOOLLEN MILLS		COTTON MILLS		Tons of coal mined	RAIL ROADS.	
	Number	Tons crushed	Number	Miles in length	Amount of water used per day. Inches	Number	Acres irrigated	Number	Pounds of wool used	Number	Pounds of cotton used		Number	Miles in length
Alameda										1	100,000		6	31
Alpine	3					10	500							
Amador (5 dist's.)	25	99,700	27	428	10,910									
Butte	5		15	68	1,300								1	13
Calaveras	41	46,598	41	552	6,263	37	419							
Colusa														
Contra Costa												63,350	3	15
Del Norte			21	40	1,830	3	115							
El Dorado (11 ships.)	27	37,243	43	629	10,167	15	2,751						1	19½
Fresno														
Humboldt													1	2
Inyo	7	4,700				18	655							
Kern						12	670			1				
Klamath	3	2,000	62	74	14,122	25	406							
Lake														
Lassen														
Los Angeles						15	8,000							
Marin														
Mariposa	34	15,000	10	66	4,600	60	163							
Mendocino														

Merced						4	1,100							
Mono														
Monterey														
Napa														4½
Nevada	68	105,000	51	850									1	5½
Placer	8	2,800	37	715	12,100	3	22						3	134
Plumas	20	24,999	208	198	16,800	32	1,000							
Sacramento				28¾	7								4	57
San Bernardino	2		4	4		95	3,818							
San Diego	2													
San Francisco	1							2	3,500,000	1	10,000		6	27
San Joaquin						2	3,000							
San Luis Obispo														
San Mateo													1	25
Santa Barbara														
Santa Clara						2	2,000						2	25½
Santa Cruz														
Shasta	5	1,465	58	284	12,000	73	4,069					8		
Sierra	18	20,000	32	127	13,200	15	232							
Siskiyou	3	1,000	13	200	3,600	2	570							
Solano														
Sonoma													1	3
Stanislaus			3	14	400									
Sutter														
Tehama			1	7	160	33	409							
Trinity				299	38,050	74	650							
Tulare						50	4,000							
Tuolumne	30		9	263		3	230							
Yolo						6	2,560							
Yuba	8	10,775		106	5,584	24	472	1					2	20
Totals	310		635	4,952½		617	37,813	3	3,500,000	3	110,000	63,350	82	382

TABLE OF STATISTICS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population	Registered voters	Poll tax collected
	Real estate	Improvements	Personal property	Total valuation			
Alameda	$5,741,536		$1,737,064	$7,478,600	$14,101	$2,726	$6,417
Alpine	234,470		121,936	356,406	500	391	312
Amador (5 dist's)	837,779		692,549	1,530,328	8,400	1,718	2,119
Butte	1,295,482		1,428,057	2,723,539	7,200	2,787	4,740
Calaveras	884,353		655,088	1,539,441	11,300	3,042	2,660
Colusa	779,849		1,300,981	2,080,830	4,000	1,109	900
Contra Costa	1,618,566	$53,271	1,002,126	2,673,963	8,341	1,876	2,300
Del Norte	65,270	105,964	245,818	417,052	985	349	902
El Dorado (11 t'ps)	324,925	1,666,526	1,599,749	3,591,200	12,353	3,851	6,467
Fresno							
Humboldt	401,485	364,220	870,371	1,636,076	7,650	1,263	1,120
Inyo	71,800	9,695	114,932	196,427	300	227	454
Kern	29,450	64,594	715,781	809,825	2,650	831	1,767
Klamath				332,164	2,500	375	1,535
Lake	61,275	124,908	284,155	470,338	4,000	806	938
Lassen				530,807	1,000	353	175
Los Angeles	1,089,529	59,738	1,204,000	2,353,267	8,700	2,175	1,000
Marin	1,585,892		855,122	2,441,014	4,723	1,111	2,304
Mariposa	400,100	473,209	542,574	1,415,883	8,500	1,615	3,097
Mendocino	276,031	225,100	1,277,654	1,778,785	7,500	1,752	2,060

Merced	224,287	134,780	874,845	1,233,912	1,900	412	824
Mono							
Monterey	483,698	160,045	571,740	1,215,483	5,180	641	1,475
Napa	2,252,002		1,070,258	3,322,260	8,575	1,809	2,211
Nevada	2,748,373		2,428,464	5,176,837	18,000	5,185	9,204
Placer	1,515,955	194,850	1,980,926	3,691,731	16,550	3,636	62,546
Plumas	75,534	485,965	696,616	1,258,115	6,500	1,723	3,722
Sacramento	4,437,324	537,005	4,469,272	9,443,601	15,000	6,084	7,294
San Bernardino	403,574	167,557	321,118	892,249	2,725	767	720
San Diego	133,777	41,250	364,798	539,825	2,630	237	301
San Francisco	49,138,027		39,264,246	88,402,273	125,000	20,672	45,720
San Joaquin	2,295,281	1,312,165	2,076,659	5,684,105	16,000	4,018	2,371
San Luis Obispo	189,513	49,260	368,667	607,440	2,200	590	107
San Mateo	940,421		397,300	1,337,721	3,500	940	1,404
Santa Barbara	512,045		259,816	771,861	5,000	808	600
Santa Clara	3,101,055	2,373,506	2,598,338	8,072,899	16,000	4,815	7,338
Santa Cruz	864,182	503,796	788,776	2,156,754	8,000	1,947	2,524
Shasta	372,035		650,318	1,022,353	5,200	1,474	2,300
Sierra	769,687	236,435	1,331,799	2,337,921	7,000	2,508	4,716
Siskiyou	206,187	266,375	1,045,447	1,518,009	6,000	2,107	4,164
Solano	1,617,000	950,000	1,475,000	4,042,000	15,000	2,930	3,400
Sonoma	1,940,167	1,249,787	2,630,173	5,820,127	28,147	5,214	6,584
Stanislaus	518,960	3,060	682,254	1,204,230	2,050	796	850
Sutter	278,628	643,427	923,354	1,845,409	2,820	1,504	2,956
Tehama	305,480	243,554	1,082,329	1,631,363	3,000	944	1,124
Trinity		238,704	368,012	606,716	3,272	1,050	1,502
Tulare	449,005		850,374	1,299,379	4,820	1,205	800
Tuolumne	523,850	444,610	798,485	1,766,945	6,700	2,488	2,400
Yolo	805,392	410,355	1,174,485	2,390,232	9,125	1,682	3,120
Yuba	580,550	1,513,106	2,047,756	4,141,412	10,000	2,938	4,940
Totals	$93,379,737	$15,306,817	$88,239,582	$197,789,107	$470,597	$119,481	$288,494

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

H. W. Crabb.....County Assessor.

Hayward's, August 5th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. Houghton,
Surveyor-General:

Sir:—In comformity with the law, I have the honor to submit the following report, which is as nearly correct as is possible to obtain. The principal productions of this township are wheat and barley. The crop is fully one fourth below the average yield of favorable seasons. The heavy rains in the winter prevented early sowing, and the lack of the usual spring rains caused the grain to be thin and in many places very weedy; the latter, however, might be more properly attributed to overworking the land. The present practice of cultivating the land in grain every year in succession will eventually prove ruinous to both land and cultivator. The land requires enriching, and in our dry climate manure is almost impracticable. Our only recourse appears to be by pasturing, volunteering for hay, or summer fallowing. The rolling gravelly soils and the low adobe lands might be summer fallowed once in three years, say one third each year, and the alluvial soils be volunteered and cut for hay, and in both cases to pasture closely with sheep. By this method the farmer could dispense with one third or more of his teams and hired help, have steady work for those he keeps, clean his land and enrich it, and get more grain from the two thirds he cultivates, of better quality and with less expense than he now does from the whole, and have a crop of hay and the increase of a small flock of sheep besides.

The number of acres cultivated is about the same as in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with some variation in the relative proportion of acres sown to wheat and barley, there being in wheat, in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nine thousand four hundred and forty-one acres, and in barley nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four, the former yielding an average of about twenty bushels per acre, (being struck with rust,) and the latter about sixty; whereas, for the year eighteen hundred and

sixty-seven, there have been sown to wheat twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-five acres, and but five thousand six hundred and forty-six to barley, the former averaging about twenty-five bushels per acre and the latter about forty-five—making the quantity of wheat raised in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven nearly double that of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the quantity of barley less than half that of eighteen hundred and sixty-six. Considerable quantities of cherries and currants are raised, for which this locality is peculiarly adapted, they being the finest in the market and very remunerative to the grower. There are about twenty-four hundred trees of the former and about ninety-seven thousand of the latter. From three to five thousand tons of salt are manufactured annually along the eastern shore of the bay. There are six school houses, costing in the aggregate fifteen thousand dollars. The rate of taxation for State and county purposes, per one hundred dollars, is two dollars and twenty cents. Estimated population, nineteen hundred and seventy-two; number of registered voters, four hundred and three; number of poll taxes sold in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five hundred and fifty-nine. Many permanent improvements have been made during the past year, and our township gives evidence of future prosperity that cannot fail to be gratifying. Our fine soil, climate, and proximity to San Francisco, make this one of the most desirable localities in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. CRABB,
Assessor Eden Township, Alameda County.

COLUSA COUNTY.

S. H. Small.....County Assessor.

Assessor's Office, Colusa County,
Colusa, October 30th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. Houghton,
Surveyor-General:

Sir:—In compliance with your order and the law, I herewith transmit my annual report to you. Farmers, stock raisers, and merchants have all been prospering very well since my last annual report. This county has increased rapidly in population. There has been a vast amount of land bought for different purposes. Real estate throughout the county has increased in value. The Town of Colusa has improved to a considerable extent; several good buildings have been erected. There are two companies prospecting for oil; one is down several hundred feet, while the other is tunneling in the hill. My statistics are as near correct as I could obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. SMALL,
County Assessor of Colusa County.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

T. B. THORP.....County Assessor.

CRESCENT CITY, DEL NORTE COUNTY,
August 14th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Inclosed with this I send you the statistical report for this county, which you will find has been approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Hoping it will meet your approbation also, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,

T. B. THORP,
County Assessor.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

STEPHEN GOFF.....County Assessor.

OFFICE COUNTY ASSESSOR,
Eureka, September 10th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In conformity to the law and in compliance with your circular, I submit my annual report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which is as full and correct as I have been able to ascertain by diligent investigation. Although not as full as could be desired, still it approximates somewhat near the facts.

There has been an increase in the various productions of the county over last year, the principal productions being wheat, barley, oats, hay, and potatoes. There has also been an increase in the various kinds of live stock, as horses, mules, asses, hogs, and sheep; and a decrease in stock cattle, owing to the great number driven to other parts of the State. You will observe by the report that there has been a decrease in the assessed valuation of all kinds of property, which is caused by the failure of the coal oil interest in the county.

The crops of all kinds will be an average in this county this year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN GOFF,
County Assessor.

INYO COUNTY.

JOHN T. RYAN.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Independence, Inyo County, October 14th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you the statistics of this county. This report will give but an imperfect idea of the growing importance of this part of our State. The following may be some of the causes that retarded the development of this new county:

Argentiferous galena being the first kind of ore discovered, the successful working of which was merely experimental, this, coupled with the unjust spirit of quartz speculation, destroyed the confidence between the prospectors and capitalists. This discouraged persons from coming here; and the hostile Indians, emboldened by our lessened numbers, bid defiance, and caused a further drain of our population. New discoveries being made, the mining interest was enhanced; farmers gathered to cultivate a fertile soil to meet the demands of the miners; cattle men drove their herds here, where abundance of fodder and a warm wintry climate invited them; the hammer of the artisan and the sound of the mill stamp drowned forever in silence the echoes of the Indian war-whoop. An untraversed region is left open for the prospector, and his discoveries are marked now by little thriving mining camps that spring up on every side of the fertile valley. New sawmills are in course of erection; a flouring mill fills its little niche in the development of our resources. It is only within a year that an impetus has been given to our industry; and an air of permanent security is worn by our business men. Inyo has doubled her population within that period. Her future greatness is written on her geographical position, her soil, mines, and salubrious climate. Announce to all her importance in our State. Placed as she is under the snow-capped Sierras, they pour their first water over her bosom, bathing her in verdure, which contrasts beautifully with the sombre and leaden color of the great desert that binds Owen's River Valley to the east.

This great desert is broken up by various ranges of mountains, which contain, according to recent discoveries, metals of all kinds. This desert in future will be the home of many miners; and no other soil than this valley being in that region, extending hundreds of miles to the east, and about the same distance north and south, this must eventually become the market place of a large population.

Our free gold mines are paying remarkably well, the many methods of treating sulphurets having increased the confidence in the richness of our silver mines.

Agricultural, cattle, and mining interests will about contribute equally to the wealth of this county. Arable land, of which there is an abundance, is fast settling up. The crop of last year has proven that all kinds of fruit can be grown. Sickness finds no congenial place here, and the inhabitants of the county are well contented with their isolated

position, for they hold with themselves everything that can contribute to make a people happy.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN T. RYAN,
County Assessor.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

WM. CHILDS.....County Assessor.

ORLEANS BAR, KLAMATH COUNTY,
August 3d, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I herewith transmit to your office my annual report, accompanying which you will find a statistical report of all such matters as can be attained with any degree of correctness.

The assessed value of all taxable property for the present year is three hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents; giving an increase over last year of forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-four cents.

The prospects in the mining portions of the county are flattering, and several rich claims have been struck.

Of the three quartz mills in the county only one has been in operation, and still continues to yield large returns.

There is a decided improvement in the returns from the sections of the county adapted to stockraising and agriculture, and which may steadily increase from year to year.

There is considerable attention directed to the manufacturing of lumber on the sea coast, but it does not increase with that facility which might otherwise occur if the available lands were surveyed.

From the best information I can gather, the total population of the county is about twenty-five hundred, made up of whites, Chinese, and Indians.

Respectfully yours,

WM. CHILDS,
Assessor of Klamath County.

MARIN COUNTY.

R. Shearar.....County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office,
Marin County, October 22d, 1867.

Hon. J. F. Houghton,
Surveyor-General:

Sir:—Inclosed you will find statistical reports for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and in relation to them I have only to say that I have obtained a full statement of the products of each and every tract of land in the county from the best authority I could find on the premises. The amount of land in beets, turnips, etc., was so small that I made no account of it in footing up the sum total of lands cultivated.

The finances of the county are in a healthy state; the Road Fund is considerably in debt, however. The want of roads has called forth during the past year an urgent appeal from all parts of the county for expenditures or appropriations to be made on the highways.

The crops of the county will not compare as favorably with other sections of the State this season as they have, pretty generally, heretofore.

Very, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SHEARAR,
County Assessor.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

B. J. McManus.....County Assessor.

Mendocino County,
August 1st, 1867.

Hon. J. F. Houghton,
Surveyor-General:

Sir:—Herewith I transmit my statistical report for eighteen hundred and sixty-six. Our Board of Supervisors will not meet for some two weeks yet, and as they reside many miles from the county seat of this county, it is not convenient for me to get their approval. I hope it may make no material difference. My report gives hops seventy-five acres. In some cases the figures approximate as near as they could be made, it being impossible to arrive at the exact figures. However, in most particulars it is right.

Hoping the report may meet with your entire approbation, and that a certificate to that effect may be sent by your office,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

P. McMANUS,
County Assessor of Mendocino County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

W. V. McGARVEY.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Monterey County, August 22d, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—According to law I forward to you my report for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, on the resources of this county. A comparison of the statistical tables with those of the preceding year will show that the agricultural condition is improving, and that the value of property, real and personal, is on the increase.

The land inclosed since eighteen hundred and sixty-five is seven thousand acres, and the land improved since then and put under cultivation amounts to eleven thousand acres. These improvements have chiefly taken place on ranchos were the agricultural lands have been parcelled out and rented in lots of one hundred acres, more or less, the diminution of stock allowing the land owners to dispose in such manner of their lands not needed for grazing purposes.

The lower part of the Salinas Valley is where most of these improvements have taken place, and during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six that section has surpassed in fertility all others in the county; and this will ever be the case where there is no want of rain, while in a dry year the Pajaro Valley is far superior. However, the fertility of the Salinas Valley only extends to Township Fifteen south, including the same; further up the valley the aspect changes, and the country, except on some sheltered spots, becomes unproductive as to agriculture and only fit for grazing purposes, the high winds there prevailing from May to November every day, from ten A. M. till sundown, and blowing at times with such violence as to send over the plain clouds of dust, sand from the river bed, and even pebbles, rendering all agricultural attempts fruitless. This part of the valley is, notwithstanding, valuable for stock and sheep raising, and during the spring is covered with alfileria and clover, while late in the season the tough and nutritious bunch grass, thriving well in dry and stony soil, and seeming to be a plant created for such locality, able by its slenderness and flexibility to withstand the severe summer blasts, afford to cattle the best of pasturages.

Good grazing lands on the Salinas and in the vicinity of Monterey have since eighteen hundred and sixty-five greatly increased in value several large tracts of land have been rented for dairy purposes to persons lately from Marin County, and by them a large number of valuable stock have been introduced. The dairy business contributes greatly to the prosperity of this county. The products of this branch of industry during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as may be seen by the tables, has been large, but much of the stock being introduced late in the season, those of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven will greatly exceed them.

The Pajaro Valley has not been so productive as the beginning of the year promised, and late rains have injured large crops of wheat in that section.

The farming lands in the vicinity of the Town of San Juan have produced fine crops. Some of them, for fertility, can vie with any in the State.

The crops of eighteen hundred and sixty-six have generally been satisfactory; but the barley crop has excelled all others, having surpassed that of all previous years—even that of eighteen hundred and fifty-three—which was heretofore considered as the best known. The wheat crop of the last named year has, until now, not been equalled.

The yield of fruit has not been superior to that of the year previous. Of late the number of fruit trees has greatly augmented, particularly in the neighborhood of Monterey City. It is, however, obvious that they will not thrive so well where they are exposed to the sea air as in some localities more sheltered, and where less fogs prevail. At present, fruit is raised only for home consumption, and even a large quantity is yearly imported.

Cattle and sheep have decreased during these two last years, but their breed is improved, and consequently their value augmented; there is little left of the old Spanish stock. The breed of horses is likewise improving, their number remaining about the same.

In most parts of the State some attention has been paid to the raising of bees, but owing to many casualties they are subject to in their domestic state, they do not increase as well as could be desired. Bees have been raised here since eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Before that time there were but a few hives in the county, probably not numbering over a dozen. At present, the Santa Lucia Mountains, and the almost inaccessible ridge along the coast between Monterey and San Simeon, are swarming with wild bees; and there they seem to thrive a great deal better than in the hives whence they emigrated. Some parties, among whom are experienced hunters, at present are engaged in collecting honey in these mountains. This business, although it may be profitable, is not always carried on without difficulty, as the bees often select for their location some redwood trees of large dimensions in parts not easy of access. The felling of such trees cost excessive labor, and it is not uncommon for them to break in falling, shattering the combs and rendering the honey valueless.

The product of the whale fishery is gradually diminishing; the whales are getting very shy, and on their passage up and down the coast they give the Bay of Monterey a wide berth. There are still three companies, numbering in all fifty-two men, engaged in whaling; two of these companies are established on the Bay of Monterey, and the other on the Bay of Carmelo. The number of whales caught in eighteen hundred and sixty-six was seventeen, making about eight hundred barrels of oil. Other fisheries are not carried on upon a large scale except by the Chinese, who make such wholesale destruction of fish on this part of the coast as to render them very scarce. Their way of fishing is by means of ground lines, called *trolls*, having several hundred of fishhooks attached; these are set in deep water along the ledges of rocks, and the fish not being migratory, when caught in large numbers without intermission, are in a few years entirely destroyed. The Chinese at Monterey and Carmelo cure yearly, for exportation to China, two hundred tons of fish; formerly, when fish were abundant, they exported about five times that quantity. During the summer months they catch great numbers of sharks for their fins and livers. They also export yearly great quantities of shell-fish (*halyotis;*) the latter, like the rock fish, they have almost

entirely destroyed, depriving thereby the destitute inhabitants of the sea coast of one of their most reliable means of subsistence.

Mackerel, heretofore so plentiful, seem to have abandoned this bay; formerly a great number of persons came yearly, engaged in the mackerel fishery, but this fish has not been seen here since eighteen hundred and sixty-three. There is among the fishermen some diversity of opinion as to the cause of their not making their periodical appearance as before; some ascribe it to shoals of caracoutas that have been observed for these last years in greater numbers than before, and during all seasons, about the entrance of the bay, preying on all kinds of smaller fish and keeping out the mackerel; others, to the absence of shrimps and small fry the mackerel feed on, and in search of which they visit this bay. Those who are of the latter opinion, account thus for the disappearance of the fry.

Various kinds of small fish and shrimps locate and breed in the kelp edging the shores of the bay, particularly in the most sheltered places where the sea is smooth, and among these are the so called "kelp fish," (of the perch kind, but viviparous;) this fish is insipid in taste and altogether valueless in our market; the Chinese, however, catch large quantities of them and ship them off, together with the other kinds; their way of catching them is by setting gill nets along the kelp, and then beating the water with long poles and drumming on boxes or boards, creating as big a noise as they possibly can, thereby driving the fish out of the kelp into their nets. By this they also drive away the fry, and when the mackerel make their appearance—only visiting the bay in search of food—not finding any, they naturally leave.

Whatever may be the cause, I believe that in order to prevent the total destruction of all kinds of fish on the California coast, a protective law should be passed by the Legislature, and that as early as possible. This could easily be done by prohibiting, under certain penalties, *all persons* from setting ground lines or trolls with more than twelve fish hooks, except for sharks (which are caught on sandy bottom and with a different kind of gear;) beating the water with poles and drumming when fishing with gill nets in the Bay of Monterey and other sheltered harbors or coves, and also the curing of shell fish for exportation.

Considering that the Legislature passed an Act prohibiting the killing of worthless hair seals, or sea lions, on Point Lobos, I am under the impression that that body should likewise take into consideration a matter like this, which at least is of some importance to parties depending on the fishery for their support and maintenance, and that a law protecting the fisheries on the California coast would have more beneficial effects than that alluded to for the protection of sea lions; and certainly the matter would be considered if the time of the legislators was less absorbed by their own interests and those of their particular friends, than by those of the people they are or rather should be representing.

Having by my statistical report hereunto annexed complied with the law, I will take the liberty of saying a few words concerning it. In my report of last year, I made a few remarks on the unjustness of the same in exacting from officers an arduous duty without allowing them a compensation therefor, and attaching a penalty in case of neglect; and now, can but repeat that which I then remarked, and add, that the Assessor of this county receives no other fees or compensations than those provided by law for the performance of his official duties, and if it is

believed that those compensations are ample to remunerate him for his labor in taking and compiling these statistics requested of him, I would call the public attention to that preposterous fee bill for Monterey County going into effect on the first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, (which fee bill, it must be stated, was not created as a measure of economy, and this will be understood by any one who knows that the taxpayers in this county are taxed to the amount of three dollars and fifteen cents per one hundred dollars, but was prompted by the sordidness and insatiable greed of parties interested in the speedy redemption of the county bonds,) and make no further comments on the subject.

An object of no less mortification is, that after so much unpaid labor is exacted from Assessors, the contemptible indifference exhibited towards them in the distribution of the reports and other publications of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In each of those reports we read of how many copies of those publications and of how many packages of seeds have been distributed to members of Congress, etc., to be by them distributed among their particular or political friends, who, by the way, are generally very little concerned about such matters. Now, I believe that Assessors, whose business it is made by law to procure from farmers those agricultural statistics used for the compilation of the general reports, could make some good use of those objects distributed by the department aforesaid, and that when so much is exacted from them, the poor courtesy of furnishing them with copies of those reports should be the least that could be bestowed on them, if no more.

Were I asked the question how this could be attained, I would answer, that the Surveyor-General, in order to encourage the Assessors in the performance of the duties the law and himself exacts from them, should procure a sufficient number of copies of all the publications already mentioned, and likewise a share of the other articles yearly distributed in the manner aforesaid, and should furnish therewith every County and District Assessor in the State.

Submitting these remarks, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. V. McGARVEY,
Assessor of Monterey County.

By J. RUURDS, Deputy.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

JOHN L. McINTIER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Diego County, October 24th, 1867,

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with the law, I herewith beg leave to transmit to your office my annual report of statistics, etc., of San Diego County; boundaries, north by Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, east by

the State line and Mexican boundary, south by Lower California, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

There are two whaling companies in our bay; last season's catch amounted to some thirty thousand gallons. Our bay cannot be surpassed on this coast; completely land-locked, with a depth of water sufficient to float the largest vessel in the world; it is fourteen miles in length, and from one to three miles in width.

The lands of the county will produce as fine grapes, figs, olives, and oranges, as any county in the State. Wheat grows remarkably well, the grain being decided by wheat growers to be the largest and finest in the State.

In the mountainous districts, immense fields of barley are raised, which, by the way, is sold to emigrants, mostly coming into our State by the northen route.

The grape production is beginning to attract some attention. Tobacco has been tested and found to grow well.

By way of improvements, we have a new road opened to Fort Yuma, lessening the distance some thirty or forty miles, and cutting off nearly fifty miles of the desert. A little more money expended would make it one of the best mountain roads in the State.

We have but two schools in the county, owing to families living too far apart.

All of which I have the honor to submit for your consideration,

JOHN L. McINTIER,
County Assessor.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

WM. R. WHEATON.....City and County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, August, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Herewith I hand you supplemental report of statistics of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six. In making up this report in conformity with the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, requiring information to be collected and reported annually to the Surveyor-General of the State, I have endeavored to return the same in such form as will best give a correct idea of the extent and value of the various products manufactured, and so far as possible the quantities of material used. I have also attempted to gather such information as would enable me to estimate and report the condition of manufactures as compared with the previous year, as well as the relative financial prosperity of the manufacturers.

In this as well as in other inquiries I have experienced great difficulty, owing to the natural reluctance of manufacturers to give data concerning the prospects or results of their business; the confounding by

many persons of my office with that of the Assessor of Internal Revenue; and last, though not least, the insufficiency of the law, which requires me to procure the information desired under a heavy penalty, yet provides no means to enforce a compliance on the part of manufacturers and others engaged in the different branches of trade. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that you recommend to the next Legislature an amendment to the Act above referred to, so that this deficiency of the law may be remedied. The matter of correctness in statistical information concerning the industrial resources of the State is a most important one, not only for business estimates to our own people, but to encourage immigration from abroad. From a variety of causes not necessary here to mention, a gross ignorance of the resources of California prevails in the Atlantic States as well as in Europe; and in my opinion, no more efficient means to furnish proper information in these respects can be had than an official publication of the variety and extent of those mechanical industries of which this city and county is the great centre. Men intuitively reason by comparison; and from the prosperity, variety, and extent of our domestic manufactures, the most ignorant can by inference alone form a pretty correct idea of the state of society and the business advantages that California offers as inducements for the industrious and worthy to settle within her territory. Where the olive, fig, almond, orange, and citron grow, men know that the climate must be favorable to physical health; so where manufactures and mechanical industries largely prevail, a moral bond is given for the good order and intellectuality of the people.

So far as I could learn from the parties applied to, their manufactures during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six as a whole have been more extensive than in preceding years. Their prosperity in a money point of view has as a general thing been also greater, but in many branches of trade parties complain that competition has been stronger and profits smaller than heretofore. No prominent branch of trade, however, has been seriously affected, while many new and important manufactures have been or are about to be introduced. The most prominent of these is the rolling mills for copper and iron, the works being reported to be of a capacity sufficient to supply all the manufacturers of those metals upon the Pacific coast. In addition to the rolling mills and forge at present being constructed, I am informed that it is contemplated in time to add copper smelting works for the reduction of low grades of ores, and that in case iron ore of a suitable quality, abundance, and cheapness can be found to work, an iron furnace will be joined to the establishment.

Another great want of California has been supplied in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by the erection of a linseed oil mill, which has a manufacturing capacity sufficient to supply the entire States and Territories of the Pacific coast

A new branch of woollen manufactures is also about to be commenced, which will give employment to several hundreds of people, and supply a great want in the manufactures of the State. This is the Pacific Woollen Mills, which will make all varieties of woollen and mixed knit goods used by our people. The mill has been erected and the machinery set up ready for use, the latter consisting of seven sets of cards, four mules, twenty-seven knitting machines, and sixteen hundred spindles, the whole being driven by a one hundred horse power engine, and estimated to require an annual consumption of eight hundred thousand pounds of wool to keep it constantly employed. Besides this new mill, both the

other woollen mills have largely increased their manufacturing capacity by additional buildings and machinery during the past year. Among other important works erected in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is a dry dock at the Potrero, with a capacity to dock vessels of one thousand five hundred tons register, and a stone dry dock at Hunter's Point, with a capacity to dock any known vessel now afloat, except the Great Eastern and the Dunderberg. The latter dock is expected to be ready for use some time in the latter part of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and when completed, from its size and convenient location, will make the Port of San Francisco much resorted to by the larger vessels on the Pacific Ocean when needing important repairs.

The facts connected with manufactures and mechanical industries for eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as I can learn, indicate a degree of prosperity decidedly encouraging; and I should judge that the statistics of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, when taken, will show a healthy increase over those of the preceding year.

The following is a list of manufactures; where the articles were too small or varied to mention, the value is set down; only new goods or manufactures are reported:

Flour Mills	8
Men employed	84
Flour made in 1866, barrels	247,708
Pearl barley, tons	50
Hominy, tons	50
Farina, tons	25
Oatmeal, tons	50
Groats, tons	13
Buckwheat and rye flour, barrels	1,000
Feed barley, ground, sacks	25,000
Run of stone	20
Total daily capacity of mills, barrels flour	1,850
Horse power of engines	515
Saw Mills	8
Lumber sawed, feet	8,950,000
Saws run	38
Men employed	142
Horse power of engines	256
Salt Mills	5
Men employed	30
Domestic salt, ground, tons	2,400
Foreign salt, ground, tons	1,800
Run of stone	6
Horse power of engines	70
Rice Mills	2
Men employed	13
Rice cleaned, pounds	7,658,873
Capacity to clean paddy per day	70,000
Horse power of engines	80

Woollen Mills	2
Men employed	725
Horse power of engines	300
Sets of cards	21
Mules and jacks	28
Looms	80
Spindles	8,000
Blankets made, pairs	110,000
Broadcloths, cassimeres, and tweeds, yards	185,000
Flannel, yards	850,000
Wool used, pounds	3,500,000
Wadding Mill	1
Men employed	12
Horse power of engine	35
Cotton used, pounds	10,000
Iron Foundries and Boiler Shops	14
Men employed	1,018
Pig iron used, tons	6,921
Bar iron used, tons	1,448
Sheet and boiler iron used, tons	1,027
Rivets of iron used, tons	110
Iron Doors, Shutter, and Safe Shops	6
Men employed	44
Sheet iron used, tons	151
Bar iron used, tons	262
Brass Foundries	4
Men employed	62
Value of manufactures	$95,000
Lead and Shot Works	1
Men employed	18
Quantity of lead manufactured, tons	1,000
Quantity of shot made, tons	200
Capacity of works per year, tons	4,000
Cordage Factory	1
Men employed	47
Horse power of engine	150
Hemp manufactured, tons	1,000
Capacity of works per year, tons	1,750
Wire Rope Manufactory	1
Men employed	8
Value of manufactures	$23,000
Saw Teeth Manufactory	1
Men employed	8
Value of manufactures	$12,500

Saw Manufactory	1
Men employed	9
Value of manufactures, three months	$3,000
Glue Manufactory	1
Men employed	10
Glue made, tons	16
Neatsfoot oil made, gallons	5,000
Capacity per day for glue, barrels	10
Capacity per day for oil, gallons	200
Oil Refinery	1
Men employed	3
Oil refined, gallons	60,000
Capacity of works per day, gallons	4,000
Pianoforte Manufactories	1
Men employed	2
Pianos made	12
Average value of each instrument	$450
Organ Manufactories	1
Men employed	2
Organs made	2
Bellows Manufactories	2
Men employed	5
Bellows made, (mostly blacksmiths)	650
Steam Marble Saw Works	1
Men employed	30
Horse power of engine	15
Saws run, (1 gang)	20
Breweries	17
Men employed	138
Beer made, barrels	76,602
Malt Manufactories	3
Men employed	8
Grain malted, barley, 100 lb. sacks	29,023
Hose and Belting Manufactories	2
Men employed	12
Hose made, feet	12,000
Hose and belting leather used, sides	2,750
Collar leather used, sides	3,000
Horse collars made, dozen	400
Match Manufactories	3
Men employed	14
Matches made, gross	25,000

Cutlers	2
Men employed	6
Value of manufactures	$4,800
Box Manufactories	5
Men employed	62
Lumber used, (pine, fir and spruce,) feet	4,000,000
Spanish cedar used	110,000
Petroleum Refineries	2
Men employed	12
Number of stills run	6
Running oil made, gallons	57,429
Distillery capacity, crude oil per day, gallons	2,600
Glass Works	2
Men employed	80
Furnaces	2
Pots	13
Value of manufactures	$80,000
Capacity of works per month	$12,000
Glass-cutting Works	1
Men employed	2
Value of manufactures	$6,000
Mirror Silvering Works	1
Men employed	4
Silvering tables	3
Value of manufactures	$18,000
Billiard Table Manufactories	3
Men employed	12
Tables made	70
Average value of tables	$480
Soap Manufactories	10
Men employed	33
Soap made, pounds	2,831,419
Capacity of works per month, pounds	710,000
Brooms and Willow Ware Manufactories	3
Men employed	86
Brooms made, dozen	17,580
Pails, dozen	6,057
Tubs, nests of four each	7,654
Zinc washboards, dozen	3,582
Barrel covers, dozen	459
Peach baskets, dozen	412
Sieves, dozen	161
Powder kegs	60,000
Tanneries	5
Men employed	26

Tan bark used, cords	375
Hides tanned	2,400
Calf skins tanned, dozen	615
Kips skins tanned, dozen	515
Monthly capacity of works—	
Hides	650
Calf skins, dozen	300
Kips skins, dozen	300
Calf skins dressed and finished, dozen	1,200
Chemical Works	2
Men employed	12
Nitrate of soda used, tons	250
Sulphur consumed, tons	200
Sulphuric and nitric acid made, tons	400
Capacity of works per day—	
Sulphuric acid, tons	2
Nitric acid, tons	1
Sulphate of copper made, tons	120
Sugar Refineries	3
Men employed	259
Horse power of engines	225
Raw sugars used, pounds	22,743,312
Refined sugar made, barrels, 230 pounds each	87,630
Syrup made, gallons	570,031
Capacity of works per day, raw sugar, pounds	163,000

Many of the foregoing manufactories have not only a capacity to supply the wants of this State and the adjoining States and Territories, but also to admit of large exports. The flouring mills have a capacity of over half a million barrels per annum, and during the latter part of the year sent large quantities of flour via the Isthmus, to New York. There the quality of the flour commanded the highest prices paid, while California wheat was condemned by Eastern millers as being too difficult to grind to make good flour. Many of the iron foundries and boiler shops have capacity sufficient to make the largest castings required, while the largest sized boilers can be made of as good material and workmanship as can be found in the Atlantic States. Besides the domestic demand for machinery, etc., the shops and foundries have supplied a large demand from Mexico and other foreign countries. The inauguration of a line of first class steamers to Japan and China, promises when in full operation to bring large orders to our workshops for machinery which has heretofore been supplied exclusively from Atlantic ports. The glass works which have been established for the manufacture of white glass, during eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are capable of supplying the entire Pacific coast with all articles in that line. Our soap works have almost entirely stopped the importation of all but fancy soaps, while the same results have been obtained by the manufacture of brooms and wooden ware, considerable quantities of the former having been exported to foreign ports. The chemical works are of a capacity

to supply the entire demand for acids for the refining of the precious metals, and the completion of the Golden City Chemical Works will still further increase this manufacture. These latter works are of most extensive capacity, and promise soon to engage in the manufacture of many chemicals, extracts, etc., which have hitherto been imported.

The sugar refineries have a capacity of more than double the requirements of the Pacific States and Territories; and if the importation of melado from the Hawaiian Islands at comparatively low prices is successful, they will in all probability become large exporters of refined sugars to other markets now supplied from Europe.

The lead and shot works, and the cordage factory, almost entirely supply the domestic demand.

The brass foundries supply about half the demand, while glue and neatsfoot oil are exported to the Atlantic States.

The hose and belting manufacture is largely increasing, and the articles made give entire satisfaction to parties using them. The domestic made matches have completely driven the imported article out of consumption.

Two small yet important manufactures have been inaugurated during the year, which promise to be of great benefit to our people. One is the manufacture of all kinds of saws from plate steel, and the other the sawing of marble by steam power. Hitherto all marble sawing was done by hand, and was an expensive and tedious process. In fact, the expense of labor was so great that it prevented the opening up of marble quarries in this State, as domestic sawed marble could not compete with that imported from Europe and the Atlantic States, where cheap labor and machinery were used. The present works are limited in capacity to the supplies of block marble to be had; but it is the intention of the owners to import and quarry largely all kinds of marble in the block, when the works will be made more extensive.

A most important manufacture was commenced in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; this was a type foundry, which, with three machines, employs seven men and thirty boys and girls, the value of the type made averaging at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per year. It is the intention of the proprietors to increase the number of machines to six, with proportionate addition of men and children required for the business. The quality of the type made is unexceptionable, and the demand is so large that orders for months ahead have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. R. WHEATON,
Assessor.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

C. H. COVELL.....County Assessor.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ASSESSOR,
San Joaquin County, Stockton, Nov. 4th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Inclosed you will please find my report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

I have used all available means to make my figures as complete and correct as possible. There are many difficulties which hinder the collecting of statistics, the most prominent one being the fact that nearly all of those from whom they are to be collected regard them as matters of little or no consequence. More than one half of the taxpayers of this county come to the office to give in their lists of property, and they do so without having made any preparation whatever to enable them to give reliable answers with reference to much of the information sought. I believe, however, that the figures which I have made out are, so far as relates to the more important items, very nearly correct; and I think my report, as a whole, is much nearer to the actual facts than it was last year.

With reference to live stock, I think it would be well to give Assessors some instructions that would secure a uniformity of action throughout the State. This kind of property is continuully changing from one county to another, as well as changing hands in the same county; therefore, unless some specified time is fixed upon, much of it may be returned by several parties for the same year.

I would have sent my report sooner, but my work is but just completed. This is a pretty large county, and according to the present method, it takes about all the time that the law allows to do the work.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval,

I am most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. COVELL,
County Assessor of San Joaquin.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

AUGUSTIN TANSSENS.....County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Santa Barbara, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

I herewith present the annual report from this office.

There has been very little, if any, change in this county since last year. Operations which have been carried on for two years past, in gathering crude oil from the petroleum springs in this county, have been almost entirely suspended.

At Stott's refinery, on the Santa Paula Creek, work has been done all the year without much interruption. Most of the heavy work was confined to tunnelling; and, during the latter part of September, an explosion of rather a serious nature took place in the main tunnel, which will suspend work at the refinery for two or three months, to repair damages, as most of the crude material was obtained from that tunnel. The refinery has turned out an excellent article of oil, the most of which is shipped to San Francisco.

Works of an extensive nature are still carried on in Ojai, where the California Petroleum Company have their springs. No oil is being gathered there, however, the operations being confined exclusively to the building of roads through this fine property, to facilitate transit—boring to a depth of six hundred feet having been already attained, with good prospects of final success.

The great oil fever which raged to such an extent in this county, two years ago, has entirely subsided, and interested parties are waiting for time to develop whether the springs are valuable or not.

The wheat crop was very small for the year, owing chiefly to the want of mills where the crop could be disposed of. For this reason all the flour consumed here comes from San Francisco. One or more mills in the county would pay handsomely on the investment; and an enterprising company who would put up a good mill in this town, and another in San Buenaventura, thirty miles southeast of this, would realise good interest on the capital expended, and at the same time would be doing an immense benefit to the county at large. I have been informed that it is proposed to put up at once a mill in San Buenaventura, to be ready for the crop of the coming season.

The bean crop gathered was a very meagre one, owing principally to its being nearly destroyed by field mice, which infested our fields this year in greater numbers than usual.

Very little barley was raised, most of the farmers cutting it for hay, which, apparently, is more remunerative to them than the grain.

The number of grape vines, almonds, olives, and mulberry trees, planted, was far in excess of that of last year. A great number of other varieties of fruit trees have been set out, but growers appear to put more faith in the first four, as to their paying qualities.

The stock of cattle is augmenting very slowly. The sheep have more than doubled since last year.

A project is on foot to open land communication with Tulare County, by building a road across the coast range from this town. The proposed route has been examined by competent persons, who declare it perfectly feasible with a small outlay. It is proposed to ask for legislative aid at the next session, and, whether granted or not, the matter will be at once taken in hand. This route will open direct communication with the Clear Creek country, and the people of that region can obtain their supplies by water from San Francisco to this port, and thence by land across the mountains, which will be a saving to them of many miles of land carriage.

A cheese dairy has lately been established about six miles from this town, on the property of our enterprising townsman, Dr. J. B. Shaw, and is under the charge of Mr. Smithering.

Respectfully,

AUGUSTIN TANSSENS,
County Assessor.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

W. O. BARKER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
San José, September 10th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surueyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with law, I beg leave to submit the following report.

You will see by the report that the general resources of the county are much the same as reported last year. There is quite an increase in the amount of wheat raised, owing in part to the low price of other kinds of small grain, and to the fact that our farmers find the soil better adapted to wheat growing than other grains, although all kinds yield abundantly. I think I can safely say that Santa Clara County is not surpassed by any county in the quality and quantity of its grain yield.

The cultivation of the grape is still engaging the attention of many, and although the late frosts damaged the vines last year, yet the amount of wine manufactured was much larger than any year prior. The quality of the wine is superior, and finds ready sale. We have vineyards containing from one to one hundred acres.

A silk factory is in course of erection in this city, which when completed, will be an improvement of a substantial nature and an ornament to our county. Our enterprising townsman, L. Prevost, is engaged in raising silk worms with good success. He has now a large family of worms which are producing silk cocoons successfully. Mr. Prevost thinks from the experience he has had in silk raising, that the climate of California is very well adapted to that enterprise.

The mining interest of this county is still confined to quicksilver. A new mine of cinnabar has recently been discovered, whichprospects very rich. It is located on the ranch of Mr. Chapman, about three miles from this city, who is the lucky owner of it.

Land titles are becoming quieted, which stimulates the occupants of the land to build permanent improvements, and invites rich men to make homes in our fertile valley.

The accompanying schedule shows the various agricultural products of the county, as well as the various trees and vines; also, live stock.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. O. BARKER,
Assessor of Santa Clara County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

N. TAYLOR..... County Assessor.

SANTA CRUZ, September 23d, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with the duties of my office, I herewith transmit to you my annual report of the statistics of Santa Cruz County. I have endeavored to arrive at correctness as near as possible. The inclosed tabular sheet will exhibit the various products of this county, which do not vary much from my last year's report. The valuation of property is more than last year, principally in the enhanced value of real estate.

Of items not reported in the blank, there was manufactured some eighty thousand kegs of powder, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-six pounds of printing and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty reams of wrapping paper.

The estimated value of leather made is some one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

There are two whaling companies in this county. One company made some forty-five barrels of oil; from the other I could get no information.

The dairymen are going ahead, as you see by the increased amount of butter and cheese.

Every department of industry is being vigorously prosecuted, and the resources of the county are being developed. Every year roads and bridges are being built by individuals and the county; railroads are contemplated, which, no doubt, will be made in due time.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

N. TAYLOR,
Assessor of Santa Cruz County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

JOHN CORBETT.....County Assessor.

DOWNIEVILLE, SIERRA COUNTY,
August 26th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Herewith I send you my report as Assessor of Sierra County for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

The footings are as complete as they can under the condition of things in this, and I may say, in all the mountain counties, be made.

The land under cultivation in many localities can only be guessed at, as much of it has not been surveyed; and in arriving at the number

of acres, I have been compelled to resort to an estimate, but in every instance it will be found to be very near the exact thing.

You will perhaps notice that for a large and populous county, we return but a small number of horses, mules, and cows. This is attributable to the fact that in the winter the greater portion of our stock are sent to the valley counties to be wintered, and as a general thing are not brought back again until the Assessor's report is in great part made up; and it is very rarely the case that they are allowed to return into our county until they are made to figure in the report of Assessors of other counties, nor until the owners have been made to pay taxes on them in counties where they have been placed only temporarily.

This manner of taxation operates very disadvantageously to Sierra County, and if such things can by any fair and honorable means be avoided, we desire to see a change.

The greater portion of the farming land in Sierra County lies on the east side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in what is known as Sierra and Long Valleys. Sierra Valley is some twenty miles in length, and ranges from three to eight miles wide, through the entire length of which the waters of Feather River flow by an easy and sluggish movement, finding a passage through the Sierra Nevada Mountains by a chain of valleys which would appear to an observer as though intended by nature as a route for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, because from actual observations I am enabled to say that at no time during the past winter did the snow along the line of said stream exceed two feet in depth, and at no time during ten years last past has communication been cut off or travel in any degree impeded. I mention this with a view to call attention to the fact that in California has been the first instance where a railroad engineer has left a stream which breaks entirely through a chain of mountains, and route entirely feasible at all seasons of the year, in order to pass over the top of the mountains through a region of almost perpetual snow.

The grain crop of Sierra County is principally produced in Sierra Valley; also, the greater portion of the butter and cheese is made there. More than one half of the more valuable lands in this valley are properly speaking swamp and overflowed lands, and as such, the property of the State of California; but I am informed that notwithstanding this patent fact, surveyors acting under the direction of some one of the United States Land Offices, have entered upon, surveyed and returned a plot of these lands to the General Land Office, and unless the attention of the Legislature is called to this fact, they will soon be placed in the market as Government lands, the State thereby losing a revenue to which she is beyond question clearly entitled by Act of Congress.

The fruit growing is chiefly confined to the Yuba River and its tributaries, and a large portion of the entire crop is the finest quality. Nearly all other agricultural products reported in the accompanying table (hay excepted) are grown along the small creeks and ravines west of the summit.

All of which I most respectfully submit for your consideration, and hope that it will meet with your approval.

JOHN CORBETT,
Assessor of Sierra County

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

E. D. Giddings..... ...County Assessor.

Knight's Ferry, August 4th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. Houghton,
Surveyor-General:

Sir:—I herewith transmit to you the statistical report of the agricultural products of this county, as required by law. The report is as full and as carefully compiled as circumstances will permit; but, notwithstanding my efforts, I cannot claim for it to be a perfect exhibit of the resources of the county. Very few farmers keep an account of the amount of the crops raised by them, and in many cases, when questioned by the Assessor in regard to their last year's crops, for want of memoranda to refer to, will underestimate the amount; in numerous other instances, I do not find the parties at home on my rounds in making the assessments, and when they return their assessments to me by mail, they rarely, if ever, furnish any statistical information, for these and kindred reasons. The report is necessarily below the truth; but, notwithstanding, I think the showing made speaks well for the prosperity of our county, and, as you will perceive from the comparison of the number of acres under cultivation in eighteen hundred and sixty-six with those under cultivation the present year, the agricultural interest is being developed very rapidly. As an instance of this, Paradise Valley—the name given by the settlers to a portion of the San Joaquin Valley between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers, which only about five years since was regarded as almost a desert and unfit for agriculture—has produced this year at least four thousand tons of wheat, the average yield being about fifteen bushels per acre; and this would have been increased to a considerable extent, had it not been for the heavy winds which swept over the county about the time the early and best grain was ripening, and in some instances threshed out nearly one half the crops; and there are thousands of acres of just such lands lying within from five to twenty miles of points accessible to steamboats on the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Rivers, for six or eight months in the year.

The financial condition of the county is also very satisfactory, with a debt of only about twenty-five thousand dollars, and decreasing; State and county taxes at two dollars and eighty-seven cents per hundred dollars, and an assessment roll of upwards of one million two hundred thousand dollars, increasing at the rate of one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars per annum during the last three years. The citizens of this county have abundant reason to be thankful to Providence for the bountiful favors conferred upon them.

Your obedient servant,

E. D. GIDDINGS,
County Assessor of Stanislaus County.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

SAMUEL MAGOFFY..... County Assessor.

YREKA, October 7th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with your request and with the law, I have the honor to submit my report for the current year.

I have endeavored to comply as strictly as possible to the requirements, but it has been impossible to make everything as complete as it should be, as the county is very large, and portions of it can only be visited but once, for lack of time.

It will be seen that the county has prospered in some branches of industry, while in others it has retrograded a little. Our population remains about the same as it has been the last three years, and the class of which it is composed has more of the permanent element in it than heretofore. The agricultural interests of the county are constantly improving, while the mines are falling off; not that they are giving out, but from the lack of capital to carry them on and develop them in the manner they are in the more favored counties, which are nearer the great centres of supply and of easy access. We need but railroads and capital to make Siskiyou thriving, prosperous, and populous.

Stock of all kinds is scarce from the constant drain of the past three years for supplying the northern mines.

Our quartz mills lie idle for the lack of the right kind of enterprise.

Our flouring and lumber mills have constant employment, and our people are making their homes permanent.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL MAGOFFY,
County Assessor of Siskiyou County.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

THOMAS C. BIRNEY.....County Assessor.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the tabular statement required by the Act of the Legislature, approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. It embraces information required to be reported for the year terminating December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with three exceptional items relating to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

The Act requires of the Assessors "a full and true statement of all the agricultural and industrial pursuits and products of the several counties, districts, and townships, for the preceding year, and such other information as they may be required by the Surveyor-General to collect, and to report the same to the office of the Surveyor-General between the first day of September and the first day of November of each year."

The tabular statement, without a report explaining the same, would be devoid of that interest which such a document is entitled to, when embodying those facts that afford information and require explanatory remarks to illustrate the character and importance of the several products and industries to which it relates.

While the mines of our placer diggings are still wrought with measureable success, and our gold bearing quartz veins are now being successfully prospected, the agricultural interest is becoming one of increasing importance as the placer diggings diminish in the amount of their products.

The culture of the grape, the manufacture of wine, and the products of the various fruits of our gardens and ranches, are all becoming sources of increasing wealth. The foot-hills of our mountains are peculiarly well adapted to the culture of the grape, and the richest and most choice varieties flourish here in such superior quality and abundance as shows that no portion of the globe can claim to have a more favorable soil and climate for the growth of the grape or the manufacture of the rich and superior wines. Other fruit in our gardens and ranches flourish luxuriantly in the mountain districts, and it only requires time, capital, and knowledge of wine manufacture, to make the wine interest a most profitable one for the investment of capital; while other interests of gardening and ranch cultivation of fruits will be highly remunerative to the agricultural farmer who shall make himself a permanent resident of the mountain districts—a region superior to all others in health, beauty, and enjoyment of its grand and beautiful scenery and invigorating atmosphere. California is everywhere an inviting region to the traveller, but to him the mountain gardens and ranches are a paradise of pleasure.

The fruits other than the grape—the apple, the pear, the plum, the peach, the nectarine, the apricot—all find a soil fitted to their best and richest growth and highest excellence. The quince, the cherry, the fig, the olive, the prune, the almond, and mulberry, all flourish in abundance with opportune cultivation, and can be produced with ease and of excellent quality.

The several domesticated berries are cultivated with uniform success. The strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blackberry, and other berries, furnish fine specimens of superior quality and in great abundance.

Grain and vegetables in favorable seasons are of fine growth and excellent quality, but the dry seasons compel the ranchman to cut his fields of wheat, barley, and oats, for a hay crop; while in other seasons more favorable, the crops of wheat, barley, and oats, are of sterling quality and of good average yield. The last season the hay crop was large, and prices reduced. Indian corn does not find a genial climate in the mountains. The seasons are too short, and the chilly air predominates in the earlier and later portions of the necessary time to produce it in its better growth.

The mountains are a favorite region for bees and their manufacture of honey.

Poultry flourishes in the mountains, and eggs and chickens are abundant; butter is of superior quality, and is made in considerable

quantities. But little attention is paid to the making of cheese in this district.

The finest specimen of potatoes to be found in California are cultivated in the mountains. On one ranch, eight acres produced fifty tons the last season. In fruits and vegetables, all the crops were, last season, a success, especially the grape, the plum, and the pear.

Beets, turnips, carrots, and cabbages, are a sure vegetable crop, and of good quality. Pumpkins, squashes, melons, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other garden vegetables, are abundant.

One firm in this district slaughtered two thousand beeves, three hundred hogs, and three thousand sheep, last season.

Horses, mules and asses, coming from every part of the States, are of every variety, and but few are bred in this district.

It may not be amiss to notice the marble quarries in this district. Our quarries produce some of the finest specimens of marble, both for common use and for fancy purposes. Four quarries have been already discovered in this district, and all of excellent quality. First—Near the Stanislaus River, of pure white marble; extensive and well suited for statuary, receiving a high polish. Second—In Matelote Gulch; pink and black mixed; takes a high polish. Third—Knapp's Ranch; white marble, with blue veins. Fourth—Vine Springs; the ledge is immense, of good quality, and suitable for almost any purpose. It has been opened and wrought extensively for several years.

Perhaps no country equals California in the development of fossil remains of ancient date, of the elephant, the rhinoceros, the mammoth, and mastodon, and numerous other animals; and the bones and skulls of the ancient inhabitants who once peopled this country, but thousands of ages since have passed away. These remains have been, within the past few years, and are now being exhumed, in the mining districts, with their contemporaries of the animal tribe, by the miner in his search for golden treasure; and science is being enriched by the development of geological history, as well as the miner by the harvest of his labors. Thus, while the miner is gaining his treasure, the truth of science is confirmed and its history enlarged.

District Number Two has furnished a great number of valuable fossils which have enriched the cabinets of the learned and scientific, as well as furnished those who are fond of accumulating specimens of natural history.

With these limited remarks, I submit this report to the consideration of the efficient agent of the Government to whom it is my duty to transmit it.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect,

THOS. C. BIRNEY,
Assessor, Tuolumne County.

REPORT

OF THE

Directors of the California State Prison.

DECEMBER 1, 1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

Office of the Board of State Prison Directors,
December 2d, 1867.

To His Excellency,
Frederick F. Low,
Governor of California:

In compliance with the requirements of the statute, we beg leave to submit the following report of the transactions of the Board of Directors of the California State Prison, and statistics relating to the inmates of the prison, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Respectfully,

T. N. MACHIN,
B. B. REDDING,
State Prison Directors.

REPORT.

To His Excellency,
FREDERICK F. LOW,
Governor:

SIR:—Accompanying this will be found tables showing the financial condition of the California State Prison, monthly, since our last report, and up to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The Turnkey's report, exhibiting the number of prisoners, the crimes for which they were sentenced, places of nativity, educational acquirements, pardons, escapes, etc., is complete to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The report of the Physician is to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

The financial tables show the net indebtedness of the prison, December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to be three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents, ($3,893 50.) While this is correct, it is but proper to state that, to produce this result and to avoid making purchases of supplies on credit, we have been compelled to anticipate the appropriation made by the State, so that unless a special appropriation be made by the Legislature, the prison will be largely in debt by July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

The ordinary annual appropriation made by the State when the average number of prisoners was four hundred, was fifty thousand dollars. During the past three years the average number of prisoners has been nearly seven hundred, while the annual appropriation has not been increased. Argument is not necessary to prove that the feeding, clothing, and guarding of seven hundred prisoners costs nearly double what it would to feed, clothe, and guard three hundred and fifty. The labor of the prisoners for the past two years has brought an income to the prison of seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-two cents ($78,723 32,) an increase of twenty-five thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-two cents ($25,645 22) over the previous two years. This satisfactory increase only lessens the total expenses—it does not avoid the necessity for increased appropriations. We would recommend an appropriation of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) to meet the liabilities that will accrue from December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the close of the present fiscal year, and an annual appropri-

ation of seventy-five thousand dollars, which should continue so long as the prison contains seven hundred prisoners, or until the State becomes so largely interested in manufactures that convict labor will be worth one dollar per day.

The construction of the two prison buildings, containing three hundred and ninety-two cells, would have been of some benefit in facilitating the classifying of prisoners, had not the increase of prisoners kept pace with the increase of cells. Some plan should be devised for the separation of the young convicts from those hardened in crime. It does not seem possible that this can be done within the walls of the present prison. If the only object of a State Prison is to confine and punish men who have committed crime, then men can be safely kept and made to work within the walls of the present prison; but if in addition to this it is expected that a prison shall, in some measure, be a reformatory institution, or at least that men shall leave it no worse in knowledge of crime than when they entered it, then it is necessary to classify the prisoners, and remove those who, through intoxication or other cause, have been induced to commit a first offence from contact and communication with old offenders and hardened thieves, highwaymen and burglars, whose constant boast is of the crimes they have committed. The prison has been kept a model of cleanliness; the prisoners are well clothed, and are supplied with abundant and good food; the officers have been humane; there has been no unnecessary punishment; and all this may continue, and yet the prison will fail to earn the commendations or meet the anticipations of thoughtful men, unless when its inmates are discharged they are better men than when they entered its gates. We earnestly request you to present the subject to the Legislature, that in its wisdom it may devise some means whereby the prison can be made a reformatory as well as a penal institution.

The shop room of the prison is inadequate, the buildings containing many of the shops are old, badly constructed, and poorly lighted. If the demand for prison labor shall hereafter increase in the ratio it has increased during the past two years, it will soon be necessary that some of the buildings now used for shops be torn down, and others upon a better plan be constructed. The increase of prisoners and constant enlargement of manufacturing pursuits within the prison, necessitates the use of a larger supply of water than the present water works can furnish. That an increased revenue may be derived from prison labor, and that a greater number of prisoners may be employed by contractors at higher rates, it will be necessary to construct new buildings for shop room, and increase the supply of water. To accomplish this the Legislature should levy a tax of five per cent. on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in the State, to create a fund from which these improvements can be made.

The report of Dr. Charles Burrell, the Physician of the prison, will be read with interest. A comparison as to the average sickness in the California State Prison and the prisons of the Atlantic States and Europe, will show no other prison where the average sickness is so small. The percentage of deaths is less than in any other prison the published reports of which have reached us.

We desire to express our thanks to the officers and guards who have assisted us in the care of the prison during the past four years. With one exception the officers have been honest, and faithfully and economically administered the trust confided to them. The prisoners have been treated humanely, and have been faithfully guarded. During the past

four years but five prisoners have escaped, and of these three were recaptured.

We desire to repeat the statement made in our last report, and confirmed by continued observation and investigation: There are many men in the prison who have been sentenced for longer terms than the crime committed seems to warrant. The disparity in sentences for the same crime, by different Courts, is an evil for which there seems no remedy. Many of these cases deserve investigation. There is not time for the Executive to make this investigation, and sort out from the seven hundred prisoners all whose crimes have been adequately punished, or whose faithful labor and uniform good conduct give assurance of the sincerity of repentance. Yet that this should be faithfully done, under authority of law, by some commission appointed for the purpose, and whose recommendation to the Executive would be his warrant upon which to grant pardons, is the concurrent observation and testimony of all who have the immediate control of the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted.

T. N. MACHIN,
B. B. REDDING,
State Prison Directors.

EXHIBITS.

LIST OF EXHIBITS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON.

[A]

Shows the "Monthly Cost" of maintaining prison, including improvements, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[B]

Shows the "Earnings" of the prison each month, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[C]

Shows the "Cash Receipts" of the prison each month, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[D]

Shows the "Cash Disbursements" of the prison per month, from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[E]

Is a "General Summary" of expenditures and receipts.

[F]

Shows the "Financial Condition" of the prison on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[A]

Showing the Cost of Maintaining the California State Prison from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
Nov., 1865	Subsistence	$2,996 39	
	State Prison improvements	478 13	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	1,308 58	
	General use	285 42	
	Water	100 00	
	Freight	17 40	
	Forage	69 55	
	Paint, tin and blacksmith shops	43 37	
	Medicines	71 38	
	Stationery	29 75	
	Fuel	296 37	
	Ordnance	8 25	
	Wash-house	40 14	
	Discharged prisoners	41 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
	Salaries	2,666 64	
	Discount	44 30	
			$8,546 67
December..	Subsistence	$2,365 26	
	State Prison improvements	290 92	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	1,488 30	
	General use	307 56	
	Water	100 00	
	Freight	562 40	
	Forage	87 74	
	Paint, tin and blacksmith shops	88 50	
	Medicines	79 50	
	Stationery	13 25	
	Wash-house	25 00	
	Discharged prisoners	45 00	
	Incidental expenses	75 00	
	Salaries	2,734 15	
			8,262 58
Jan., 1866..	Subsistence	2,366 59	
	State Prison improvements	298 70	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	1,034 22	
	General use	243 15	
	Water	100 00	
	Freight	49 02	
			4,091 38
	Carried forward		$20,900 93

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$20,900 93
Jan., 1866..	Forage	89 87	
	Paint and tin shops	43 50	
	Medicines	218 50	
	Stationery	23 75	
	Fuel	569 50	
	Ordnance	16 50	
	Wash-house	36 57	
	Discharged prisoners	54 00	
	Incidental expenses	130 50	
	Salaries	2,898 32	
			4,081 01
February..	Subsistence	$2,193 21	
	State Prison improvements	587 73	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	557 55	
	General use	285 31	
	Water	100 00	
	Freight	5 20	
	Forage	106 89	
	Paint and tin shops	136 31	
	Medicines	72 00	
	Stationery	29 50	
	Fuel	466 07	
	Ordnance	21 00	
	Wash-house	23 28	
	Discharged prisoners	72 00	
	Incidental expenses	45 00	
	Salaries	2,975 00	
			7,676 05
March	Subsistence	$5,231 49	
	State Prison improvements	867 70	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	1,109 07	
	General use	409 42	
	Water	100 00	
	Freight	287 89	
	Forage	57 87	
	Paint and tin shops	53 13	
	Medicines	51 88	
	Stationery	22 00	
	Fuel	382 50	
	Wash-house	27 65	
	Discharged prisoners	21 00	
	Incidental expenses	47 50	
	Salaries	3,038 31	
			$9,007 41
	Carried forward		$41,665 40

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$41,665 40
April, 1866	Subsistence	$2,820 90	
	State Prison improvements	303 21	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	1,454 20	
	General use	391 33	
	Water, (contract purchased)	1,500 00	
	Freight	213 62	
	Forage	211 87	
	Paint and tin shops	148 95	
	Medicines	117 63	
	Stationery	51 00	
	Wash-house	44 37	
	Discharged prisoners	30 00	
	Incidental expenses	66 50	
	Salaries	3,037 46	
	Profit and loss	2,532 35	
			12,923 39
May	Subsistence	$2,759 42	
	State Prison improvements	1,300 81	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	444 73	
	General use	312 07	
	Freight	153 75	
	Forage	153 21	
	Paint and tin shops	15 75	
	Medicines	122 25	
	Stationery	28 13	
	Fuel	774 50	
	Ordnance	91 00	
	Wash-house	31 50	
	Discharged prisoners	54 00	
	Incidental expenses	80 00	
	Salaries	3,191 66	
	Profit and loss	65 06	
			9,577 84
June	Subsistence	$2,627 95	
	State Prison improvements	84 97	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	448 44	
	General use	196 30	
	Freight	90 50	
	Forage	55 62	
	Paint and tin shops	170 20	
	Medicines	136 51	
	Stationery	21 50	
	Wash-house	33 30	
	Discharged prisoners	45 00	
	Incidental expenses	84 50	
	Salaries	3,221 65	
			7,216 44
	Carried forward		$71,383 07

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$71,383 07
July, 1866..	Subsistence	$2,873 56	
	State Prison improvements	71 13	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	615 24	
	General use	157 69	
	Freight	97 25	
	Forage	60 34	
	Paint and tin shops	140 90	
	Medicines	27 00	
	Fuel	666 41	
	Ordnance	21 28	
	Wash-house	77 85	
	Discharged prisoners	46 00	
	Incidental expenses	62 16	
	Salaries	3,223 33	
			8,140 14
August.....	Subsistence	$2,829 18	
	State Prison improvements	87 25	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	790 46	
	General use	169 26	
	Freight	112 01	
	Forage	42 53	
	Paint and tin shops	39 83	
	Medicines	76 45	
	Stationery	15 25	
	Fuel	39 19	
	Ordnance	3 25	
	Wash-house	25 69	
	Discharged prisoners	80 00	
	Incidental expenses	75 50	
	Salaries	3,233 33	
	Discount (on currency)	829 42	
			8,448 60
September.	Subsistence	$2,759 78	
	State Prison improvements	125 23	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	721 98	
	General use	183 92	
	Freight	110 30	
	Forage	65 99	
	Paint and tin shops	30 65	
	Medicines	21 25	
	Stationery	16 00	
	Ordnance	2 50	
	Wash-house	42 71	
	Discharged prisoners	45 00	
	Incidental expenses	101 75	
			4,227 06
	Carried forward		$92,198 87

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$92,198 87
Sep., 1866..	Salaries	3,201 65	
	Discount (on currency)	202 07	
			3,403 72
October....	Subsistence	$3,367 98	
	State Prison improvements	157 33	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	733 40	
	General use	168 29	
	Freight	114 50	
	Forage	364 90	
	Paint and tin shops	66 78	
	Medicines	61 63	
	Ordnance	7 50	
	Wash-house	29 31	
	Discharged prisoners	49 00	
	Incidental expenses	118 60	
	Salaries	3,235 00	
			8,474 22
November.	Subsistence	$3,634 03	
	State Prison improvements	109 13	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	851 25	
	General use	208 46	
	Freight	136 75	
	Forage	119 83	
	Paint and tin shops	13 63	
	Medicines	24 26	
	Stationery	75 50	
	Fuel	1,332 47	
	Wash-house	45 36	
	Discharged prisoners	38 00	
	Incidental expenses	68 72	
	Salaries	3,226 66	
	Profit and loss	106 50	
			9,990 55
December..	Subsistence	$3,065 85	
	State Prison improvements	732 85	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	667 73	
	General use	258 99	
	Freight	169 20	
	Forage	31 10	
	Paint and tin shops	88 65	
	Medicines	73 85	
	Stationery	9 00	
	Fuel	18 84	
	Wash-house	38 75	
	Discharged prisoners	57 00	
			5,211 81
	Carried forward		$119,279 17

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$119,279 17
Dec., 1866..	Incidental expenses	65 00	
	Salaries	3,236 66	
	Discount (on currency)	276 36	
			3,578 02
Jan., 1867..	Subsistence	3,538 30	
	State Prison improvements	55 55	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	746 88	
	General use	337 07	
	Freight	161 00	
	Forage	118 90	
	Paint and tin shops	36 89	
	Medicines	48 53	
	Fuel	32 02	
	Wash-house	29 25	
	Discharged prisoners	78 00	
	Incidental expenses	154 00	
	Salaries	3,235 00	
	Discount (on currency)	738 19	
			9,309 58
February ..	Subsistence	$3,143 27	
	State Prison improvements	137 06	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	1,150 69	
	General use	296 97	
	Freight	112 25	
	Forage	91 72	
	Paint and tin shops	77 83	
	Medicines	38 43	
	Stationery	31 00	
	Fuel	18 72	
	Ordnance	17 25	
	Wash-house	28 14	
	Discharged prisoners	60 00	
	Incidental expenses	55 15	
	Salaries	3,205 00	
			8,463 48
March	Subsistence	$3,282 02	
	State Prison improvements	103 67	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	885 23	
	General use	192 83	
	Freight	138 50	
	Forage	118 44	
	Paint and tin shops	63 35	
	Medicines	50 63	
	Fuel	1,292 30	
	Wash-house	62 15	
			6,189 12
	Carried forward		$146,819 37

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$146,819 37
	Discharged prisoners	106 00	
	Incidental expenses	94 60	
	Salaries	3,235 00	
			3,435 60
April, 1867	Subsistence	$3,693 24	
	State Prison improvements	185 10	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	1,129 85	
	General use	235 85	
	Freight	132 10	
	Forage	18 46	
	Paint and tin shops	74 87	
	Medicines	38 99	
	Stationery	56 65	
	Fuel	210 05	
	Wash-house	32 00	
	Discharged prisoners	55 00	
	Incidental expenses	61 00	
	Salaries	3,225 00	
			9,148 16
May	Subsistence	$3,900 00	
	State Prison improvements	171 12	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	275 78	
	General use	132 22	
	Freight	113 60	
	Forage	79 35	
	Paint and tin shops	177 57	
	Medicines	73 57	
	Stationery	9 00	
	Fuel	655 40	
	Wash-house	50 69	
	Discharged prisoners	60 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
	Salaries	3,235 00	
			8,983 30
June	Subsistence	$3,873 26	
	State Prison improvements	119 77	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	788 76	
	General use	162 42	
	Freight	122 10	
	Forage	90 63	
	Medicines	37 00	
	Ordnance	19 50	
	Wash-house	23 71	
	Discharged prisoners	62 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
			5,349 15
	Carried forward		$173,735 58

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$173,735 58
June, 1867.	Salaries	3,225 00	
	Profit and loss	15 00	
			3,240 00
July	Subsistence	$3,827 10	
	State Prison improvements	1,021 54	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	933 93	
	General use	167 03	
	Freight	142 80	
	Forage	389 67	
	Paint and tin shops	65 48	
	Medicines	108 25	
	Stationery	33 50	
	Fuel	21 28	
	Wash-house	73 30	
	Incidental expenses	181 00	
	Discharged prisoners	72 00	
	Salaries	3,235 00	
	Discount (on silver)	10 00	
			10,281 88
August	Subsistence	$4,058 65	
	State Prison improvements	225 11	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	625 86	
	General use	126 00	
	Freight	143 60	
	Forage	80 29	
	Paint, tin and blacksmith shops	134 63	
	Medicines	38 13	
	Stationery	5 75	
	Wash-house	37 50	
	Discharged prisoners	59 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 50	
	Salaries	3,235 00	
	Profit and loss (damaged beef)	1,267 50	
	Discount (on silver)	5 00	
			10,092 52
September.	Subsistence	$4,031 64	
	State Prison improvements	316 31	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	872 74	
	General use	199 64	
	Freight	142 50	
	Forage	333 63	
	Paint, tin and blacksmith shops	82 48	
	Medicines	39 80	
	Stationery	22 50	
	Wash-house	44 05	
			$ 6,085 29
	Carried forward		$203,435 27

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Month.	Nature of Expenditure.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$203,435 27
Sep., 1867..	Discharged prisoners	60 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
	Salaries	2,831 65	
	Profit and loss (damaged beef)	634 18	
	Discount (on currency)	148 40	
			3,724 23
October ...	Subsistence	$4,375 63	
	State Prison improvements	145 31	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	601 22	
	General use	181 51	
	Freight	153 75	
	Forage	297 12	
	Paint, tin and blacksmith shops	8 38	
	Medicines	69 85	
	Stationery	17 00	
	Wash-house	21 55	
	Discharged prisoners	87 00	
	Incidental expenses	216 00	
	Salaries	3,461 54	
	Profit and loss	70	
	Discount (on silver)	10 00	
			9,646 56
November.	Subsistence	$4,157 21	
	Forage	170 20	
	Clothing, bedding, and shoes	554 80	
	General use	155 75	
	Medicines	33 00	
	Fuel	1,756 75	
	State Prison improvements	181 79	
	Ordnance	5 25	
	Wash-house	36 36	
	Paint, tin and blacksmiths shops	100 92	
	Discharged prisoners	99 00	
	Incidental expenses	99 10	
	Discount (on currency and silver)	246 58	
	Profit and loss (on account of T. H. Loehr)	55 00	
	Freight	153 10	
	Salary	3,075 25	
			10,880 06
	Total		$227,686 12

RECAPITULATION.

Subsistence	$81,071 91
State Prison improvements	8,157 42
Clothing, bedding, and shoes	20,790 89
General use	5,764 46
Water	2,000 00
Freight	3,635 09
Forage	3,305 72
Paint, tin and blacksmith shops	1,902 55
Medicines	1,730 27
Stationery	510 03
Fuel	8,532 37
Ordnance	213 28
Wash-house	960 18
Discharged prisoners	1,475 00
Incidental expenses	2,132 08
Salaries	78,318 26
Profit and loss	4,676 29
Discount	2,510 32
Total	$227,686 12

[B]

Showing the earnings of the California State Prison, from November 1st, 1865, to November 1st, 1867.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
Nov., 1865.	Labor	$2,173 85	
	Contributions at gate	3 50	
			$2,177 35
December..	Labor	$1,968 05	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	1,035 00	
			3,003 05
Jan., 1866..	Labor	$1,926 08	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	496 00	
			2,422 08
February..	Labor	$1,708 27	
	Drayage	129 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	153 00	
			1,990 27
March.....	Labor	$2,405 35	
	Drayage	65 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	524 00	
	Profit and loss	03	
			2,994 38
April.....	Labor	$2,344 60	
	Drayage	64 00	
	Subsistenee U. S. prisoners	480 00	
	Profit and loss	61 50	
			2,950 10
May.....	Labor	$2,552 75	
	Drayage	88 50	
	Contributions at gate	103 75	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	345 00	
			3,090 00
June.....	Labor	$3,053 80	
	Drayage	86 50	
	Contributions at gate	94 75	
	Sale of hogs	597 31	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	309 00	
	Profit and loss	30	
	Sale of stores	32 50	
			4,174 16
July.....	Labor	$2,989 30	
	Drayage	89 00	
	Contributions at gate	48 00	
			3,126 30
	Carried forward		$25,927 69

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$25,927 69
July, 1866..	Sale of hogs	5 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	310 00	
	Sale of stores	24 85	
			339 85
August.....	Labor	$3,843 82	
	Drayage	89 50	
	Contributions at gate	12 50	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	267 00	
	Sale of stores	11 25	
			4,224 07
September.	Labor	$3,082 91	
	Drayage	103 00	
	Contributions at gate	7 00	
	Sale of hogs	437 15	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	102 00	
	Sale of stores	166 79	
			3,898 85
October....	Labor	$3,400 07	
	Drayage	94 00	
	Contributions at gate	13 50	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	93 00	
	Sale of stores	35 19	
			3,635 76
November.	Labor	$2,775 15	
	Drayage	91 00	
	Contributions at gate	7 50	
	Sale of hogs	14 25	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	90 00	
	Sale of stores	4 25	
			2,982 15
December..	Labor	$2,501 71	
	Drayage	90 50	
	Sale of hogs	54 91	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	79 00	
	Sale of stores	6 40	
			2,732 52
Jan., 1867..	Labor	$2,682 05	
	Drayage	91 50	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	62 00	
	Sale of stores	7 25	
			2,842 80
February ..	Labor	$2,310 96	
	Drayage	90 00	
	Contributions at gate	1 00	
			2,401 96
	Carried forward		$48,985 65

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$48,985 65
Feb., 1867..	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	108 60	
	Sale of stores	37 41	
			145 41
March	Labor	$2,534 38	
	Drayage	93 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	268 00	
	Sale of stores	37 39	
			2,932 77
April	Labor	$2,942 20	
	Drayage	95 00	
	Contributions at gate	9 50	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	270 00	
	Sale of stores	14 00	
			3,330 70
May	Labor	$3,482 85	
	Drayage	110 00	
	Contributions at gate	54 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	200 00	
	Sale of stores	47 75	
			3,894 60
June	Labor	$3,197 30	
	Drayage	100 00	
	Contributions at gate	106 50	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	103 00	
	Sale of stores	20 90	
			3,527 70
July	Labor	$3,238 05	
	Drayage	98 50	
	Contributions at gate	70 50	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	93 00	
	Sale of stores	30 00	
			3,530 05
August	Labor	3,422 05	
	Drayage	100 00	
	Contributions at gate	26 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	93 00	
	Profit and loss	1 00	
	Sale of stores	6 75	
			3,648 80
September	Labor	$2,679 25	
	Drayage	86 50	
	Contributions at gate	6 50	
	Sale of hogs	34 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	90 00	
	Sale of stores	35 05	
			2,931 30
	Carried forward		$72,926 98

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$72,926 98
Oct., 1867..	Labor	$2,980 33	
	Drayage	86 50	
	Contributions at gate	15 00	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	93 00	
	Sale of stores	29 05	
			3,203 88
November.	Labor	$2,659 05	
	Drayage	74 50	
	Subsistence U. S. prisoners	133 00	
	Sale of hogs	593 50	
	Contributions at gate	11 50	
	Sale of stores	26 38	
			3,497 93
	Total		$79,628 79

RECAPITULATION.

Labor	$68,854 18
Drayage	2,015 50
Contributions at gate	591 00
Sale of hogs	1,736 12
Subsistence U. S. prisoners	5,769 00
Profit and loss	62 83
Sale of stores	573 16
Total	$79,628 79

[C]

Showing the Cash Receipts of the California State Prison, from November 1st, 1865, to November 1st, 1867.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
Nov., 1865.	Labor	$3,590 30	
	State Treasurer	1,500 00	
	Contributions at gate	3 50	
	Sale of stores	23 65	
			$5,117 45
December..	Labor	$875 05	
	State Treasurer	5,000 00	
	Sale of stores	19 50	
			5,894 55
Jan., 1866..	Labor	$2,102 57	
	State Treasurer	3,500 00	
	Sale of stores	33 25	
			5,635 82
February..	Labor	$1,621 10	
	State Treasurer	3,425 00	
			5,046 10
March	Labor	$2,450 64	
	State Treasurer	10,000 00	
	Sale of stores	68 15	
			12,518 79
April	Labor	$3,795 45	
	State Treasurer	15,000 00	
	Sale of stores	15 55	
			18,811 00
May	Labor	$4,782 27	
	State Treasurer	4,000 00	
	Contributions at gate	103 75	
	Sale of stores	23 15	
			8,909 17
June	Labor	$4,265 18	
	State Treasurer	4,000 00	
	Sale of stores	45 20	
	Contributions at gate	94 75	
	Sale of hogs	597 31	
			9,002 44
July	Labor	$2,537 75	
	State Treasurer	3,875 00	
	Contributions at gate	48 00	
	Sale of stores	31 40	
			6,492 15
	Carried forward		$77,427 47

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$77,427 47
Aug., 1866.	Labor	$3,369 90	
	State Treasurer	4,000 00	
	Contributions at gate	12 50	
	Sale of stores	21 50	
	United States (in currency)	2,936 00	
			10,339 90
September	Labor	$2,855 00	
	Contributions at gate	7 00	
	Sale of stores	15 50	
	Sale of hogs	577 15	
			3,454 65
October	Labor	$3,401 59	
	State Treasurer	11,000 00	
	Contributions at gate	13 50	
	Sale of stores	12 30	
			14,427 39
November.	Labor	$2,538 32	
	State Treasurer	4,000 00	
	Contributions at gate	7 50	
	Sale of stores	17 50	
			6,563 32
December.	Labor	$2,402 85	
	State Treasurer	5,000 00	
	Sale of stores	63 56	
	United States (in currency)	987 00	
			8,453 41
Jan., 1867.	Labor	$2,314 37	
	State Treasurer	5,000 00	
	Sale of stores	12 75	
	United States (in currency)	2,774 00	
			10,101 12
February.	Labor	$3,185 36	
	Sale of stores	43 70	
			3,229 06
March	Labor	$1,786 15	
	State Treasurer	3,000 00	
	Sale of stores	20 40	
			4,806 55
April	Labor	$3,363 70	
	State Treasurer	4,000 00	
	Contributions at gate	9 50	
	Sale of stores	15 25	
			7,388 45
May	Labor and drayage	$2,852 10	
	State Treasurer	4,000 00	
			6,852 10
	Carried forward		$153,043 42

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$153,043 42
May, 1867.	Contributions at gate	54 0	
	Sale of stores	38 75	
			92 75
June	Labor and drayage	$2,715 79	
	State Treasurer	4, 90 00	
	Contributions at gate	106 5(	
	Sale of stores	30 0(	
			7,142 29
July	Labor and drayage	$5,412 95	
	State Treasurer	10,000 00	
	Contributions at gate	70 50	
	Sale of stores	43 00	
			15,526 45
August	Labor and drayage	$2,695 15	
	Contributions at gate	26 00	
	State Treasurer	5,000 00	
			7,721 15
September.	Labor and drayage	$2,625 40	
	State Treasurer	5,00) 0(	
	Contributions at gate	6 50	
	Sale of hogs	34 00	
	Sale of stores	35 05	
	United States (in currency)	478 00	
			8,178 95
October	Labor and drayage	$3,660 35	
	State Treasurer	10,000 00	
	Contributions at gate	15 00	
	Sale of stores	24 85	
			13,700 20
November.	State Treasurer	15,000 00	
	Labor and drayage	7,524 03	
	Contributions at gate	11 50	
	Sale of hogs	593 50	
	Sale of stores	24 50	
			23,153 53
	Total		$228,558 74

RECAPITULATION.

Labor and drayage	$78,723 32
State Treasurer	139,590 00
Contributions at gate	590 00
Sale of hogs	1,801 96
Sale of stores	678 46
Subsistence U. S. prisoners	7,175 00
Total	$228,558 74

[D]

Showing the Cash Disbursements of the California State Prison, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Date.	Nature of Disbursement.		Amount.
Nov., 1865.	Commissary supplies	$4,658 16	
	Salaries	156 00	
	Water	600 00	
	Freight	17 40	
	Redemption of scrip	50 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
	Discharged prisoners	41 00	
			$5,572 56
December.	Commissary supplies	$5,328 71	
	Redemption of scrip	479 20	
	Discharged prisoners	45 00	
	Incidental expenses	75 00	
	Salaries	25 00	
	Freight	20 00	
			5,972 91
Jan., 1866..	Commissary supplies	$5,303 76	
	Discharged prisoners	54 00	
	Incidental expenses	130 50	
	Freight	49 02	
			5,537 28
February..	Commissary supplies	$5,326 27	
	Discharged prisoners	72 00	
	Incidental expenses	45 00	
	Freight	547 60	
	Robert Dixon	19 50	
			6,010 37
March.....	Commissary supplies	$5,012 32	
	Salaries	2,000 00	
	Freight	603 37	
	Incidental expenses	47 50	
	Discharged prisoners	21 00	
	J. F. Chellis	3,024 56	
			10,708 75
A ril.....	Commissary supplies	$4,783 49	
	Redemption of scrip	12,138 15	
	Salaries	2,667 36	
	J. F. Chellis	15 87	
	Discharged prisoners	30 00	
	Incidental expenses	66 50	
			19,701 37
	Carried forward		$53,503 24

EXHIBIT D—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$53,503 24
May, 1866..	Commissary supplies	$5,364 35	
	Redemption of scrip	1,322 66	
	Freight	64 62	
	Discharged prisoners	54 00	
	Incidental expenses	73 50	
	S. D. Thompson	65 00	
			6,944 13
June.....	Commissary supplies	$5,208 51	
	Redemption of scrip	2,479 23	
	Discharged prisoners	45 00	
	Incidental expenses	84 50	
			7,817 24
July.....	Commissary supplies	$3,922 64	
	Redemption of scrip	3,132 90	
	Discharged prisoners	46 00	
	Freight	1 50	
	Incidental expenses	62 16	
			7,165 20
August.....	Commissary supplies	$4,235 01	
	Redemption of scrip	3,901 45	
	Salaries	100 00	
	Discharged prisoners	80 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
	Discount (on currency)	829 42	
			9,195 88
September.	Commissary supplies	$4,528 45	
	Redemption of scrip	1,743 49	
	W. S. Pierce (estate of)	612 14	
	Salaries	58 33	
	Discount (on currency)	202 07	
	Discharged prisoners	45 00	
	Incidental expenses	101 75	
			7,291 23
October....	Commissary supplies	$3,711 66	
	Redemption of scrip	9,764 07	
	Salaries	50 00	
	Discharged prisoners	49 00	
	Freight	50	
	Incidental expenses	118 60	
			13,693 83
November.	Commissary supplies	$4,412 89	
	Redemption of scrip	2,758 85	
	Discharged prisoners	38 00	
	H. T. Libkisher	106 50	
	Incidental expenses	68 72	
			7,384 96
	Carried forward		$112,995 71

EXHIBIT D—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$112,995 71
Dec., 1866..	Commissary supplies	$5,892 49	
	Redemption of scrip	847 87	
	Discount (on currency)	276 36	
	Incidental expenses	65 00	
	Discharged prisoners	57 00	
	Freight	1 50	
	Salaries	1 66	
			7,141 88
Jan., 1867..	Commissary supplies	$7,960 60	
	Redemption of scrip	560 16	
	Discount (on currency)	738 19	
	Salaries	100 00	
	Discharged prisoners	78 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
			9,486 95
February..	Commissary supplies	4,720 88	
	Salaries	50 00	
	Freight	27 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
	Discharged prisoners	60 00	
			4,907 88
March.....	Commissary supplies	$5,082 40	
	Salaries	108 00	
	Incidental expenses	94 60	
	Discharged prisoners	106 00	
			5,391 00
April	Commissary supplies	$6,479 07	
	Salaries	50 00	
	Incidental expenses	51 00	
	Discharged prisoners	55 00	
	Freight	9 50	
			6,644 57
May.....	Commissary supplies	$5,368 61	
	Discharged prisoners	60 00	
	Salaries	50 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
			5,528 61
June	Commissary supplies	$4,866 33	
	Salaries	50 00	
	Discharged prisoners	62 00	
	J. Long	15 00	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
			5,043 33
July.....	Commissary supplies	$5,808 95	
	Salaries	50 00	
			5,858 95
	Carried forward		$162,998 88

EXHIBIT D—Continued.

Date.	From what source.		Amount.
	Brought forward		$162,998 88
July, 1867..	Incidental expenses	181 00	
	Discount (on silver)	10 00	
	Redemption of scrip	12,203 05	
	Discharged prisoners	72 00	
			12,466 05
August.....	Commissary supplies	$6,010 96	
	Incidental expenses	50 50	
	Discount (on silver)	5 00	
	Redemption of scrip	948 32	
	Salaries	50 00	
	Discharged prisoners	59 00	
			7,123 78
September	Commissary supplies	$4,900 68	
	Salaries	6 65	
	Incidental expenses	50 00	
	Discount (on currency and silver)	148 40	
	Redemption of scrip	50 00	
	Freight	26 00	
	Discharged prisoners	60 00	
			5,241 73
October....	Commissary supplies	$5,033 44	
	Redemption of scrip	10,194 66	
	Salaries	100 00	
	Discharged prisoners	87 00	
	Incidental expenses	106 00	
	Discount (on silver)	10 00	
			15,531 10
November.	Commissary supplies	$203 87	
	Redemption of scrip	22,064 58	
	Profit and loss, (acc't of T. H. Loehr)	55 00	
	Incidental expenses	99 10	
	Discount (on currency and silver)	246 58	
	Discharged prisoners	99 00	
			22,768 13
	Total		$226,129 67

RECAPITULATION.

Commissary supplies		$124,124 50
Salaries		5,673 00
Water		600 00
Freight		1,368 01
Redemption of scrip		84,638 64
Incidental expenses		1,870 93
Discharged prisoners		1,475 00
Discount		2,466 02
J. F. Chellis		3,040 43
W. S. Pierce (estate of)		612 14
Robert Dixon		19 50
S. D. Thompson		65 00
H. T. Libkisher		106 50
J. Long		15 00
A. A. Cummings (profit and loss)		40 00
Peter Metz (profit and loss)		15 00
Total		$226,129 67
Balance cash, November 1, 1865	$1,922 35	
Total receipts to November 30, 1867	$228,558 74	
		$230,481 09
Total disbursements to November 30, 1867	$226,129 67	
Balance cash, November 30, 1867	4,351 42	
		230,481 09

[E]

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of Expenditures and Receipts of the California State Prison from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867, and the average amount of same per month.

Total expenditures, as per Exhibit A		$227,686 12
Total earnings, as per Exhibit B	$79,628 79	
Deficiency of support by prison earnings	148,057 33	
		227,686 12
Balance deficiency, brought down	$148,057 33	
Liabilities of prison, November 1, 1865	19,720 55	
		$167,777 88
Appropriations by State, per Exhibit C	$139,590 00	
Commissary stores, per inventory	1,208 88	
Assets of prison, per inventory	23,085 50	
Net indebtedness, December 1, 1867	3,893 50	
		167,777 88
Average expenditure per month		$9,107 44.48
Average earnings per month		3,185 15.16
Average deficiency per month		5,922 29.32

The item, $28 23, which is charged as a balance due on old debt, in the report of November 1st, 1865, was closed to profit and loss, and does not appear on the books of the present administration.

[F]

STATEMENT

Showing the Liabilities and Available Assets of the California State Prison, December 1st, 1867.

LIABILITIES.	
For bills payable (outstanding scrip)	$18,887 55
For commissary supplies	14,761 70
For medical services (A. W. Taliaferro)	110 00
For salary (T. N. Machin)	910 00
For balance due Ireland & Huntoon	58 70
	$34,727 95
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand	$4,351 42
United States, for subsistence of prisoners	502 00
Commissary stores on hand	2,895 53
Valuation of property of prison, per inventory	23,085 50
Net indebtedness, December 1, 1867	3,893 50
	$34,727 95

TURNKEY'S REPORT.

CON. MURPHY, Turnkey.

TABLE FIRST.

Prison Account from 1851, *to November* 1*st*, 1867.

YEARS.	Prisoners received	Pardons revoked	Escapes recaptured	Discharged under the Act.	Discharged by expiration of sentence	Escaped	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of the Navy	Sentence remitted by the Secretary of War	Pardoned by the President	Pardoned by the Governor	Restored to citizenship by the Governor	Died and killed	Returned from Insane Asylum	Sent to Insane Asylum	New trial and habeas corpus	Total discharges	Total receipts
1851	35					1										1	35
1852	105		3		12	6				2		1				21	108
1853	163		2		38	8				9		3				58	165
1854	211		16		102	87				14		6				209	227
1855	266		25		94	28				29	1	1			4	157	291
1856	258		29		103	65				18	4	5			1	196	287
1857	245		32		114	72				28		14		2	4	234	277
1858	226		33		94	23				27	32	5		3	7	191	259
1859	220		50		119	95				38	16	17		1	13	299	270
1860	295		20		145	127				25	1	7		2	7	314	315
1861	238		9		130	35				34		8		1	4	212	247
1862	190		74		153	90				11	4	15		8	5	282	264
1863	163		4		134	24				24		4			7	193	167
1864	232		2	98	66					11	43	17		1	3	196	234
1865	235		1	134	3	1				11	7	8		3	10	176	236
1866	254	1	2	126	3	4	3	3	8	23	25	8	1	1	8	212	258
1867	287			171	4		6			37	41	16		3	11	289	287

TABLE SECOND.

Classification of Crimes.

Character.	No.	Character.	No.
Murder	12	Perjury	3
Murder, second degree	77	Embezzlement	2
Manslaughter	50	Counterfeiting	1
Assault to murder	16	Having tools in possession for counterfeiting	1
Assault with deadly weapon	13	Breaking jail	3
Mayhem	2	Felony	14
Rape	9	Grand larceny	252
Assault to rape	12	Attempt to commit grand larceny	1
Robbery	65	House breaking	13
Assault to rob	7	Incest	3
Burglary	114	Attempt to poison	1
Arson	5	Resisting a United States officer	1
Arson, second degree	5		
Attempt to commit arson	1		
Forgery	9	Total	692

TABLE THIRD.

Number of Prisoners from each County.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Alameda	23	San Bernardino	14
Alpine	1	San Diego	2
Amador	18	San Francisco	193
Butte	14	San Joaquin	10
Calaveras	26	San Luis Obispo	4
Colusa	6	San Mateo	13
Contra Costa	11	Santa Barbara	5
El Dorado	25	Santa Clara	22
Fresno	2	Santa Cruz	7
Humboldt	1	Sierra	10
Inyo	2	Siskiyou	13
Lake	1	Solano	6
Los Angeles	46	Sonoma	16
Marin	8	Stanislaus	2
Mariposa	15	Sutter	2
Mendocino	6	Tehama	5
Merced	4	Trinity	1
Monterey	6	Tulare	4
Napa	9	Tuolumne	11
Nevada	25	Yolo	4
Placer	30	Yuba	5
Plumas	1	Mare Island	1
Shasta	6		
Sacramento	56	Total	692

TABLE FOURTH.

Term of Imprisonment.

Duration of Sentence.	No.	Duration of Sentence.	No.
Life	22	Four years	56
Twenty years and upwards	18	Three years	132
Fifteen to twenty years	2	Two years	100
Ten to fifteen years	54	One year	51
Seven to ten years	109		
Five to seven years	55	Total	692
Five years	93		

TABLE FIFTH.

Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Twenty years and less	66	Forty to fifty years	71
Twenty to twenty-five years	155	Fifty years and upwards	19
Twenty-five to thirty years	156		
Thirty to thirty-five years	149	Total	692
Thirty-five to forty years	76		

TABLE SIXTH—*Nativity of Prisoners.*

UNITED STATES.

State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama	3	Mississippi	1
Arkansas	8	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	5	New York	39
District of Columbia	1	New Jersey	2
Florida	1	North Carolina	4
Georgia	3	Ohio	18
Illinois	12	Pennsylvania	22
Indiana	6	Rhode Island	3
Iowa	1	South Carolina	1
Kansas	1	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	23	Texas	2
Louisiana	7	Vermont	3
Maine	10	Virginia	3
Massachusetts	14	Utah	1
Maryland	12		
Michigan	2	Total	243
Missouri	20		

FOREIGN.

Country.	No.	Country.	No.
England	46	Manila	3
Ireland	85	China	78
Scotland	4	Australia	4
Wales	3	Austria	1
France	9	Russia	1
Sweden	1	Isle of Man	1
Germany	33	Denmark	2
Italy	10	Greece	2
Portugal	3	Canada	5
Mexico	53	Switzerland	4
California	74	Argentine Republic	1
Chile	13	Belgium	1
Brazil	1	Spain	1
West Indies	3		
British America	2	Total	449
Poland	2	United States, brought forward	243
Prussia	2		
Peru	1	Total	692

TABLE SEVENTH.

Occupation when Sentenced.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Blacksmiths	10	Silversmiths	4
Bakers	4	Saddlers	5
Butchers	9	Tailors	12
Brickmasons	2	Upholsterers	2
Barkeepers	3	Vaqueros	10
Cooks	28	Waiters	6
Cabinetmakers	4	Wheelwrights	3
Cigarmakers	2	Washmen	15
Carpenters	20	Fishermen	3
Coopers	2	Shoemakers	9
Clerks	14	Goldbeater	1
Farmers	35	Gunsmiths	2
Laborers	360	Seamstresses	4
Moulders	4	Weavers	3
Miners	42	Sailmakers	2
Machinists	3	Dyer	1
Merchants	4	Stonecutter	1
Barbers	5	Teamsters	3
Hatters	2	Gilder	1
Printer	1	Engineers	2
Seamen	39	Millwright	1
Boilermakers	2		
Physician	1	Total	692
Painters	6		

TABLE EIGHTH.

Number of Prisoners at various periods during the years 1865, 1866, 1867.

Time.	No.	Time.	No.
October 31, 1865	648	November 30, 1866	725
November 30, 1865	661	December 31, 1866	710
December 31, 1865	671	January 31, 1867	703
January 31, 1866	669	February 28, 1867	706
February 28, 1866	659	March 31, 1867	709
March 31, 1866	675	April 30, 1867	707
April 30, 1866	699	May 31, 1867	703
May 31, 1866	701	June 30, 1867	697
June 30, 1866	695	July 31, 1867	708
July 31, 1866	701	August 31, 1867	694
August 31, 1866	683	September 30, 1867	698
September 30, 1866	686	October 31, 1867	692
October 31, 1866	694		

TABLE NINTH.

Prisoners Escaped and Recaptured during 1865, 1866, 1867.

Escaped.	No.	Recaptured.	No.
October, 1865		October, 1865	
November, 1865		November, 1865	
December, 1865		December, 1865	
January, 1866	3	January, 1866	
February, 1866		February, 1866	
March, 1866		March, 1866	
April, 1866	1	April, 1866	
May, 1866		May, 1866	
June, 1866		June, 1866	
July, 1866		July, 1866	
August, 1866		August, 1866	
September, 1866		September, 1866	1
October, 1866		October, 1866	1
November, 1866		November, 1866	
December, 1866		December, 1866	
January, 1867		January, 1867	
February, 1867		February, 1867	
March, 1867		March, 1867	
April, 1867		April, 1867	
May, 1867		May, 1867	
June, 1867		June, 1867	
July, 1867		July, 1867	
August, 1867		August, 1867	
September, 1867		September, 1867	
October, 1867		October, 1867	

TABLE TENTH.

Educational Abilities of Prisoners.

NATIVITY.	Read	Write	Both	Neither	Total
United States	213	195	195	30	243
England	42	38	38	4	46
Scotland	4	4	4		4
Ireland	59	51	51	26	85
Wales	3	3	3		3
France	9	9	9		9
Sweden	1	1	1		1
Germany	28	24	24	5	33
Italy	8	7	7	2	10
Portugal	2	2	2	1	3
Mexico	19	14	14	34	53
California	18	15	15	56	74
Chile	8	8	8	5	13
Brazil				1	1
West Indies	1	1	1	2	3
Manila				3	3
China	44	41	41	34	78
Austria	1	1	1		1
Prussia	2	2	2		2
Russia	1	1	1		1
Peru				1	1
British America	2	2	2		2
Poland	2	2	2		2
Australia	3	3	3	1	4
Isle of Man	1	1	1		1
Denmark	2	2	2		2
Greece	1	1	1	1	2
Canada	4	4	4	1	5
Switzerland	3	2	2	1	4
Argentine Republic				1	1
Belgium	1	1	1		1
Spain	1	1	1		1
Total					692

RECAPITULATION.

NATIVITY.	Total Read.	Total Write.	Total Both.	Total Neither	Total.
United States	213	195	195	30	243
Foreign	252	226	226	123	375
Native Californians	18	15	15	56	74
Totals	483	436	436	209	692

Total number of Prisoners.....692.

TABLE TWELFTH.

Number of Prisoners confined in the different rooms and cells of Prison.

Main Prisons.	Description of Prisoners.	No.
Old Prison, cells 48 in number	Whites, Mexicans, and Californians	186
New Prison, No. 1, cells 198 in number	Whites, Californians, and Chinese	191
New Prison, No. 2, cells 198 in number	Whites, Californians, and Chinese	97
Old Prison basement—		
Room A	Whites and Mexicans	33
Room 1	Negroes and Indians	12
Room 2	Whites	29
Room 3	Whites	30
Room 4	Californians and Mexicans	36
Room 5	Whites	29
Room 6	Californians and Mexicans	29
Dungeon		2
Hospital and outside—		
Hospital		10
Outside		8
Total number of prisoners, October 31, 1867		692

TABLE THIRTEENTH.

Number of Terms.

Terms.	No.
Number of prisoners serving their first term	564
Number of prisoners serving their second term	89
Number of prisoners serving their third term	24
Number of prisoners serving their fourth term	13
Number of prisoners serving their fifth term	1
Number of prisoners serving their sixth term	1
Total	692

TABLE FOURTEENTH.

Occupation of Prisoners in the California State Prison, October 31st, 1867.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Shoe making	81	Cell tenders	17
Knitting	51	Doorkeepers	8
Saddle and harness making	138	Yard sweepers	6
Coopering	30	Mattress makers	2
Bookbinding	24	Lamplighter	1
Broom making	13	Lamp cleaners	2
Wagon making	20	Whitewashers	2
Brick making	75	Gatekeepers	4
Laundry	17	Turners	3
Water works	7	Cooks and waiters (outside)	32
Wood and coal yard	6	Butchers	3
Carpenters	7	Gardeners	5
Wheelwright	1	Tin shop	1
Blacksmithing	3	Barbers	3
Painting and glazing	3	Women	4
Kitchen and bakery	10	Trusties	3
Dining room	12	Reserve list	8
State shoe shop	8	Sick and in hospital	9
State tailor shop	6	Indigent	24
State harness shop	2	Unemployed	28
State room tenders	7		
Office men	6	Total	692

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable Board of Wardens of the California State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—The following statistics of the Medical Department of the prison are respectfully submitted:

Diseases treated in the Hospital during the year 1867.

Month.	Disease.	No.	Month.	Disease.	No.
Jan'y...	Paralysis	1	April ...	Paralysis	1
	Syphilis	1		Erysipelas	2
	Erysipelas	1		Neuralgia	1
	Iritis	1		Fumuculus	1
	Rheumatism	2		Rheumatism	1
	Pneumonia	1		Pneumonia	1
	Hæmoptysis	2		Hemorrhage of lungs	2
	Stricture	1		Stricture	1
	Chronic Diarrhœa	1		Chronic Diarrhœa	2
		11			12
Feb'y...	Paralysis	1	May.....	Paralysis	1
	Rheumatism	2		Syphilis	1
	Syphilis	1		Erysipelas	2
	Iritis	1		Incised wound of chest	1
	Pneumonia	1		Rheumatism	1
	Chronic Diarrhœa	1		Pneumonia	1
	Passive Hemorrhage	1		Hemorrhage of lungs	1
	Tumor on knee	1		Stricture	1
		9			9
March..	Paralysis	1			
	Carcinoma	1	June....	Paralysis	2
	Neuralgia	1		Syphilis	1
	Asthma	1		Dropsy of knee joint	1
	Fumuculus	1		Rheumatism	1
	Rheumatism	2		Pneumonia	1
	Pneumonia	1		Hemorrhage of lungs	2
	Hemorrhage of lungs	2		Asphyxia	1
	Stricture	1		Stricture	1
	Chron c Diarrhœa	2		Chronic Diarrhœa	1
		13			11

Diseases treated in the Hospital—Continued.

Month.	Disease.	No.	Month.	Disease.	No.
July.....	Paralysis	1		Phthisis	1
	Varacella	1		Ascites	1
	Parodiditis	1		Passive Hemorrhage	1
	Pneumonia	1		Chronic Diarrhœa	1
	Hemorrhage of lungs	3			7
	Stricture	1			
	Chronic Diarrhœa	1			
	Pleuritis	1	October	Rheumatism	1
		10		Iritis	1
				Phthisis	1
				Hemorrhage	1
August.	Paralysis	1		Pneumonia	2
	Rheumatism	3			6
	Chronic Diarrhœa	1			
	Hemorrhage	1			
	Tumor on knee	1	Nov	Iritis	
	Phthisis	2		Pneumonia	3
	Asphyxia	1		Hemorrhage	1
	Billious Fever	1		Phthisis	1
		11		Incised wound of face	1
					6
Sept.....	Paralysis	1			
	Rheumatism	2			

Treated outside Hospital.	No.	Treated outside Hospital.	No.
January	78	August	112
February	78	September	62
March	71	October	62
April	73	November	68
May	53		
June	51	Total	780
July	72		

Deaths during the year 1867.

Date.	Disease.	No.	Date.	Disease.	No.
Jan. 17..	Syphilis	1	July 26..	Syphilis	1
Jan. 19..	Paralysis	1	July 29..	Hemorrhage of lungs	1
Mar. 9..	Phthisis	1	Aug. 11..	Hemorrhage of lungs	1
Mar. 28..	Phthisis	1	Sept. 28..	Dropsy	1
April 7..	Phthisis	1	Nov. 17..	Phthisis	1
May 24..	Erysipelas	1			
June 8..	Hemorrhage of lungs	1		Total	12

RECAPITULATION.

Number of cases treated inside hospital	105
Number of cases treated outside hospital	780
Total number treated for eleven months, ending November 30	885
Number of deaths during eleven months	12
Number under treatment in hospital, November 30	7
Number under treatment outside hospital	20
Total number under treatment, November 30	27

REMARKS.

Notwithstanding a large increase of numbers in this institution, I am happy in being able to state that the health of the prisoners since the date of my last report (of January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six,) has been exceedingly good. Exceptions to the rule have been comparatively rare, and in most of these the maladies were admitted with the men. There have been no cases ef epidemic or contagious disease, and the prevalent affections attendant upon change of seasons have been of a mild and manageable type. By far the greater number of cases treated outside of the hospital were of the most trivial character, there being many malignerers, men who simulate disease for the purpose of evading the slight tasks imposed upon them by prison discipline. Rheumatism, diarrhœa, and intermittent fever, embrace the remainder very generally. Those cases requiring constant attention were admitted to the hospital; nor do these furnish a correct index to the health of the prison, for of the deaths, twelve in number, seven resulted from pulmonary disease, the subjects of which were in an advanced stage when admitted; of the remaining five, two were of the worst forms of syphilis in Chinese subjects, admitted when in an incurable state; one from paralysis, and one from dropsy—both of the latter the result of former pernicious habits of life; leaving one only—that from erysipelas—that had its origin in the prison.

It is evident from the above statements how small was the percentage of mortality, and how largely influenced by anterior cases. Out of an average of over seven hundred (700) confined, twelve deaths took place.

During the year three patients have been sent to Stockton to be treated for insanity, there being no accommodations within the walls of the prison for the treatment of mental diseases.

There is no occasion at present for exception to the established regulations for preserving and promoting the health of the prisoners. It would be much easier to alter for the worse than to improve either the diet or the clothing. The causes of disease are mostly cut off, and a regularity of habit is enforced which goes far to insure an immunity from disease, and the natural hygienic conditions existing at this point enable the human system to resist the depressing influences of disease and medicine to an extent not observed elsewhere.

CHARLES BURRELL, M. D.,
Visiting Physician California State Prison.

COMMISSARY REPORT.

CONTENTS.

TABLE FIRST—Shows total cost of subsistence.

TABLE SECOND—Shows total cost of Prison improvements.

TABLE THIRD—Shows total cost of general use.

TABLE FOURTH—Shows total cost of clothing.

TABLE FIFTH—Shows total cost of shoes.

TABLE SIXTH—Shows total cost of bed and bedding.

TABLE SEVENTH—Shows total cost of stationery.

TABLE EIGHTH—Shows total cost of drugs and medicines.

TABLE NINTH—Shows total cost of wash-house.

TABLE TENTH—Shows total cost of ordnance.

TABLE ELEVENTH—Shows total cost of fuel.

TABLE TWELFTH—Shows total cost of forage.

TABLE THIRTEENTH—Shows total cost of tools, paint, tinware, iron, etc., charged to shops, and used in repairs, etc.

TABLE FOURTEENTH—General summary of the above.

TABLE FIRST.

Total cost of subsistence from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$2,906 39
December	2,365 26
1866.	
January	2,366 59
February	2,193 21
March	2,531 49
April	2,820 90
May	2,759 42
June	2,627 95
July	2,873 56
August	2,829 18
September	2,759 78
October	3,367 98
November	3,634 03
December	3,065 85
1867.	
January	3,538 30
February	3,143 27
March	3,282 02
April	3,693 24
May	3,900 00
June	3,873 26
July	3,827 10
August	4,058 65
September	4,031 64
October	4,375 63
November	4,157 21
Total	$81,071 91

TABLE SECOND.

Total cost of lumber, iron, nails, lime, cement, asphaltum, carpets, upholstery, iron pipe, furniture, etc., issued from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867, for Prison improvements.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$478 13
December	290 92
1866.	
January	298 70
February	587 73
March	867 70
April	303 21
May	1,300 81
June	84 97
July	71 13
August	87 25
September	125 23
October	157 33
November	109 13
December	732 85
1867.	
January	55 55
February	137 06
March	103 67
April	185 10
May	171 12
June	119 77
July	1,021 54
August	225 11
September	316 31
October	145 31
November	181 79
Total	$8,157 42

TABLE THIRD.

Total cost of coal oil, lanterns, candles, brooms, stable utensils, crockery, stove furniture, tools, and materials, etc., etc, issued from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867, for general use of Prison.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$285 42
December	307 56
1866.	
January	243 15
February	285 31
March	409 42
April	391 33
May	312 07
June	196 30
July	157 69
August	169 26
September	183 92
October	168 29
November	208 46
December	258 99
1867.	
January	337 07
February	296 97
March	192 83
April	235 85
May	132 22
June	162 42
July	167 03
August	126 00
September	199 64
October	181 51
November	155 75
Total	$5,764 46

TABLE FOURTH.

Total cost of clothing from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$783 58
December	776 48
1866.	
January	619 92
February	386 87
March	805 00
April	1,015 82
May	84 00
June	81 23
July	361 25
August	610 23
September	322 86
October	619 13
November	274 80
December	478 32
1867.	
January	315 68
February	848 79
March	431 65
April	756 02
May	181 03
June	653 98
July	743 55
August	364 72
September	753 29
October	291 00
November	365 84
Total	$12,930 04

TABLE FIFTH.

Total cost of shoes from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$93 60
December	340 76
1866.	
January	214 30
February	170 68
March	88 29
April	190 76
May	72 53
June	153 71
July	236 87
August	51 75
September	84 00
October	114 27
November	140 49
December	100 37
1867.	
January	178 16
February	101 90
March	213 95
April	116 53
May	94 75
June	109 58
July	156 88
August	175 35
September	79 45
October	156 99
November	83 08
Total	$3,419 00

TABLE SIXTH.

Total cost of bed and bedding from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$426 40
December	471 06
1866.	
January	200 00
February	
March	215 78
April	247 62
May	288 20
June	213 50
July	17 12
August	128 48
September	315 12
October	
November	435 96
December	89 04
1867.	
January	253 04
February	200 00
March	239 63
April	257 30
May	
June	25 20
July	33 50
August	85 79
September	40 00
October	153 23
November	105 88
Total	$4,441 85

TABLE SEVENTH.

Total cost of stationery from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$29 75
December	13 25
1866.	
January	23 75
February	29 50
March	22 00
April	51 00
May	28 13
June	21 50
July	
August	15 25
September	16 00
October	
November	75 50
December	9 00
1867.	
January	
February	31 00
March	
April	56 65
May	9 00
June	
July	33 50
August	5 75
September	22 50
October	17 00
November	
Total	$510 03

TABLE EIGHTH.

Total cost of drugs and medicines from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$71 38
December	79 50
1866.	
January	218 50
February	72 00
March	51 88
April	117 63
May	122 25
June	136 51
July	27 00
August	76 45
September	21 25
October	61 63
November	24 26
December	73 85
1867.	
January	48 53
February	38 43
March	50 63
April	38 99
May	73 57
June	37 00
July	108 25
August	38 13
September	39 80
October	69 85
November	33 00
Total	$1,730 27

TABLE NINTH.

Total cost of materials furnished to wash-house from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$40 14
December	25 00
1866.	
January	36 57
February	23 28
March	27 65
April	44 37
May	31 50
June	33 30
July	79 85
August	25 69
September	42 71
October	29 31
November	45 36
December	38 75
1867.	
January	29 25
February	28 14
March	62 15
April	32 00
May	59 69
June	23 71
July	73 30
August	37 50
September	44 05
October	21 55
November	36 36
Total	$960 18

TABLE TENTH.

Total cost of ordnance from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$8 25
December	
1866.	
January	16 50
February	21 00
March	
April	
May	91 00
June	
July	21 28
August	3 25
September	2 50
October	7 50
November	
December	
1867.	
January	
February	17 25
March	
April	
May	
June	19 50
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	5 25
Total	$213 28

TABLE ELEVENTH.

Total cost of fuel from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$296 37
December	
1866.	
January	569 50
February	466 07
March	382 50
April	
May	774 50
June	
July	666 41
August	39 19
September	
October	
November	1,332 47
December	18 84
1867.	
January	32 02
February	18 72
March	1,292 30
April	210 05
May	655 40
June	
July	21 28
August	
September	
October	
November	1,756 75
Total	$8,532 37

TABLE TWELFTH.

Total cost of forage from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$69 55
December	87 74
1866.	
January	89 87
February	106 89
March	57 87
April	211 87
May	153 21
June	55 62
July	60 34
August	42 53
September	65 99
October	364 90
November	119 83
December	31 10
1867.	
January	118 90
February	91 72
March	118 44
April	18 46
May	79 35
June	90 63
July	389 67
August	80 29
September	333 63
October	297 12
November	170 20
Total	$3,305 72

TABLE THIRTEENTH.

Total cost of tools, paints, tinware, iron, coal, etc., used in paint shop, tin shop, and blacksmith shop, and not otherwise charged, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Months.	Amount.
1865.	
November	$43 37
December	88 50
1866.	
January	43 50
February	136 31
March	53 13
April	148 95
May	15 75
June	170 20
July	140 90
August	39 83
September	30 65
October	66 78
November	13 63
December	88 65
1867.	
January	36 89
February	77 83
March	63 35
April	74 87
May	177 57
June	
July	65 48
August	134 63
September	82 48
October	8 38
November	100 92
Totals	$1,902 55

TABLE FOURTEENTH.

General summary of the foregoing tables.

For what purpose.	Amount.
Subsistence	$81,071 91
Prison improvements	8,157 42
General use	5,764 46
Clothing	12,930 04
Shoes	3,419 00
Beds and bedding	4,441 85
Stationery	510 03
Drugs and medicines	1,730 27
Wash-house	960 18
Ordnance	213 28
Fuel	8,532 37
Forage	3,305 72
Paint shop, tin shop, and blacksmith shop	1,902 55
	$132,939 08
Profit and loss account for 22,400 pounds beef spoiled and thrown away in months of August and September, 1867	1,901 68
Total	$134,840 76

EXHIBIT

Showing number of pounds of provisions issued, including cost of same, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867; also average of same per month.

Articles issued.	Total No. Pounds.	Average per month.
Beef	548,468	21,938.72
Hams and bacon	9,533	381.32
Codfish and mackerel	25,288	1,011.52
Flour	543,890	21,755.60
Potatoes and vegetables	523,018	20,920.72
Beans	148,970	5,958.80
Corn meal	19,841	793.64
Sugar	25,717	1,028.68
Tea	2,883	115.32
Coffee	5,532	221.28
Butter	15,664	626.56
Cheese	1,407	56,28
Pepper	1,158	46.32
Salt	51,065	2,042.60
Lard	3,190	127.60
Rice and hominy	6,100	244.00
Groceries, sundry	38,627	1,545.08
Totals	1,970,351	78,814.04

Total cost	$81,071 91
Average per month	3,242 87

EXHIBIT

Showing number of pounds of provisions issued daily, including cost; also average to each person, including officers, employés, and prisoners, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867.

Articles issued.	Pounds.
Beef	731.29
Hams and bacon	12.71
Codfish and mackerel	33.71
Flour	725.18
Potatoes and vegetables	697.35
Beans	198.62
Corn meal	26.45
Sugar	34.28
Tea	3.84
Coffee	7.37
Butter	20.88
Cheese	1.87
Pepper	1.54
Salt	68.08
Lard	4.25
Rice and hominy	8.13
Groceries, sundry	51.50
Total	2,627.05

Total cost per day $108 09
Average cost of rations for each person 14.55

Average number of pounds to each person 3 lbs. 8 oz.

EXHIBIT

Showing total amount of clothing issued, including cost, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867; also monthly average of same.

Articles issued.	Number.
Whole number of pants issued	2,415
Average per month	96.40
Whole number of shirts issued	2,583
Average per month	103.32
Whole number of coats issued	193
Average per month	7.72
Whole number of hats issued	270
Average per month	10.80

Total cost of clothing	$12,930 04
Average per month	431 00

Of this amount $1,579 10 was expended on discharged prisoners.

EXHIBIT

Showing total number of shoes issued and repaired, including cost, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867; also monthly average of same.

Articles issued.	Number.	Cost.
Whole number of shoes issued	2,298	
Average per month	91.92	
Whole number of shoes repaired	1,350	
Average per month	54	
Total cost of shoes		$2,609 00
Average per month		104 36
Total cost of repairs		810 00
Average per month		32 40
Total cost of shoes and repairing		3,419 00
Average per month		136 76
Average cost of shoes per pair		1 13½
Average cost of repairing per pair		60

EXHIBIT

Showing total amount of bed and bedding issued, including cost, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867; also monthly average of same.

Articles issued.	Number.
Whole number of blankets issued	824
Average per month	32.96
Whole number of sheets issued	322
Average per month	12.88
Whole number of pillow cases issued	515
Average per month	20.60
Whole number of mattresses issued	421
Average per month	16.84
Whole number of pounds of pulu issued	485
Average per month	19.40

Total cost	$4,441 85
Average per month	148 06

EXHIBIT

Showing total amount of soap, starch, soda, etc., issued to wash-house, including cost, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867; also monthly average of same.

Articles issued.	Total No. lbs.	Cost.
Soap, in bars	7,939	$769 28
Starch	504	59 56
Sal soda	507	16 45
Potash	705	71 59
Blue	24	10 50
Sperm	8	4 80
Indelible ink, 5 dozen		10 75
Iron cauldron	1	10 00
Clothes pins, lines, washboards, etc.,		7 25
Total		$960 88

Average per month	$32 00

EXHIBIT

Showing total amount of ordnance and ordnance stores, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867, including cost; also monthly average of same.

Article isssued.	Cost.
Two Henry's rifles	$65 00
Seventy pounds bar lead	8 75
Four thousand Colt's pistol caps	4 50
Six and one fourth kegs powder	43 25
One case rifle powder	12 50
Five hundred cartridges	17 50
Six powder flasks	6 00
One hundred cannon primers	5 50
Three bags buckshot	10 75
One ream envelope paper	10 50
Shot pouch, powder flask, and wads	6 50
Sundries for repairs, etc	22 53
Total	$213 28

Average per month $7 11

EXHIBIT .

Showing total number of pounds of forage issued, including cost, from November 1st, 1865, to December 1st, 1867; also monthly average of same.

Articles issued.	Total No. of pounds.	Average per month.
Wheat	20,317	812.68
Barley	107,040	4,281.60
Hay	80,480	3,219 20
Ground feed	16.720	668.80
Corn meal	10,420	416.80
Bran	22,604	904.16
Oats	4,971	198.84
Potatoes	17,390	695.60
Oil cake meal	535	21.40
Total	280,477	11,219.08

Total cost $3,305 72
Average per month 110 19

LIVE STOCK ON HAND.

Horses	6
Cows	4
Heifer	1
Boar	1
Old hogs	22
Pigs	155
Chickens	45
Ducks	50
Geese	9

Value of fuel, provisions, and stores on hand, November 30, 1867	$2,895 53

EXHIBIT

Showing total cost of sustaining a prisoner with subsistence, clothing, and bed and bedding, for one year.

Articles.	Value.
To subsistance	$53 10
To clothing	7 48
To shoes and repairing	2 36
To bed and bedding	86
Total	$63 80

Average number of officers and employés, from November 1, 1865, to December 1, 1867	49
Average number of prisoners during same time	694
Total	743

INVENTORY

Of furniture, bed and bedding, live stock, tools, etc., on hand at California State Prison, December 1st, 1867.

Description.	Number.
WARDEN'S QUARTERS.	
Carpet in parlor	1
Carpet in south bed room	1
Carpet in room west of parlor	1
Carpet in room head of stairs	1
Bedsteads, with hair mattresses, sheets, pillows, spreads, blankets, etc., complete	3
Washstands, bowls, pitchers, towels, etc., complete	3
Small tables	3
Looking-glasses	3
Kitchen stove and fixtures complete	1
Dining table, crockery, table cloths, napkins, etc., complete	1
Secretary	1
Wardrobe	1
CLERK'S OFFICE.	
Large office desk	1
Large safe	1
Table	1
Settee	1
Arm chairs	4
Desk stool	1
Stove and fixtures	1
Window curtains	2
Spittoon	1
Looking-glass	1
Lamp	1
Carpet	1
BEDROOM ADJOINING.	
Double bedstead	1
Pulu mattress	1
Straw mattress	1
Bed spread	1
Blankets, pair	1
Sheets	4
Pillow cases	4
Wardrobe	1
Chair	1
Looking-glass	1

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Candlestick	1
Chamber	1
Carpet	1
Washstand and fixtures	1
COMMISSARY OFFICE.	
Office desk	1
Settee	1
Rocking chair	1
Arm chairs	4
Table	1
Stove and fixtures	1
Spittoon	1
Carpet	1
Water pitcher	1
Maps	2
Guard roll	1
Feather duster	1
Lamp	1
BED ROOM ADJOINING.	
Double bedstead	1
Pulu mattress, bolster, and pillows	1
Straw mattress	1
Spread	1
Pair blankets	1
Sheets	4
Pillow cases	4
Wardrobe	1
Table	1
Chair	1
Window curtain	1
Looking-glass	1
Washstand and fixtures	1
Carpet	1
COMMISSARY STORE.	
Office desk	1
Medicine case	1
Large cupboards	2
Small cupboards	2
Long tables	3
Clock	1
Letter press	1
Arm chairs	5
Desk stools	2
Washstand	1

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Water pails	2
Tin wash basin	1
Pair platform scales	1
Pair counter scales	1
Five-gallon oil cans, with brass cocks	7
CAPTAIN OF GUARD'S ROOM.	
Table	1
Sofa	1
Spittoon	1
Washstand and fixtures	1
Carpet	1
Chamber	1
Safe	1
Chairs	2
Candlestick	1
Double bedstead	1
Pulu mattress	1
Straw mattress	1
Spread	1
Sheets	4
Pillow cases	4
GATE KEEPER'S ROOM.	
Bedstead, three quarter	1
Pulu mattress	1
Straw mattress	1
Spread	1
Blankets, pairs	3
Sheets	2
Pillow and case	1
Washstand and fixtures	1
Looking-glass	1
Carpet	1
Wash tub	1
Window curtains	2
Table	1
Lamp	1
Arm chairs	2
VISITORS' ROOMS.	
Double bedsteads	2
Pulu mattresses and pillows	2
Straw mattresses	2
Washstands and fixtures	2
Carpets	2

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Chambers	2
Bedspreads	2
Blankets, pairs	4
Sheets, pairs	4
Pillow cases	4
Looking-glasses	2
SITTING-ROOM.	
Marble top table	1
Sofa	1
Chairs	4
Looking-glass	1
Carpet	1
ROOMS AT LOWER GATE.	
Bedsteads	3
Bunk	1
Pulu mattresses	4
Straw mattresses	4
Chairs	5
Tables	3
Wardrobe	1
Sheets	8
Pillow cases and pillows	4
Tin wash basins	2
Tub	1
Desk	1
Buckets	2
Looking-glass	1
Lamp	1
Carpet	1
DAY GUARDS' ROOMS.	
Pulu mattresses	15
Straw mattresses	15
Sheets	28
Pillow cases	31
Pillows	28
Blankets, pairs	27
Blankets, single	5
Bed spreads	13
Bedsteads	4
Bunks	10
Chairs	22
Tables	5
Spittoons	8
Buckets	4

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Candlesticks	5
Lamps	8
Sofa	1
Looking-glasses	2
Map	1
Stove	1
Window blinds	18
NIGHT GUARDS' ROOMS.	
Pulu mattresses	15
Straw mattresses	15
Pulu pillows	15
Blankets, pairs	30
Sheets	30
Pillow slips	15
Bunks	15
Chairs	10
Roller towels	10
Single towels	24
Stair matting	1
Candlesticks	4
Window screens	3
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.	
Six-pounder brass field pieces, with ammunition chest and gun carriages, complete	3
Twelve-pounder brass-mounted howitzer, with appurtenances, gun carriage, etc., complete	1
Minié rifles	22
Colt's revolvers (three in bad order)	36
Remington's revolvers	8
Mississippi yagers (bad order)	5
Pistol belts	46
Powder flasks	42
Cartridge boxes	70
Pistol holsters	48
Henry's rifles	16
Double-barrelled shot guns	3
Marine glasses	2
Spy glass	1
Lot ammunition	1
OFFICERS' DINING ROOM.	
Table cloths	3
Castors	2
Soup plates	16
Dinner plates	22

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Dessert plates	17
Cups and saucers	18
Goblets	12
Glasses	15
Milk pitchers	2
Water pitcher	1
Syrup pots	2
Sugar bowls	3
Tablespoons	36
Teaspoons	22
Knives	24
Forks	29
Salt dishes	3
Dining table	1
Side table	1
Chairs	12
Window screens	2
Broom	1
GUARDS' DINING ROOM.	
Tables	2
Table cloths	4
Window curtains	4
Large dishes	9
Knives	32
Forks	28
Tablespoons	47
Teaspoons	29
Salt dishes	5
Soup plates	55
Dinner plates	37
Dessert plates	22
Vegetable dishes	28
Sugar bowls	5
Syrup cans	5
Castors	4
Water pitchers	3
Tin pails	3
Dinner bell	1
OUTSIDE KITCHEN.	
Range	1
Water heater	1
Boilers	8
Sauce pans	22
Coffee pots	6
Tea pots	3

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Dripping pans	10
Tin pans	20
Tin buckets	2
Knives	2
Dippers	2
Pudding moulds	2
Soup tureen	1
Steamer	1
Gridiron	1
Shovel	1
Basting spoons	6
Frying pans	3
Skimmers	3
Tin plates	12
Tin cans	3
OUTSIDE BAKE HOUSE.	
Pie plates	18
Baking pans	6
Tin pans	6
Bakers' knife	1
Chair	1
Seives	2
Scales, pair	1
Sauce pans	2
Brush	1
Broom	1
VEGETABLE ROOM.	
Buckets	2
Tubs	6
Chopping tray	1
Knife	1
Table	1
Tin pans	3
Coffee burner	1
Broom	1
BUTCHER SHOP.	
Platform scales	2
Balances, pair	1
Bar scales, pair	1
Truck	1
Meat blocks	2
Meat table	1
Meat saws	2
Cleaver	1

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Steak knife	1
Skinning knives	2
Steel	1
Meat tanks	4
Desk	1
Oil stone	1
Meat trays	2
Ration box	1
Meat hooks	63
Barrels used for pickling meat	4
Steak pins	2
Scraper	1
SLAUGHTER HOUSE.	
Windlass	1
Bull ring and two ropes for same	1
Block and tackle for hoisting	1
Gammon sticks for hanging beef	12
Cleaver	1
Saw for splitting down	1
Spreaders, pairs	2
Pritchets	2
Beef hook	1
Boiler for heating water	1
Sledge	1
Axe	1
STABLE.	
Drays	2
Carts	2
Water cart	1
Sprinkling cart	1
Double-seat barouche	1
Single buggy	1
Dray harness, sets	2
Barouche harness, set	1
Single harness, set	1
Saddles	2
Riding bridles	2
Spurs, pair	1
Pitchforks	2
Shovel	1
Broom	1
Hand saw	1
Curry-combs	3
Brushes	3
Extra horse collars	3

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Cart harnesses	2
Blacksnake whip	1
Double pole for single buggy	1
Block and tackle	1
Water pails	2
Sprinkler	1
Chairs	3
SHOE SHOP.	
Shoe benches	10
Sewing machine	1
Shoe knives	16
Burnishers	2
Awl handles	5
Lasts, pairs	21
Forepart irons	10
Seat wheels	2
Crimping boards	3
Stitch wheel	1
Strip awl	1
Seam set	1
Heel planes	4
Heel shave	1
Awl handles	20
Rasps	9
Skirring knife	1
Rand files	4
Edge buffers	3
Size stick	1
Whetstones	5
Pincers, pairs	7
Punch	1
Soapstones	4
Shoulder sticks	6
Peg floats	4
Shoe hammers	14
Shoe tubs	2
Shoe pails	2
Water pails	2
Boot trees, sets	3
Shoe pegs, gallons	6
Shoe nails, pounds	18
Flower wheel	1
TAILOR SHOP.	
Sewing machines	2
Scissors, pairs	4

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Goose iron	1
Press boards	5
Stove	1
Desk	1
Water pails	2
Square	1
Work tables	5
Stools	5
Thread, needles, and thimbles, lot	1
BLACKSMITH SHOP.	
Bellows, pairs	3
Anvils	4
Hand hammers	4
Sledge hammers	4
Drill machine	1
Mandrel	1
Tire setter	1
Tire roller	1
Swedge block	1
Plates, taps, and dies, sets	2
Plates, taps, and dies (old,) sets	4
Anvil tools, sets	2
Shoeing tools, set	1
Vices	3
Chair pattern	1
Files	5
Barrow wheels	3
Pipe tongues, pairs	5
Brace drills	2
Cross irons, pairs	40
Iron balls, lot	1
Old iron, lot	1
Iron, bundles	4
Shoe shapes, bundles	2
Iron, bars	4
Axles, iron	2
CARPENTER SHOP.	
Squares	7
Compasses, pairs	3
Hammers	3
Hatchets	2
Saws	10
Planes	23
Hollowed rounds and bevels	31
Sash, set	1

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Chisels	15
Guages	6
Braces	2
Brace bits	31
Augurs	4
Thumb mortice guages	4
Screwdrivers	3
Spoke shave	1
Wood files	3
Saw set	1
Boring machine	1
Clamp screws	6
Hand screws	6
Oil cans	2
Oil stones	2
Drawing knife	1
Work benches	3
TINNERS' SHOP.	
Turning lathe	1
Gouges	7
Chisels	4
Compasses	2
Hammer	1
Vice	1
Work bench	1
Saws	3
Hatchet	1
WAGON SHOP.	
Work benches	4
Vices	4
Wheel horse	1
Assorted felloes	56
Planes	12
Spoke shaves	2
Drawing knife	1
Dividers, pairs	2
Hollow augurs	10
Assorted augur bits	25
Chisels and gouges	10
Bevel	1
Screwdrivers	2
Squares	3
Hammers	5
Hand saws	5

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Hand axe	1
Oil stones	2
Small wrench	1
Rules	3
Braces	3
Files	7
Hand screws	5
Wallets	2
Scratch awls	2
HARNESS SHOP.	
Creasing machine	1
Rounding machine	1
Splitting machine	1
Vice	1
Square	1
Round knives	2
Pincers, pairs	12
Assorted edge tools	12
Awls	20
Loop irons	6
Files	3
Compass	1
Pliers, pair	1
Hammer	1
Mallet	1
Assorted buckles, gross	7
TIN SHOP.	
Large bench shears, pair	1
Large snipes, pair	1
Compasses, pairs	2
Square pliers	2
Square nippers	1
Mandrel	1
Large chisel	1
Stokes	3
Square head	1
Chisels	14
Punches	6
Rivet sets	2
Squares	2
Stake	1
Vice	1
Screwdrivers	2
Drill	1
Saw	1
Files	3

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Mallets	3
Hammers	4
Soldering irons	3
Formers	4
Folders	2
Gutter bead	1
Roofing tongue	1
GUNSMITH'S SHOP.	
Turning lathe, with rest and turning tools	1
Anvils	2
Vices	2
Tongs, pair	6
Drawing knife	1
Calipers, pairs	3
Compasses, pairs	2
Iron saw	1
Brace	1
Hammers	7
Screw plate, with taps	1
Drills	30
Pliers, pairs	2
Soldering irons	2
Wrenches	2
Sand, emery, and brush wheels	4
Square	1
Shears, pair	1
Pincers, assorted	30
Files	24
Grindstone	1
Bellows	1
Chisels	8
Heading tools	2
Steel brush	1
Ladle	1
Wire, rolls	2
GLAZIER'S SHOP.	
Chisels	4
Diamond	1
Screw driver	1
Putty knife	1
LAMP DEPARTMENT.	
Lanterns	21
Small lamps	12
Reflectors	10

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Large lamps	21
Lamp trimmers, pairs	3
Looking-glasses	4
Oil cans	3
Chimneys (assorted,) dozen	3
MATTRESS SHOP.	
Sewing machine	1
Sail needles (assorted,) dozen	1
Benches	2
BARBER SHOP.	
Shears, pairs	2
Razors	6
Barbers' chairs	3
Stove	1
Buckets	2
Brushes	6
Towels, cups, etc., lot	1
TOOL SHOP.	
Stone hammers	43
Cutting hammers	20
Stone drills	11
Mortar hods	4
Whip saws	2
Cross-cut saw	1
Circular saw	1
Scythes and sneaths	2
Shovels	15
Picks	12
Wheelbarrows	9
Extra barrow wheels	4
Sledge hammers	12
Crowbars	9
Jackscrews	4
Trowels	7
Brick moulds	50
Hand trucks	2
Hand bars	2
Hand hooks	2
Truck, tongue, and axle	1
Asphaltum kettle	1
Derrick, block, and tackle	1
Sifter and scraper	1
Branding irons	2
Steel punch	1

INVENTORY—Contiuued.

Description.	Number.
Water barrels	5
Water hogshead	1
Axes	2
Plum bobs	3
Spirit level	1
Iron square	1
Stone punches	3
Cold chisels	3
Stone wedges, plugs, and feathers	12
Road scraper	1
Oakum press	1
Sail bench	1
Palms and needles	9
Marlinspikes	3
Fids	3
Caulking tools, set	1
Pitch mop	1
Pitch kettle	1
Oakum, bale	1
Tar brushes, buckets, and ladle	2
Spinning jenny	1
Whitewash brushes	3
Whitewash buckets	2
PAINT SHOP.	
White lead, pounds	40
Turpentine, gallons	2
Black japan, gallons	2
Boiled oil, gallons	2
Varnish, gallons	2
Brown japan, gallons	1
Furniture varnish, gallons	1
Assorted paints, pounds	72
Pumice stone, pounds	3
Pallet knife	1
Putty knives	2
Flag stone	1
Benches	2
Table	1
Mixed paints, pounds	30
Assorted paint brushes	23
Paint buckets	12
Paint mill	1
Graining combs, set	1
Funnel	1
Chamois	1
Scoops	3
Square	1
Paint and oil cans, lot	1

Inventory—Continued.

List of blankets and mattresses inside prison walls.

Place.	Mattresses.		Blankets.	
	New.	Old & worn.	New.	Old & worn.
Old prison	366	24	669	83
Middle prison	186	7	334	49
South prison	73	24	175	18
Hospital	14		24	
Wash house			15	2
Female department	5		11	
Totals	644	55	1,228	152

Description.	Number.
CAPTAIN OF YARD'S ROOM.	
Wardrobe	1
Bureau	1
Bedstead, blankets, sheets, etc	1
Chairs	3
Writing table and fixtures	1
Washstand and fixtures	1
Tables	2
Water buckets	2
Looking-glass	1
Clock	1
Coal box	1
Coal bucket	1
Map	1
Spittoon	1
Grate, poker, and shovel	1
Night lamp	1
TURNKEY'S OFFICE.	
Writing desks and fixtures	2
Tables	2
Washstands	2
Stamp and letter press	1
Looking-glass	1
Chairs	3
Stools	2
Water pitchers	2
Bedstead, mattress, blankets, sheets, etc	1
Map	1

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Books of records, etc.	20
Spittoon	1
Grate, shovel, and poker	1
LIBRARY.	
Volumes, assorted	960
PRISON BAKERY.	
Bake oven	1
Bread tray	1
Scales, pair	1
Peels	2
Yeast tubs	2
Ferment barrels	2
Bread pans	20
Bread boxes	9
Flour sieves	2
Long pokers	2
Flour scrapers	2
Duster	1
Broom	1
Water buckets	2
PRISON DINING ROOM.	
Tables	57
Buckets	23
Bread trays	5
Water barrel	1
Swill tubs	3
Cupboards	2
Dippers	12
Tin plates	550
Large bread knife	1
Large bread pans	2
Brooms	6
HOSPITAL KITCHEN.	
Boilers	5
Sauce pans	3
Baking pans	3
Large tin pans	3
Chopping knife	1
Carving knife	1
Spoons	3
Small tin dishes	4
Water buckets	3

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Water barrel	1
Cupboard	1
Locker	1
Sink	1
Broom	1
Large cook stove and fixtures	1
PRISON KITCHEN.	
Range and 4 boilers	1
Large water cask	1
Water tub	1
Lockers	3
Barrels	8
Salt tub	1
Steels	2
Forks	2
Buckets	8
Wash tubs	4
Meat trays	2
Pans	4
Bean tubs	4
Stools	3
Dippers	6
Paddles	3
Potato masher	1
Sieves	2
Strainers	2
Pokers	2
Shovel	1
Large spoons	2
Brooms	2
Grease tub	1
Coffee mills	2
Carving knives	3
Coal box	1
LAUNDRY.	
Clothes press	1
Flat irons	6
Small tables	2
Desks	2
Clothes chest	1
Wash tubs	6
Wash boards	6
Clothes pins, dozen	5
Clothes lines, feet	400
Large table	1

INVENTORY—Continued.

Description.	Number.
Wheelbarrows	3
Barrel and pipe for hot water	1
Barrel for general use	1
Large dipper	1
Water buckets	3
Large boilers	2
Large drying pipe	1
Clothes shelves, tier	1
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.	
Cupboard	1
Water buckets	3
Washstand and fixtures	1
Chairs	3
Table	1
Bedsteads	4
HOSPITAL.	
Bath tub	1
Water buckets	3
Wash pans	7
Foot tubs	2
Tin cups	10
Tables	3
Chairs	6
Clock	1
Washstand	1
Forceps and turnkey, for extracting teeth, pairs	2
Stove and fixtures	1
Spittoons	12
Benches	7
Night tub	1
Syringes	2
Funnels	2
LIVE STOCK.	
Horses	6
Cows	4
Heifer	1
Black boar	1
Hogs, old	22
Pigs	155
Chickens	45
Ducks	50
Geese	9

RECAPITULATION.

Ordnance Department—		
Mounted guns, carriages, etc	$3,000 00	
Small arms and accoutrements	2,000 00	
Field glasses	75 00	
		$5,075 00
Officers quarters, guards', and reception rooms—		
Beds and bedding	2,000 00	
Furniture	1,000 00	
		3,000 00
Kitchen, bakery, and dining rooms of officers and guards		525 00
Live stock, wagons, etc.—		
Horses	600 00	
Cows	270 00	
Hogs and pigs	360 00	
Hens, ducks, and geese	75 50	
Carriages	360 00	
Carts, drays, and water wagons	185 00	
Saddlery and harness	300 00	
		2,150 50
Butcher shop and slaughter house		450 00
Cells and rooms inside of walls—		
Beds, bunks, and bedding	7,000 00	
Dippers, buckets, tubs, etc	700 90	
		7,700 00
Library		180 00
Female prison		70 00
Hospital		140 00
Hospital kitchen		155 00
Prison kitchen and dining room		600 00
Prison bakery		100 00
Laundry		350 00
Lamp department		210 00
Tool house		500 00
Carpenter shop		150 00
Wagon shop		160 00
Turner's shop		40 00
Blacksmith shop		400 00
Gunsmith shop		400 00
Paint shop		150 00
Tin shop		50 00
Tailor shop		150 00
Shoe shop		150 00
Saddler shop		160 00
Mattress shop		30 00
Barber shop		25 00
Glazier's shop		15 00
Total		$23,085 50

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

For the Two Years ending September 30, 1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. P. WHITNEY.....Term expires in 1868.
IRA P. RANKIN.....Term expires in 1868.
B. H. RANDOLPH.....Term expires in 1870.
J. A. BENTON.....Term expires in 1870.
WM. SHERMAN.....Term expires in 1870.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

IRA P. RANKIN, President.
B. H. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.
I. P. RANKIN, Auditor.
WM. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
J. P. WHITNEY, Physician.
J. A. BENTON, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Sanitary Regulations.
J. P. WHITNEY. I. P. RANKIN.

On Matters of Finance.
B. H. RANDOLPH. I. P. RANKIN.

On Instruction.
WM. SHERMAN. J. A. BENTON.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

Mrs. J. P. WHITNEY.
Mrs. SAMUEL HORT.
Mrs. DAVID BECK.
Mrs. B. H. RANDOLPH.
Mrs. W. O. ANDREWS.
Mrs. Capt. E. SMITH.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

WARRING WILKINSON, M.A.....Principal.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

AMASA PRATT, B.A. HENRY B. CRANDALL. HENRY FRANK.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.

HUBERT BURGESS.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND.

CHAS. T. WILKINSON, Jr. Miss LOUISE BOWEN.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

CONSTANTINE MUELLER.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

JAMES P. WHITNEY, M.D.....Physician.
Mrs. EMILY F. AREY.....Matron.
Mrs. JULIA GRISWOLD,.....Assistant Matron.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

CHARLES NUNN.....Shoemaker.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California:

In accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, re-organizing the Institution for the education and care of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and appointing J. P. Whitney, I. P. Rankin, B. H. Randolph, J. A. Benton, and William Sherman, Directors of the institution, we met the ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, were qualified according to law, were organized by the choice of I. P. Rankin for President of the Board; W. Sherman, for Vice-President; B. H. Randolph, for Treasurer; J. P. Whitney, for Physician; and J. A. Benton, for Secretary; and were brought into working order by the adoption of a series of by-laws for the government of the Board and of the institution.

We have now to report, that ever since this re-organization we have conducted the affairs of the institution faithfully and to the best of our ability, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid. We re-elected Professor W. Wilkinson Principal of the institution, and confirmed the appointment of the teachers, matron, and other officers and employés nominated by him, under this Act, at the beginning; and, since that time, have done the same whenever vacancies have occurred.

We have held monthly meetings for hearing reports and for transacting business; have visited the institution every three months, in person, and given all its departments a thorough examination, and have watched its progress with a tender solicitude and a careful interest.

For the details of the receipts and expenditures of the institutien, and for a full account of its financial affairs, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Treasurer, submitted herewith.

For information regarding the interior working of the institution, the methods of instruction, the distribution of time, the general progress, and the accomplished results, together with all other matters of present importance, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Principal, which will accompany this.

We have been pleased with the ability, assiduity, urbanity, and success of the Principal and his assistants in every department; with the obedi-

ence, aptitude, and general good behavior of the pupils; and with the skill acquired by such as have given a part of their time to mechanical pursuits. To the learning of trades, and to skill in other industries, we hope to be able to direct the attention of the pupils far more largely in the years to come.

The health of the institution has continued to be remarkably good, especially when it is remembered how crowded the rooms and dormitories have been. The institution cannot grow, nor even do itself justice, until it has more room, larger grounds, and better facilities. We are glad to believe that there is a good prospect of having all these, in a year or two, through the kindness, liberality, and sense of justice, of the incoming Legislature. And it is our hope that the new edifice for the institution, already commenced, will be completed and in readiness for the pupils at the beginning of the next school year, in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

We cannot too warmly commend to yourself, and to all others concerned with the matter of managing and providing for our public institutions of education and of charity, this institution, whose immediate care has been entrusted to us. It needs fostering. It will repay all benefactions. It is capable of development. It can be made to take a high rank. It is creditable to the State already. It can be made even more honorable to the State than it is already. We even hope for the day when the State shall be proud of it.

Time, toil, means, and all healthful economies, will bring it forward. We must earnestly press its claims. We cannot do justice to our views and feelings without expressing the vehement desire that the State, through all its departments, shall devise and execute liberal things for our wards, the unfortunates, who, without fault of theirs, are, many of them, children of silence—some of them children of night. .

Respectfully submitted.

I. P. RANKIN,
President.
J. A. BENTON,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor hereby to submit the first biennial, corresponding to the eighth annual report of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, the same being required by section nine of the Act passed by the last Legislature, and approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

At the date of the last report there were under instruction fifty-five pupils, of whom thirty-six were deaf and dumb, and nineteen were blind. Since then there have been admitted twenty deaf and dumb, including two re-admissions, and twelve blind, including three re-admissions, making a total of eighty-seven pupils under instruction since our last exhibit. Of this number, seventeen have left, or from various causes have failed to return on the opening of school. The present number of inmates is therefore seventy.

RECAPITULATION.

Number deaf and dumb at date of last report	36	
Number deaf and dumb re-admitted since last report	2	
Number deaf and dumb newly admitted since last report	18	
Total number deaf and dumb under instruction at date of last report	56	
Number deaf and dumb who have left since date of last report	8	
Number deaf and dumb now in the institution		48
Number blind at date of last report	19	
Number blind re-admitted since last report	3	
Number blind newly admitted since last report	9	
Total number blind under instruction at date of last report	31	
Number blind who have left since date of last report	9	
Number blind now in the institution		22
Total number pupils in both departments		70

This numerical increase is gratifying as an evidence of public confidence and of enlarged interest in the work we seek to accomplish, but it has taxed to the utmost our limited accommodations, and proves the wisdom of the last Legislature in making provision for the purchase of more extensive grounds, and the erection of buildings commensurate with the dignity of the State and the needs of these rapidly increasing unfortunates.

During the annual vacation of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, a two story wooden addition was made to the west building, which served temporarily to relieve our necessities. The first floor was devoted to a kitchen and laundry, and the second floor was appropriated to dormitory uses, while the old kitchen, laundry, and servants' room, were thrown into one, making a dining room. These alterations have added much to the comfort of the pupils and the convenience of the household, but the crowded condition of the female department still affords cause for constant solicitude, and has compelled us to resort to measures which only necessity can justify.

The first consideration in the management of an educational establishment is, and should be, the health of its inmates. A well nourished and vigorous body is the proper basis for intellectual culture, and no discipline of mind or manners can compensate for a depreciated tone of the physical system. The tact and address of the teacher may conceal a defective mental training, but no adroitness will serve to hide the sad results of improper sanitary regulations or a neglected regimen. There are at times providential interferences against which human foresight seem to avail nothing. Thus, during the past year three public institutions of learning, the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Yale College, have been forced to suspend operations by the ravages of the typhoid fever. The reputation of these well managed schools forbids the suspicion of neglect, but their misfortunes serve to increase our gratitude to the All Wise Father, that we are enabled to report a continuance of the remarkable immunity from sickness and death which has been noticed in previous reports of this institution. For a period of nearly eight years no death has occurred among our inmates, and during the past two years there have been only three cases of prolonged and serious illness, two cases of pneumonia, and one of severe fever. In February of the present year, measles of a mild type broke out, and before the disease disappeared, forty pupils were under treatment. By proper medical care and nursing, however, all recovered without experiencing any of those evil effects which too often follow this malady of childhood.

The *personnel* of the institution has undergone several changes since our last report. In February, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, Miss Meribah Cornell resigned her position as Assistant Matron, and her place was worthily filled by Mrs. Julia Griswold. In April, the appointment of Mr. Charles T. Wilkinson as teacher was approved by the Board; and on the resignation, in June, of Mrs. Fanny D. Mayne, teacher of the blind, Mr. Wilkinson was placed in charge of that department, where he has discharged his duties with zeal and most gratifying success. In this department we have also had during the year the assistance of Miss Harriet Lovekin, as teacher of handicraft and reader to the blind. Her place has since been filled by the appointment of Miss Louisa Bowen.

In the deaf mute department such additions have been made as serve to render it efficient and progressive. Mr. Hubert Burgess has resumed

his connection with the institution as teacher of drawing. Mr. Henry Frank, a member of the High Class in the New York Institution, has been appointed a probationary teacher of the juvenile division, while Mr. Amasa Pratt, a graduate of Williams College, and for one year a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, came out to us in October and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties with a degree of earnest enthusiasm which gave the brightest promise of success and eminence in the profession. Mr. Henry B. Crandall still occupies the position he has so long and so worthily filled, while Mrs. Emily F. Arey, the efficient Matron, continues to preside over the domestic affairs of the household.

Before dismissing this subject it is no more than justice to mention the cordial co-operation I have received from the whole corps of teachers and employés. The management of a public institution must to a great degree depend for its success upon the zeal and fidelity of the individuals connected therewith in a subordinate capacity; and the superintendent who fails to secure these qualities in his assistants must inevitably come short of the highest success. It affords me pleasure, therefore, to say that throughout all departments there has been a faithful and earnest labor for the prosperity and welfare of the institution and its inmates, oftentimes beyond what the strict letter of duty might require, which has been both commendable in itself and gratifying to me.

The result of this devotion to the work is seen in the condition of the schools, as regards both the intellectual progress and the *morale* of the pupils. Between teachers and pupils there is free and cordial intercourse, without the contempt which proverbially follows familiarity. Prompt obedience is enjoined and rendered; but it is from respect to the law rather than from fear of the lash. In discipline we prefer to address the conscience rather than the cuticle. There is more need of restraint from study than of stimulus thereto. Quarrels and falsehood are almost unknown save among the younger pupils whose moral perceptions are not yet awakened; and there is a general development of character, of true manliness and womanliness, in which we find more satisfaction than in any mere monstrosities of learning that might be produced.

We have had numerous evidences during the past two years of increased confidence and interest in our work on the part of the community. Many parents and friends of pupils have visited the institution and made themselves personally acquainted with its operations His Excellency Governor Low; Hon. John Swett, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and other State officials, have from time to time encouraged the pupils by witnessing their recitations in the class-room and personally testing the extent of their attainments. A pleasing feature has been the frequent visits from the principals and teachers of the various city grammar schools; and we are led to believe that the reputation of the institution has been advanced thereby.

The close of each academic year has been attended by an examination and a public exhibition. The examinations were conducted by committees of gentlemen appointed by the Board, and their condensed reports will be found hereto annexed. The exhibitions were held, one in Platt's Hall, the other in the Academy of Music, before large and appreciative audiences, and netted after paying all expenses, three hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-one cents ($365 31,) which sum

was generously placed at my disposal by vote of the Board, to be expended for the benefit of the children. After purchasing a fine set of Appleton's American Cyclopædia, together with other books and amusements for the pupils, to the amount of one hundred and fifteen dollars ($115,) a balance of two hundred and fifty-one dollars ($251) remains in my hands, which it is purposed to use in making further additions to the institution library. We hope to repeat these exhibitions from year to year. Their influence on the pupils is beneficial; the people are afforded an opportunity of witnessing the results of an institution they are taxed to sustain; and the funds derived therefrom will in time build up a creditable library without expense to the State.

Our thanks are due to B. M. Hartshorne, Esq., of the California Steam Navigation Company; Governor Stanford, of the Central Pacific, and Sacramento Valley Railroads; to Charles Minturn, Esq., of the Petaluma boats; and Messrs. Holliday & Brenham, of the Mexican Steamship Company, for courtesies extended to our pupils in going to and returning from their homes. But for the generosity of these gentlemen in furnishing free passes over their respective routes of travel, many of the pupils by reason of straitened circumstances would be debarred the privilege of visiting their friends during the vacation, and also lose the benefit of the change of air so desirable after a year's hard study.

Our little shoe shop makes a most favorable exhibit, and gives promise of being remunerative at no distant day. Omitting the salary of the foreman, which we regard as a legitimate part of the expenditures for instruction, the receipts and expenses have been as follows.

RECEIPTS.		
For work done and sold	$679 37	
Finished work and stock on hand	80 00	
		$759 37
EXPENDITURES.		
Leather and findings		358 06
Balance in favor of shop		$401 31

Considering the extremely inconvenient quarters occupied, a mere loft in a small barn, the recent establishment of the shop, and the rawness of the boys, the limited hours available from study and recreation for mechanical purposes, this result is most encouraging.

No workshop for the blind has yet been established. In view of our contemplated removal to new premises, it has not been deemed advisable to incur the expense which shop buildings and machinery would involve. Meanwhile, the blind pupils occupy their vacant hours in the manufacture of beadwork, which is sold to the visitors who may wish specimens of this novel handicraft. The sales since our last report have amounted to one hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents, and the expenditures for material were forty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, leaving a profit of one hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-two cents.

I feel assured that no extended argument is necessary to impress either the Board of Directors or the Legislature with the importance of a

well regulated and efficient mechanical department in connection with this institution. The primary object of education is to develop true manhood; to subject to the higher law of our being all the powers and faculties of the soul, and to inculcate such a discipline as shall fit and prepare one for any and all duties. We would so educate as to make every man an Argus and Briareus combined, hundred-eyed and hundred-handed, quick to perceive and facile to execute what the exigencies of life may require. As a general rule, special instruction in handicraft should follow the intelligence developed in the school room, but the peculiar deprivations of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, render them ineligible for the terms of ordinary apprenticeship. Few master mechanics are willing to incur the irksome labor of teaching those who are bereft of sight or hearing. Moreover, our pupils do not graduate before the age of eighteen or twenty, when the hand lacking somewhat the suppleness of youth, finds difficulty in adapting itself to the use of tools or the exercise of a mechanical pursuit.

For these reasons, the instruction in some useful industry whereby the young graduate may relieve his friends from the burden of his support, and add his share to the productive wealth of the State, has been the wise as well as humane policy of all institutions of this character, and I most earnestly recommend that liberal provision for this department be made in connection with the new buildings now erecting.

Since the sixth annual report was published, many radical changes have taken place in the legal, as well as financial status of the institution. Up to that date, the institution seemed to be regarded as a natural rather than as a legitimate child of the State, whose claim for support was only partially allowed. The appropriations were meagre, and were doled as a charity, rather than as the satisfaction of a just demand upon the State revenues. The unfortunate children had the stigma of an exceptional treatment, while the efficiency of the institution was impaired by its limited resources.

The liberal measures adopted by the last Legislature changed all this, and raised the institution to the dignity and importance which its work and prospective increase justify. A law abolishing the incongruities of past legislation, and defining the duties and responsibilities of Directors and Principal, was enacted, by which the institution is placed on an equality with other State establishments. The Directors receive a compensation which, however meagre it may be, is an acknowledgement that they render a service to the commonwealth; the appropriation, twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, has proved sufficient for the conduct of the institution. The inmates are, under the present law, considered as the children of the State, and, as such, entitled to the education which California wisely provides for all. Their stay, which was formerly limited to five years, is now practically unlimited; and the unhappy distinctions between rich and poor are abolished by throwing open our doors to all deaf and dumb and blind children, of suitable age, residents of California.

These, with the bill and appropriation relating to the erection of new buildings, are the main features of the legislation in our behalf at the last session. That legislation I believe to have been wise, liberal, just; and, carried out in the same spirit by the management, cannot fail of accomplishing beneficent results for those whom this institution was established to educate.

The Board of Commissioners appointed to locate and erect new buildings for the use of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, will doubtless make

a report detailing the proceedings of the commission. Our own record, however, would be incomplete without some reference to an event so important in the history of this institution as its removal and permanent location.

The Commissioners met for organization on the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and after qualifying according to law, entered at once upon the discharge of their duties. In answer to advertisements inserted in various and widely circulated papers, numerous sites were offered, all of which the Board visited. After mature deliberation, the Commissioners unanimously decided upon a tract of one hundred and thirty acres, known as the "Kearney Farm," situated four miles north of Oakland, adjoining the premises belonging to the College of California. The wisdom of this selection has been approved by every unbiassed person who has seen it, and also by the recent location of the State Agricultural College in its immediate vicinity. It combines a fruitful soil, a bountiful supply of pure water from a source sufficiently high to carry the water by natural flow into the third story of the projected building, an elevation which affords opportunity for easy and rapid drainage; a climate possessing all the freshness and salubrity of the coast country, without the sharp summer winds of San Francisco or the debilitating heats of the interior; and an outlook over a varied and extensive landscape and water view of surpassing loveliness. It lies directly in front of the Golden Gate, through which we look upon the heaving, restless ocean, with all its solemn mysteries and suggestions, and see the long lines of smoke which herald the coming steamers and the white-winged fleets of commerce, long before they are visible to the Queen City of the Pacific. It seems appropriate thus to grace the very threshold of the State with an imposing structure devoted to benevolent uses. It is like the "*salve*" on the old Roman doorstep—indicative of the generous disposition of our people, and cannot fail to impress all new comers to our shores with the worth of civilization whose first care is the relief of the unfortunate.

Among a variety of plans offered to the Commissioners in response to advertisements, those of Messrs. Wright and Sanders were accepted. A description of the designs, copied from a San Francisco journal, will be found in an appendix to this report. I would merely state in this connection, that the architects have succeeded beyond expectation in planning a symmetrical building, which enables us to isolate the blind from the deaf and dumb, and yet brings all departments under the immediate supervision and control of one Principal.

It was determined to erect the building of an excellent quality of blue stone, found in the neighborhood; and the contract for masonry was let to J. S. Emory, while the contracts for carpentry, plastering, painting, etc., were let to J. J. Macready. Ground was broken on the twenty-ninth of July, and on the twenty-sixth of September the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen, and about fifty pupils from the institution. The following was the order of exercises on that occasion:

1. Introductory Address by Ira P. Rankin, President of the Board of Commissioners.
2. Prayer by Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D.
3. Address by Warring Wilkinson, Principal of the Institution.
4. Ode written for the occasion by Mr. Frank Bret Harte, and read by Hon. John Swett.

5. Reading of the list of articles deposited in the jar, by Rev. J. A. Benton.
6. Depositing the jar in the corner-stone.
7. Laying the corner-stone, and address by His Excellency Gov. F. F. Low.
8. Extempore addresses by Rev. Dr. Stone, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, Senator Robinson, of Alameda, Hon. Edward Tompkins, and Rev. Mr. Willey.
9. Collation, prepared by Mrs. Emory and other ladies.

Since the laying of the corner-stone, the work has been prosecuted with commendable diligence; and at this present writing, the walls, with the exception of the front, are ready for the second floor joists. The character of the workmanship, and the quality of the materials, thus far, indicate that the contractors are more ambitious for their reputation as builders than for pecuniary profit; and we have the authority of unprejudiced and competent judges for the statement, that at the estimated cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is the total for grounds, buildings, heating and gas apparatus, it will be the cheapest structure in California.

It may not be generally known that this institution is designed to supply for many years the educational facilities for all the deaf and dumb, and the blind of the Pacific coast. His Excellency Gov. Wood, of Oregon, has visited our schools, and being satisfied that we can educate the unfortunates of Oregon cheaper and better than they can do it at home, has kindly promised to urge upon the next Legislature of that State the propriety of making suitable provision for the support of their indigent deaf and dumb, and blind, in this institution. I shall also, with the consent of the Board, take measures to bring the subject before the Legislature of Nevada, and have no doubt that the citizens of that State will avail themselves of the privileges and benefits which we are enabled to offer at most reasonable rates. It is in expectation of meeting the needs of sister States that our buildings have been planned on a liberal and generous scale. By gathering the deaf and dumb, and the blind of all the coast into one institution, we not only decrease the expense pro rata for our own children, but are enabled to increase the efficiency of the schools by a more perfect classification than is possible with small numbers; by the greater variety of trades offered for the choice and adaptation of the pupils, and by the co-operation of a larger corps of intelligent instructors.

It is well known to all members of the profession that deaf mute instruction in America has been reduced to a science almost as exact as mathematics. It is no longer an experiment or an untested theory. It is the legitimate result of a hundred years' well directed search for truth, by unselfish men possessing at least an ordinary degree of intelligence, and actuated by an unusual singleness of purpose. It is the thoughtfully settled conviction of every prominent member of the profession in the United States, and there is probably no class of men so nearly unanimous in sentiment as teachers of the deaf and dumb.

This method is based upon the French system of signs, the primal idea of which is that words are arbitrary symbols, and no more essential to the expression of thought than the nine digits are essential to the statement of mathematical ideas. It is unfortunate that the terms speech and language, are used synonymously. Speech is really the articulate utterance of intelligible sounds, while language is a mere general term, and

whatever its etymological derivation may be, has come to mean any symbolism by which the inner thought is made outward, and may be addressed to the eye, as in the case of writing or signs. Language, that is, the use of symbols to express thought, is necessary to mental development, but speech is not absolutely essential thereto; and when it is artificial, as in the case of parrots and magpies, it is no evidence of intelligence. Accepting this distinction, we perceive the fundamental error of the German teacher, Samuel Heinicke, who established a school for the deaf and dumb in Saxony contemporaneously with the Abbe de l'Epee in Paris. Heinicke held that without speech there could be no mental development, and therefore devoted all his art and energies to imparting to his pupils an artificial articulation. His system has found acceptance in most of the German schools, and prevails there at the present day.

During the last two years a warm discussion has been carried on in various prominent journals at the East, elicited by the proposed introduction into American schools for the deaf and dumb of this method. The measure has found most earnest advocates. Because these advocates are, without exception we believe, men practically unacquainted with the present modes in vogue among deaf mute instructors, is no conclusive argument that they are wrong. Neither is an isolated case or two of successful articulation conclusive evidence that they are right. The discussion has now culminated in what we have long desired to see, the establishment of a school at Northampton, Massachusetts, where the system is to be tried under the auspices of those who ardently believe in the practicability of teaching articulation. We need no further argument, but rather a comparison of results, not between Germany and America, where the results are obtained in diverse languages and translated into the exaggerated hyperboles of inexperienced visitors, but between Northampton and Hartford or New York, where pupils educated in the use of a common language can be brought face to face, in the presence of professional experts. Let the test be for mental development and not for parrot utterances, and if that test prove the superiority of the German system over the American, we can assure the able Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities that no professional pride will prevent the speedy introduction of that system into the California school for the deaf and dumb.

In closing this report I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence and cordial co-operation I have received from the Board since our connection. The assurances which you gave me on my arrival have been more than fulfilled. If anything has been done during the past two years to advance the prosperity of the institution it is largely due to your liberal policy. If anything has not been done for its efficiency that might well have been done, the fault and responsibility are mine.

Respectfully submitted,

WARRING WILKINSON,
Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,
San Francisco, September 30th, 1867.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURES.

For Groceries and Provisions.

Allspice	$ 1 40
Barley	3 01
Bath brick	75
Beans, 385 pounds	15 21
Beeswax	25
Berries	14 35
Blueing	9 30
Bread	67 98
Buckwheat	7 75
Butter, 2,723½ pounds	975 47
Dried fruit	4 55
Cake	2 85
Caraway seed	25
Cassia	4 38
Catsup	2 45
Cheese, 495½ pounds	73 55
Citron	50
Codfish	18 23
Coffee, 598 pounds	144 56
Cornstarch	5 52
Crackers	44 39
Cracked wheat	50
Cranberries	9 00
Cream tartar	6 45
Eggs, 182½ dozen	69 90
Fish	74 60
Flour, 148½ pounds	876 39
Fruit	171 28
Ginger	5 75
Ham, 142 pounds	25 34
Honey	1 00
Amount carried forward	$2,626 91

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward	$2,626 91	
Hops	21 35	
Ice	10	
Jelly	2 57	
Lard, 493 pounds	72 96	
Lemons and extracts	8 50	
Mackerel, 2 kits	6 00	
Meal	7 00	
Meats, 19,403 pounds	1,809 86	
Milk	12 40	
Mustard	11 85	
Nutmegs	3 20	
Oranges	1 00	
Oysters	26 15	
Peas	6 95	
Pepper	13 50	
Pickles	19 50	
Pork	83 25	
Potash	25	
Poultry	35 65	
Raisins	9 50	
Rice, 250 pounds	21 50	
Resin	85	
Salad oil	1 55	
Saleratus	2 15	
Salt	11 95	
Sausages	17 40	
Shrimps	20	
Smoked beef	40 50	
Soap, brown, 1,421½ pounds	117 24	
Soap, Castile, 104 pounds	18 51	
Starch	21 75	
Sugar, brown, 3,154 pounds	356 28	
Sugar, crushed, 698 pounds	101 61	
Syrup, 178½ gallons	131 03	
Tea, 184 pounds	144 05	
Tongues	3 50	
Vegetables	885 66	
Vinegar	60 02	
Washing powder	41 30	
Wheat	50	
Worcester sauce	50	
Yeast and yeast powders	15 05	
		$6,781 55
Salaries and wages.		
Principal and teachers	$10,986 63	
Directors and Treasurer	1,500 00	
Physician, Matron, and assistant	2,588 75	
		15,075 38
Amount carried forward		$21,856 93

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$21,856 93
Servants and service	$2,642 20	
Foreman of shoe shop	1,020 00	
		3,662 20
Clothing.		
Alpaca, 44 yards	21 50	
Batting, 35 pounds	12 00	
Beeswax	10	
Belts, 2	1 00	
Blacking and brushes	13 45	
Boots and shoes, 6 pairs	12 88	
Braid	5 46	
Buckles	1 75	
Buttons	16 46	
Calico, 359¼ yards	58 70	
Cambric, 35 yards	6 55	
Canvas, 2 yards	1 00	
Caps, 25	22 13	
Cassimere, 107 yards	119 82	
Check muslin, 5 yards	3 00	
Coats, 7	30 50	
Coat binding	1 75	
Combs	15 27	
Cotton cloth, 194¾ yards	72 44	
Crochet needles	75	
Cutting	2 50	
Delaine, 6 yards	2 25	
Denham, 15½ yards	3 90	
Drilling, 34 yards	9 14	
Drawers, 8 pairs	7 75	
Elastic	6 30	
Empress cloth, 3 yards	4 00	
Eyelets	50	
Flannel, 8 yards	4 75	
Gaiters, 16 pairs	28 25	
Girls' hats, 8	15 75	
Gloves, 15 pairs	4 15	
Hair oil	1 25	
Hair pins	35	
Handkerchiefs, 13½ dozen	16 77	
Hats, 25	30 25	
Hooks and eyes	1 15	
Hoop skirts, 25	23 30	
Hose, 133 pairs	45 50	
Illusion	25	
Kentucky jean, 34½ yards	13 59	
Knitting cotton	40	
		637 56
Amount carried forward		$26,156 69

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$26,156 69
Linen, 7 yards	$ 5 00	
Machine needles	3 10	
Making dress	3 50	
Marking ink	2 80	
Merino, 7½ yards	7 80	
Muslin, 256 yards	68 60	
Nets, 12	5 75	
Needles	4 63	
Neckties	5 25	
Pantaloons, 3 pairs	10 00	
Pins	2 20	
Poplin, 18½ yards	18 50	
Pressing hats	2 80	
Repairing	2 00	
Ribbon	4 85	
Ruffling	60	
Scissors	3 87	
Sewing silk	90	
Shawls, 2	3 25	
Shirts, 85	111 50	
Shoestrings	2 70	
Silk	2 63	
Socks, 55 pairs	15 12	
Stockings, 16 pairs	5 42	
Suspenders, 30 pairs	8 75	
Suits, 11	167 00	
Tape	25	
Tarleton, 93¼ yards	31 61	
Thimbles	65	
Thread	35 60	
Trimming	30	
Twist	30	
Undershirts, 4	5 50	
Veils	50	
Velvet ribbon	4 80	
Wadding	85	
Woollen plaid, 30 yards	19 79	
Worsted	35	
Wages of seamstress	104 50	
Yarn	6 60	681 12
Furniture.		
Baskets	3 90	
Beds, 9	40 00	
Bedsteads, 21	101 00	
Bedwrenches	85	
Bells	1 75	
		147 50
Amount carried forward		$26,985 31

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$26,985 31
Blackboards and fixtures	$ 7 10	
Blankets, 27 pairs	124 00	
Boilers, 3	16 00	
Bookcases, 3	68 00	
Box benches, 2	9 50	
Bread table and board	7 00	
Bread knives	2 75	
Bread trays	2 00	
Brooms, 5½ dozen	30 25	
Brushes	2 00	
Carpet, 73 yards	135 53	
Carving set	5 00	
Castors	70	
Chairs, 44	52 00	
Chopping knife	25	
Clothes baskets	11 50	
Clothes lines and pins	8 85	
Clothes wringer	8 50	
Coal hods and shovels	4 75	
Coal screens	1 25	
Coffee mills	1 75	
Corkscrew	50	
Cots, 7	22 50	
Cotton batting	4 50	
Crash, 101½ yards	16 55	
Crockery	70 28	
Curtains and fixtures	77 98	
Desk, office	50 00	
Desks, teachers'	30 00	
Desks, school, 4	28 00	
Dusters	4 95	
Dust pans	2 95	
Glue	25	
Hatchet	2 50	
Jars	3 60	
Knives and forks	32 00	
Locks	8 00	
Lining, 30 yards	4 50	
Looking-glasses	10 00	
Match safes	50	
Matting, 75 yards	44 84	
Mattresses, 13	54 50	
Mops	1 50	
Napkins, 5 dozen	13 00	
Oil cloth, 52 yards	51 47	
Pails	3 20	
Pillows	29 50	
		1,076 25
Amount carried forward		$28,061 56

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$28,061 56
Pulleys	$ 75	
Quilts, 32	81 00	
Range, furniture, etc	286 70	
Repairing clocks	3 00	
Repairing furniture	58 87	
Rubber cloth	2 00	
Scales	18 00	
Screws	25	
Screw driver	50	
Screw wrench	2 00	
Scrubbing brushes	2 15	
Settees, 6	36 00	
Sheeting, 239 yards	88 99	
Shovel	25	
Spoons	9 25	
Stair rods	5 62	
Stools, 60	30 00	
Stove blacking	1 95	
Stoves and furniture	90 28	
Straw beds	11 00	
Tables	83 00	
Table covers	5 00	
Table linen, 10 yards	13 35	
Tacks	1 55	
Ticking, 74 yards	17 44	
Tinner's bill	12 85	
Tinware and repairs	34 05	
Towels	7 50	
Washstands, 2	10 00	
Wire screen	1 40	
Wooden ware	5 35	
		910 05
Books and Stationery, etc.		
Arithmetical frame	5 00	
Account books	6 60	
Bibles and books for the blind	82 15	
Blank books	8 75	
Blotters	1 75	
Ciphering boards and type for blind, 10	48 24	
Copy books	4 50	
Crayons, 35 boxes	20 40	
Dictionaries, Webster's, 2	20 13	
Drawing materials	13 60	
Envelopes	9 42	
Ink	1 73	
Liquid slating	3 00	
Maps	15 50	
		240 77
Amount carried forward		$29,212 38

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$29,212 38
Mucilage	$ 75	
Numerical frame	1 69	
Pasteboard	50	
Pens	1 00	
Penholders	50	
Pen rack	1 00	
School books	47 40	
Slates and pencils	10 37	
Stationery	28 62	
		91 83
Building and Repairs.		
Bell hanging	11 00	
Brass hooks	25	
Building new kitchen and laundry	1,775 00	
Carpenters' work	41 75	
Cleaning vaults	100 00	
Clothes hooks	3 75	
Doors, and hanging	28 50	
Door springs	3 00	
Gates	10 00	
Glass and setting	17 73	
Hinges	55	
Hitching posts	3 00	
Locks	75	
Lumber	72 36	
Making sewers	165 60	
Nails and screws	8 70	
Painting	142 05	
Plastering	35 00	
Plumber's bill	379 30	
Repairs	74 50	
Shovel	1 50	
Tinner's bill	23 38	
Whitening	122 50	
Window fastenings	1 00	
Wood shed	30 00	
		3,051 17
Fuel and Lights.		
Burners, 2	75	
Candles, 207 pounds	50 00	
Candlesticks, 3	2 25	
Charcoal	75	
Chimneys	17 12	
Coal, 43 tons	686 50	
Coal oil, 230 gallons	170 00	
Coke	5 00	
		932 37
Amount carried forward		$33,287 75

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$33,287 75
Lamps	$31 75	
Lamp shade	1 00	
Matches	10 47	
Wicks	2 25	
Wood, 23 cords	249 25	
		294 72
Stable.		
Barley, 94 pounds	1 08	
Bran, 9,739 pounds	79 68	
Brooms, 2	2 75	
Hay, 22,801 pounds	172 40	
Oats, 2,241 pounds	36 61	
Straw	2 00	
		294 52
Miscellaneous.		
Axe helves	2 60	
Bergamot	25	
Bill heads	3 00	
Blacksmithing	12 25	
Building bulkhead	200 00	
Cartage	35 00	
Car tickets and travelling expenses	80 45	
Cash advanced to pupils	233 12	
Chloride of lime	3 30	
Cleaning chimneys	3 00	
Cow	92 50	
Cutting hair	6 50	
Cutting grass	1 00	
Directory	5 00	
Expenses of delegation of pupils to Sacramento, by invitation of Legislature	175 00	
Expenses of pupils going home	35 50	
Express charges	19 75	
Error	4 00	
Filing saw	25	
Filling lot	175 00	
Flaxseed	75	
Glue	1 15	
Interest	303 16	
Leather and findings	358 06	
Lime	2 50	
Machine needles	1 00	
Material for beadwork	41 85	
Medicines	228 15	
Music and music strings	41 64	
Notary's fees	8 00	
		2,073 73
Amount carried forward		$35,950 72

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward		$35,950 72
Post box, stamps, etc	$ 41 07	
Printing	108 12	
Raising fence	200 00	
Rat and fly poison	1 90	
Receipts	2 00	
Rent of office	175 00	
Repairing instruments	11 15	
Repairing organ	80 00	
Repairing and tuning pianos	78 00	
Repairing sewing machine	1 00	
Scythe stones	30	
Seeds	1 95	
Services of architect	85 00	
Sewing machine	65 00	
Shovels	3 00	
Sickle	1 25	
Sponge	50	
Street assessments	1,375 00	
Syringe	2 25	
Telegraphing	8 50	
Triangle rule	2 50	
T square	1 25	
Twine	50	
Use of bull	1 00	
Water	525 00	
Wheelbarrow	4 50	
		2,775 74
		$38,726 46
Balance from last report		24 98
Total		$38,751 44

RECEIPTS.

From State Treasurer for January, February, and March, 1866	$3,312 50	
From State Treasurer for April, 1866	2,116 65	
From State Treasurer for May, 1866	2,116 65	
From State Treasurer for June, 1866	1,142 17	
From State Treasurer for July, 1866	1,800 00	
From State Treasurer for August, 1866	1,800 00	
From State Treasurer for September, 1866	1,800 00	
From State Treasurer for October, 1866	1,783 34	
From State Treasurer for November, 1866	1,783 33	
From State Treasurer for December, 1866	1,783 33	
From State Treasurer for January, 1867	1,900 00	
From State Treasurer for February, 1867	1,900 00	
From State Treasurer for March, 1867	1,900 00	
From State Treasurer for April, 1867	2,850 00	
From State Treasurer for May, 1867	2,850 00	
From State Treasurer for June, 1867	2,850 00	
From State Treasurer for July, 1867	1,816 67	
		$35,504 64
From pay pupils from Oregon		1,184 45
From pupils for clothing and cash furnished		1,079 64
From sales of beadwork		162 67
From custom work in shoe shop		235 14
From sale of cow and calf		51 10
From sale of bags, oil cases, etc		28 90
From miscellaneous sources		9 90
		$38,256 44
Balance due Treasurer, October 1st, 1867		495 00
Total		$38,751 44

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION

Since January 1st, 1866.

DEAF AND DUMB.

MALES.

Names.	Town.	County.
Ballard, Byron	San José	Santa Clara
Bassett, James A.	Sonoma	Sonoma
Benjamin, Brazilliar	San Francisco	San Francisco
Bently, John W	Albany	Linn, Oregon
Blish, Preston	San Francisco	San Francisco
Butler, Millard F	Marysville	Yuba
Colby, Edwin	Stony Point	Sonoma
Devoe, Henry	San Francisco	San Francisco
DeRutte, Theophilus	San Francisco	San Francisco
Dickson, Henry A	Putah	Solano
Gayou, Marcelin	Stockton	San Joaquin
Giber, Hippolite	Mariposa	Mariposa
Giddings, Henry R	Woodland	Yolo
Harlan, James C	Yuba	Sutter
Hill, Mahlon S		Merced
Hill, Eldridge B		Merced
Holding, John A	Stockton	San Joaquin
Hull, Frank	Hicksville	Sacramento
Ide, L. H. C	San Francisco	San Francisco
Krantz, Louis	San Francisco	San Francisco
Larue, John	Peoria	Linn, Oregon
Lindsay, John	Windsor	Sonoma
Markham, Columbia	Suisun	Solano
McKail, James, Jr	Sacramento	Sacramento
Murphy, Preston	Napa	Napa
Musgrave, James R	Point Arenas	Mendocino
Nichols, Henry	Pacheco	Contra Costa
O'Brien, James P	San Francisco	San Francisco
O'Farrel, Garret	San Francisco	San Francisco
Phillips, William M	Yreka	Siskiyou
Robison, John W	San Francisco	San Francisco
Sandercock, Thomas Y	Napa	Napa
Santa Cruz, José	San Francisco	San Francisco
Shattuck, Frank B	San Francisco	San Francisco
Slater, George	Placerville	El Dorado
Smith, Charles	Georgetown	El Dorado
Tilden, Douglas	Chico	Butte
Wilson, Joseph F		Marin
Wright, Albert H	San Francisco	San Francisco

Deaf and Dumb—Continued.

FEMALES.

Names.	Town.	County.
Aronsohn, Caroline	San Francisco	San Francisco
Badger, Harriet F	Sacramento	Sacramento
Douglas, Caroline	Visalia	Tulare
Hard, Amy E	Antioch	Contra Costa
King, Eliza A	Oakland	Alameda
May, America	Petaluma	Sonoma
May, Anna	Petaluma	Sonoma
McKail, Mary	Sacramento	Sacramento
McTigue, Augusta	San Francisco	San Francisco
Nolan, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco
Rogers, Mary Adella	Woodland	Yolo
Shirley, Evadne	Stockton	San Joaquin
Theobald, Catherine	Sheldon	Sacramento
Uhl, Anna Margaret	San Francisco	San Francisco
Wilts, Mary Louisa	Lafayette	Contra Costa
Wertheimer, Susan	San Francisco	San Francisco
Wright, Mary	San Francisco	San Francisco

BLIND.

MALES.

Names.	Town.	County.
Bennett, Eugene	Fremont	Yolo
Briggs, Eugene A	Visalia	Tulare
Calish, Levi F	Sacramento	Sacramento
Campbell, Henry	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hanley, James Edward	Oakland	Alameda
Joice, James	San Luis Obispo	
Jones, Charles J	Grass Valley	Nevada
Knoblock, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco
Lawrence, F. A	San Francisco,	San Francisco
Lerch, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco
Lerch, Emilie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Miller, Peter	Dry Creek	Yuba
Smith, William H	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Thresher, Prescott B	Hamilton	Butte

BLIND—Continued.

FEMALES.

Names.	Town.	County.
Baily, Daisy A	San Francisco	San Francisco
Brissell, Anna M	Sacramento	Sacramento
Borgwardt, Mary A	Kelsey	El Dorado
Dunning, Alice	Watsonville	Santa Cruz
Fennel, Anna	San Francisco	San Francisco
Heryford, Missouri A	Lincoln	Placer
Jenkins, Isabella	San Francisco	San Francisco
Keener, Sarah M	Visalia	Tulare
Kelly, Eloise	Marysville	Yuba
Klink, Maggie J	Windsor	Sonoma
Lovell, Laura	San José	Santa Clara
Lowenberg, Virginia	San Francisco	San Francisco
Mackenthaler, Louisa	San Francisco	San Francisco
Miles, Mary E	Rio Vista	Solano
Moran, Mary E	San Francisco	San Francisco
Morgan, Zuratha S	Horsetown	Shasta
Taft, Sophia A	San Francisco	San Francisco

SUMMARY.

DEAF AND DUMB		
Males	39	
Females	17	
		56
BLIND.		
Males	14	
Females	17	
		31
Total		87

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION FOR 1866.

To the Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

The undersigned, having acted as examiners of the institution under your charge, beg leave to submit the following report:

The deaf and dumb under instruction in the institution are thirty-six in number. Of these, twenty-seven are males, and nine females. They are of various ages, from six years up to twenty.

The Committee of Examination found these pupils assembled in the two school-rooms appropriated to their use. These rooms are of good size, well lighted and ventilated, and suitably furnished with desks, seats, and blackboards.

The more advanced scholars occupy one room, and are under the immediate care and tuition of the Principal himself. The other, which may be called the Primary Department, occupying the second room, is taught by Mr. H. B. Crandall, himself a deaf mute, and a graduate of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Committee were first introduced into this second room. Here were twenty-two pupils—thirteen males and nine females. Some of them had been under instruction for only a few months, and some of them for more than a year. They were of all the varieties of age that have been before mentioned, evidently of great variety of capacity, and of course of every grade of proficiency. It is obvious that this variety must complicate the task of the teacher. Very few general instructions, adapted to all in the teacher's presence, can be imparted. Classification is impossible. If at all exact, it would reduce each grade to a numerical representation of one. The teacher was in fact obliged to individualize his method and treatment, giving his attention in turn to each pupil under his care, and conducting with each a separate process suited to the case. There is a great want of economy in the outlay of the time and strength thus expended, but it seems unavoidable in the present state of the institution.

The committee were gratified with the evidences of docility and progress in the pupils of this department. Those least advanced could translate from the teacher's signs, and spell out the manual alphabet, or write on the blackboard such simple phrases and sentences as the following:

"A blue box."
"A red book."
"I see a black hat."

Those more developed wrote longer sentences, involving more difficult idioms, and higher grammatical principles. The ideas were communicated by the teacher in signs, with no dictation of language, and expressed by the pupils in language of their own choice and composition. In some instances these ideas were simple historical facts, and were rendered by the pupils with a facility and correctness which showed that they had become familiar with them.

The handwriting of most of the pupils in this room was remarkably neat and legible. Their manner was that of happy and contented children, pleased to learn, and eager to make progress.

The pupils in the other room, under Professor Wilkinson's tuition, were fifteen in number, all males. They had been under instruction from three to five years, though some had not reached the age of twelve. They were examined, in the first place, in geography, and gave, with perfect accuracy, many of the more elaborate and extended geographical definitions; computed the latitude and longitude of localities; wrote out, rapidly, long catalogues of the principal countries, mountains, rivers, and cities of the world, and named from the charts exhibited before them the salient features of each division of land and water on the globe.

They were next taken into the domain of history, and showed, as far as they had progressed in that study, a familiarity with many dates and events that went rather beyond the memory of the examiners. A single phrase given them to test their ability to compose and generalize, like "The Mayflower," "Bunker Hill," "Yorktown," etc, brought out from them connected and graceful narratives of the events grouped around those key-words. They were often interrogated by the committee to see if they understood the language which they employed, or were only using it as parrots or copyists. These experiments invariably issued to the pupil's credit, and bore witness to the thoroughness and conscientiousness with which their advance had been conducted. In these compositions there was a remarkable freedom from the inverted, involved and confused idioms which are so often observed in the written language of the deaf and dumb. Nothing but great painstaking on the part of the instructor could have secured for those who have never listened to the idioms of spoken language, and whose natural order of communication by signs is the poetic or inverted order, the easy mastery of so pure and correct a style.

Of the examination in grammar, the committee only feel competent to express their admiration. The system devised by Dr. Barnard, of New York, and introduced here by Professor Wilkinson, is so complicated in its appearance, yet so philosophical in its symbolism and so practical in its results, as to require more space for its elucidation than the present report allows. By this system the study of language becomes an exact science, and analysis is carried to a mathematical demonstration. In testing its practical application, long sentences were analyzed with an ease and minute correctness that would have been creditable in a college graduate. Symbolic formulas were given, involving relative, participal, and adverbial clauses, infinitives used as subject and object of finite verbs, etc., all of which were written with surprising accuracy.

The committee are satisfied, from their own observation, as well as from general considerations, of the wisdom of sending deaf and dumb children to the institution at a much earlier age than that prescribed in the older institutions of the country. Many of the brightest and most forward scholars of this institution were under the age of twelve, the point at which some of the oldest schools of the kind at the East open

their doors for the admission of new pupils. We think our Legislature has acted wisely in placing no restriction upon this matter, but leaving it to be controlled by the judgment of those in charge of the institution and the wishes of parents and guardians. The flexibility and docility of these earlier years are priceless advantages in securing a timely and liberal intellectual growth and furnishing.

Before closing their report of this department the committee desire to express their gratification at the fine specimens of shoemaking exhibited as the work of the pupils The shoes were all strongly and neatly made, and gave evidence that these deaf mutes can apply the culture acquired in the class-room to a productive industry.

THE DEPARTMENT OP THE BLIND.

In the department of the blind are twenty-three pupils—eleven males and twelve females—from eight to twenty years of age. They are under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Fanny Mayne. The tidy and well-cared for appearance of these children is worthy of notice and commendation. Their misfortune is not as great as that of the deaf, yet they are not so well qualified to care for their personal habits of cleanliness and dress. Sight is not the most precious sense, but the want of it has peculiar embarrassments, among the most manifest and outward of which is a depreciated tone of personal habits. To inspire the inward sense of neatness and good taste is the invention of a higher faculty to make good the lost power. In the teaching of this department the same difficulty holds as in the department of the deaf—disparity of age and pupilage—which time and increased numbers alone can overcome.

The classes brought forward for examination conversed with intelligence and fluency. In spelling and defining they were quick and appreciative, and could define their definitions. They talked about grammar and the construction of sentences with facility and intelligent zest. They were ready in mental arithmetic; gave the cost of a morning's marketing with great quickness, smiling to think anybody supposed *that* was a trial of their powers. They were then asked to compute the interest of five hundred dollars for one year three months and fifteen days, which they did, showing at once their patient intelligence and alacrity. They were equally intelligent in geography, and had a correct conception of place and distance on the terrestrial sphere. They enjoyed the examination and seemed sorry to have it end.

The appearance of this department is more than satisfactory, not only in its present condition but in its prospects.

In closing their report the committee cannot omit to express their great satisfaction with the whole appearance of the institution and the spirit which pervades it. If vocation, enthusiasm, and practical sagacity are any pledge of success, or any promise of distinguished usefulness and beneficence, then the Directors may have new cause of confidence and hope. The committee feel that the Directors cannot commend the institution too strongly to the approval and fostering care of the State.

HORATIO STEBBINS,
A. L. STONE,
C. B. WYATT.

EPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION FOR 1867.

o the Board of Directors of the Asylum for Deaf Mutes and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the duty assigned us, we witnessed and articipated in the annual examination of the above named institution n the eighth day of last month. Having already given a somewhat etailed account of the examination in both departments through the ublic press, we content ourselves with the following general statenents:

The blind in their pursuit of knowledge are embarrassed by the loss f a sense more important, perhaps, than any other; yet they have cquired before entering the institution a considerable acquaintance ith our own language. In this particular, together with their ability converse in words and learn and practice music, they enjoy great dvantages over unfortunates of the other class. These are their prinipal if not their only advantages. All else with them is dark, awkward, nd laborious. There are few who adequately appreciate the patience nd tact necessary in order to lead their timid feet along the path of rogress. The proficiency shown by these pupils under the immediate are of Mr. Chas. T. Wilkinson, assisted by Miss H. Lovekin, and by rof. Mueller, in reading, mental arithmetic, spelling, history, music, bead ork, etc., gave proof of abilities and resolute devotion on the part of eir teachers. Were it appropriate to consume your time with a repetion of details, the simplest truth would be the highest praise. The ccommodations for this department are inconvenient to such a degree s greatly to increase the labor and diminish the success of those into hose charge it is given.

Deaf mutes enter the institution almost wholly destitute of language, ave that they have picked up unclassified fragments of the sign lanuage in the lower ranges of observation and thought. English is to em what Greek is to more favored children; and they must become cquainted with it by a process more obstructed and laborious than we an adequately conceive of. The same remark applies substantially to ll the branches which they study. Happily, by a wise modification of olicy peculiar, we believe, or nearly so, to this State, pupils are dmitted much younger than has been customary elsewhere, with results

so gratifying as to commend in the strongest manner the wisdom of the plan. Some of the pupils who have enjoyed the instructions of the school steadily and regularly for several years, exhibit attainments which will average fairly with those of the most privileged scholars of similar ages in the common and select schools in the city. In history and geography they performed prodigies of memory.

We cannot forbear to express ourselves as peculiarly pleased with the Symbol Grammar, introduced by Prof. Wilkinson a little more than a year ago, whose skilled and able superintendence merits the strongest language of commendation. Under this system, three lads, one of them not yet thirteen years of age, analyzed sentences with as much facility and correctness as are usual in the first classes of our grammar schools.

The peculiarly bright, quick-sighted appearance commonly noticeable in mutes, is here heightened by the intellectual discipline to which they are constantly subjected, until it becomes so captivating to the beholder as to supercede, in good part, the saddening effect of their misfortune. Altogether, the examinations in this department presented a cheerful and animating scene, full of interesting peculiarities of look and gesture, apprehension and expression.

Your committee feel that they have rarely been charged with so pleasing a duty as you committed to them, of witnessing the triumph of science and a noble professional devotion over the greatest of physical afflictions. Wherever else we may wisely practice economy by curtailing expenditures, this noble charity of the State must have the most liberal endowments of means and opportunity for the fulfilment of its mission. The present able corps of teachers, animated by the spirit of the accomplished Principal, are deserving of every encouragement which liberality can supply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. G. BECKWITH,
M. C. BRIGGS,
Committee.

FROM THE "EVENING BULLETIN,"

September 26, 1867.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE FOR THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND.

The ceremonial of laying the corner-stone of the handsome new edifice n course of erection in Alameda County, took place at noon to-day. A arge concourse of ladies and gentlemen were gathered together to take part in the interesting exercises attending the ceremony. Upwards of ifty vehicles of all classes, from private carriages to public omnibusses, rom San Francisco and Oakland, brought visitors to the ground—besides great number, especially ladies, who arrived on horseback. The spectators who took most interest in the performance, and were themselves he most interesting to the other spectators, were a party of boys and girls, about fifty in all, from the Asylum. The site of the new Asylum s one of the finest locations on the foothills of the Contra Costa range. The view contains a wide scope of scenery, taking in the San Francisco peninsula from Bay View to Point Lobos, and Marin County from the Golden Gate half way towards the head of San Pablo Bay, with all the slands of the noble Bay of San Francisco filling up the middle of the picture, and the suburban retreat of Oakland and its northern vicinage for a foreground. Some time was spent by the assemblage in examining he foundations of the building and the general arrangement of the interior, which could be almost understood without the explanation of the architects, as the joists of the first floor were laid and all the interior window and door frames were erected in their places. The visitors obtained a very good idea of what the building would be when finished. To further assist them in doing so, a large and handsomely finished perspective drawing of the building, from the pencil of Mr. Sanders, was exhibited on the ground.

WHAT THE ARCHITECTS WERE ASKED TO DO.

Though in thinly populated States like California it is customary to place the deaf and dumb and the blind under one roof, it must be remembered that there is no natural connection, but rather antagonism between them. The motive of placing them in one asylum is simply one of economy. In the new building, the architects were asked to design two asylums, so arranged that they could be conducted under one manage-

ment, with a common dining-room and one culinary department. Not only, however, had the architects to lay out two asylums in one general plan, but in each asylum there had to be perfect separation of the sexes, except at meals, studies, and worship, provided for. The Commissioners asked for a plan which should isolate the blind boys from the blind girls, as well as from the mute girls and mute boys, and so on with each class of inmates. Accommodation was to be provided for one hundred and twenty pupils—seventy deaf and dumb, and fifty blind—with capability for enlargement, so as to accommodate two hundred and fifty pupils; and yet the building, externally and internally, was to be complete without the extensions. Further, the building was to contain twenty-five thousand feet of flooring, exclusive of halls and passages, and not to exceed seventy-seven thousand dollars in cost.

WHAT THE ARCHITECTS HAVE DONE.

This difficult problem of building an asylum which should contain four separate institutions and have an area of flooring of twenty-five thousand superficial feet, was solved by Messrs. Wright & Sanders, and without sacrificing either beauty of design or solidity of work, at an estimate of eighty thousand dollars. This would have given a building with walls similar in workmanship and material to the Protestant Orphan Asylum in this city. The Commissioners, however, finding that for an increase of twenty-four thousand dollars in the cost they could have masonry of a very superior class, agreed to lay out that additional sum.

DIMENSIONS.

The main building has a frontage of one hundred and ninety-two feet by one hundred and forty-eight feet deep. The height from the ground line to the top of the gables is sixty-two feet; to the ridge of the roof and angular towers, is seventy feet. From the ground line to the top of the vane surmounting the spire, is one hundred and forty-five feet. From the foot of the foundation to the ground line, is an average of twelve feet. From the lowest part of the foundation to the vane, one hundred and sixty-one feet.

MATERIAL.

The exterior walls, throughout, except the facing of the front, are built of sandstone procured from quarries situate about three quarters of a mile from the site of the building. The interior partition walls only are of brick. The execution is what is technically called random-coursed masonry. The corners of the building and the angles of the buttresses, front, sides, and rear of the asylum and interior courts will have tooled margin-drafts. The window sills and reveals of the doors and windows, are cut stone-work, as also are the main porch, string courses, copings, and chimney shafts. The facing of the front of the building, throughout, will be of blue stone of fine quality.

FRONT ELEVATION.

The style is domestic Gothic, but of light and cheerful character, with large mullioned and transomed window openings and buttressed angles. The front elevation consists of a centre three stories and a half in height, surmounted by a tower. One of the chief features is the porch, which

stands boldly out from the main line and supports the projecting work of the middle bay of windows. Extending on each side of the centre are the wings, of two stories and a half in height, finished off with octagonal bays and projecting oriel windows, throwing the plain portion of the wings into recess. The upper tier of windows in the wings are finished with dormer heads, copings, and ornamental iron finials The eaves are enriched with brackets and archlets. The roof-line is broken in the centre and over the bays of the terminating wings by towers in the French style of roofing, finished with elegant iron railings on the flats and crestings on the ridges.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS—GROUND FLOOR.

On entering the building, the visitor will find a museum on his right and a reception room and library on his left, as he passes through the small hall. In the main hall will stand the grand staircase, with a flight of steps rising from each side and meeting overhead. Underneath, and between the two flights, is the door of the dining saloon. This room occupies the centre of the building on the ground floor, as the chapel does on the upper floor. On the north and south of the dining saloon are open courts, giving light and air to the building; and in the rear or east is the culinary department. In the four corners of the building, and connected by separate passages with the dining-room on the one floor and with the chapel on the other, are the four suits of apartments which, in reality, are separate institutions. The southwest corner of this floor is the blind girls' sitting-room, with the blind girls' own corridor. In the southeast corner is the deaf mute girls' sitting-room and corridor. In the northwest corner are placed the deaf mute boys' apartments, and in the northeast the blind boys' apartments. The space on the south, between the blind girls' and the deaf mute girls' sitting-rooms, is devoted to four class-rooms for the blind. The corresponding space on the north is devoted to class-rooms for the deaf mutes. The intervening area between the apartments of the blind and the deaf mutes in the rear and front, is given up to teachers', matrons', and stewards' rooms, all of which open into corridors communicating with the apartments of one or other class of inmates. Each corridor has its separate staircase communicating with the dormitory set apart for the class it belongs to.

UPPER FLOORS.

The dormitories of each class of inmates occupy the two floors, and are immediately over their sitting-rooms. The front and rear of the building is divided into smaller apartments, and contains the teachers' chambers, sick wards, the Principal's suite of rooms, servants' quarters, lavatories and bath-rooms.

PRESENT AND FUTURE ACCOMMODATION.

The building will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and by raising the class-rooms, which are now one story, to a uniform height with the rest of the building, two hundred and fifty can be accommodated, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars additional outlay. When the State shall become sufficiently populous to afford a separate asylum for the blind, the building will be found no less convenient than now

The whole of the south end will then be given up to the deaf mute girls, and the north end to the deaf mute boys.

HEATING, LIGHTING, AND VENTILATION.

It is proposed to apply the Ensley Patent Gas Company's apparatus to the lighting of the building. The heating will be by hot water-pipes, distributing the heat in such portions of the building as may require it from a boiler heated by a furnace near the laundry department. To insure ventilation, every apartment has one or more gratings communicating with the outer air, and fitted with regulators; and to carry off the foul air, there are openings in the ceiling over the gas jets, leading to flues and air ducts leading up to ventilating shafts in the tower.

YARDS AND PLAY GROUNDS.

Each branch of the institution or class of pupils will have its own play ground and yard, with ample covered sheds, and there will be direct access to them from the apartments of each class, without interference or contact with the inmates of other portions of the building.

THE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS.

The architects are Wright & Sanders, of 331 Montgomery street. The contractor for the masonry is Mr. Emory. The contractor for the balance of the work is John S. Macredy. The contract was signed at the latter end of July, the builder broke ground the next day, a week later the building commenced. An average height of ten feet above the ground line has been already reached, and it is confidently expected that the building will be finished by July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. In solidity and elegance, the building will have few rivals in the State of California; and should it be finished under the present contracts, it will be the cheapest building for its class erected on this coast.

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TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. The institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb, or blind persons, between the ages of six and twenty-five years, who are of sound intellect and free from vicious habits, and contagious or offensive diseases.

II. No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and travelling expenses.

III. Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in cases of prolonged sickness.

IV. The session begins on the third Wednesday of August, and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are urgently requested to enter or return their children promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

V. Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

VI. All money designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom also all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed.

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?
6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? If so, how and when produced?
7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?
8. Has the child had the small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping-cough? Has he been vaccinated?
9. What are the names, occupation, residence, and post office address of his parents?
10. What are the number and names of their children?

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

From April 10, 1866, to November 20, 1867.

REPORT.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California:

In accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, providing for changing the location of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, and appointing A.W. Saxe, I. P. Rankin, J. L. Downing, J. A. Benton, and Wm. Sherman, Commissioners for carrying out the design of the Act, these persons met in the City of San Francisco on the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and after being qualified by giving the requisite bonds and taking the usual oath of office, effected an organization by choosing Ira P. Rankin, President of the Board; A. W. Saxe, Vice-President; J. A. Benton, Secretary and Treasurer; William Sherman and J. L. Downing, Building Committee; and I. P. Rankin and A. W. Saxe, Auditing Committee.

After the month of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, Dr. J. L. Downing ceased to act with the Commission, but did not resign his office.

When the Commissioners had thus prepared themselves for action, they immediately began to execute the design of the Commission, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the statute. They advertised one month in most of the papers published within seventy-five miles of San Francisco, for proposals for a new site for the institution. In response, they received about forty different propositions; and after having opened them, they proceeded to visit, one after another, nearly all the sites proposed, and to examine carefully all such as were deemed by them to be at all eligible. They continued these visits, from time to time, till the close of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six. They found several of the sites proposed very good ones, but none of them perfect ones. All of them were fairly considered, with reference to the advantages which they offered, and with reference to the requirements of the law appointing the Commission.

Next after looking for a site, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the statute under which they were acting, the Commissioners were nearly unanimous in the opinion that the location should not be in the

heart of a city, nor yet in the heart of the country, but rather in a suburban region, within the reach of the social and economical advantages of a well established community. They believed, also, that the site to be chosen should be, if possible, in the vicinity of other educational institutions, and in the midst of a population likely to appreciate and cherish this institution.

It was further agreed, that the supply of water for the institution should be abundant, from good natural springs on the premises, and under the entire control of the officers of the institution, rather than from reservoirs, wells, or other sources, liable to be claimed, controlled, vitiated, or otherwise injured by the action of other parties.

It was likewise deemed an advantage, very desirable, if the institution could be located where the natural scenery was beautiful; where the view from it would be wide, commanding land and water, mountain and plain, city and country; and where its edifices could themselves be seen from a distance and by the largest number of the travelling public.

It was, furthermore, the conviction of the Commissioners that the difference in cost of a few thousand dollars between a site combining almost perfectly all these advantages and the cost of an inferior location at a less price, was a matter of small moment, and one that ought not to operate as a barrier to their proceedings.

Accordingly, in the month of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, by the statute associated with them in the choice of a new location, resolved to fix the new location in the Township of Oakland, Alameda County, and upon the land known as plot number seventy-eight, according to Kellenberger's map and survey.

At the same time they resolved to purchase of John Kearney the larger and easterly part of said plot, number seventy-eight, embracing one hundred and thirty acres, of which forty acres are level land, with barns and fences, and ninety acres hill land, for the sum of twelve thousand one hundred dollars in gold coin. This purchase was effected and the papers passed in the month of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by which the said land was conveyed to the State in fee simple, with a good and sufficient title approved by the Attorney-General.

The situation thus chosen is healthy, airy, and pleasant, and is at the present time accessible, within five miles, by steamboat and railway. A railroad is shortly to be constructed that will probably reach within one mile of the premises. The distance of the location from the City of San Francisco is not far from twelve miles.

The land has a natural, easy, and unobstructed drainage, and an abundant supply of good soft water from natural springs on the premises, the sources being at such a height as to be capable of raising the water by natural pressure to the upper part of the buildings to be erected, and to convey it, for irrigation, over forty acres of ground, fertile and easily cultivated.

The climate of the region in which the location is made is as good as any within seventy-five miles of the City of San Francisco; the natural scenery, near and far, is fine, and the general view is not surpassed by any in the State. The elevation of the lower part of the tract of land purchased is about three hundred feet above the sea, and that of some of the hill land about six hundred feet; and all of the surroundings are of the general character before mentioned, and regarded as much to be desired. A part of the land is under fence, a small orchard is growing upon it, and there is a barn on the premises.

Most of the hill land is without fences and needs to be inclosed, and many alterations and additions are required upon the lower part of the tract, as soon as the season and the process of building will permit.

When the Commissioners had at length received a deed of the land purchased by them in fee simple, the title perfected, all adverse claims satisfied or removed, twelve months of the time for which the Commission was appointed had passed away. They then advertised for architectural plans and designs, and obtained one which was satisfactory, which they adopted, calling for a neat and commodious edifice of stone. Having printed the necessary specifications for the builders, they advertised, according to the terms of the authorizing Act, for proposals from contractors for the erection of the edifice.

The contracts were duly let in the month of July, after mature consideration, to two men, deemed to be the lowest responsible bidders, one of whom was to do the excavating and the rest of the work, and both were to conform to the specifications. Mr. J. S. Emory agreed to do the excavating, stone-work, etc., complete, according to the specifications and to the specimens of material offered, for the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars, and gave bonds for the faithful performance of his contract. Mr. John J. Mecredy agreed to do the wood-work complete, and all the remaining work specified, for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, and gave bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

Immediately after these contracts were signed the work of building was commenced—about the first of August—and the work was pushed rapidly forward. The corner stone of the new building was laid on the twenty-sixth of September last, by the Governor of the State, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the Commissioners and of a large number of invited guests. From that day forward the building has been in progress until now, when the main walls have reached an altitude of twenty-five feet, and a part of the wood-work has been done. Messrs. Wright & Sanders are the architects chosen by the Board, their design the one adopted, and all the work has been done under their constant, careful, and able supervision.

In round numbers, the expenditures of the Commission to this date have been: For land, thirteen thousand dollars; for premiums and wages to architects, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the work on the building so far, twenty-nine thousand dollars; for expenses of the Commission, two thousand dollars; for various appropriations not yet paid, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fifty thousand dollars, the sum appropriated by the last Legislature for the uses of the Commission. For the details of the expenditures you are respectfully referred to the report of the Treasurer, which is herewith submitted.

By the provisions of the Act appointing the Commission, it was made the duty of the Commissioners to make a "final report" on or before this date. This they regret they are not able to do. They can only report progress. The time allowed for their work has proved insufficient; and so, also, has the appropriation made them. No smaller building than the one they have begun would answer the needs of the institution. A poor and cheap one they were not expected to build. A permanent building, and, as far as possible, a fire-proof building, was demanded of them. An edifice capable of enlargement, without great expense, and without injury to its convenience or symmetry, was asked of them. And a building not extravagant in costliness, yet of fine lines, beautiful appearance, enduring character and general fitness, which will be an honor to the State, an ornament to the region, a credit to themselves,

and a blessing to the coming generations, they have commenced and carried forward, as far as their means would go.

In these circumstances, they are constrained to petition for the renewal of the Commission for at least another year after the thirty-first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for an additional appropriation of sixty thousand dollars, which, with the avails of the present grounds and buildings of the institution, when sold, it is believed will be sufficient to place the new premises in readiness for the reception of the officers and pupils of the institution, at about the first of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, when the school year begins.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA P. RANKIN, President.
J. A. BENTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, November 20th, 1867.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the Commission have been as follows:

Paid for services of Notary Public, April, 1866	$14 50
Paid for advertising and printing—	
April, 1866	17 50
May, 1866	107 50
May, 1867	37 00
July, 1867	98 00
Aug. 1867	10 00
Sept. 1867	4 00
Paid for searching title to land, March, 1867	75 00
Paid for recording papers, July, 1867	14 80
Paid for attorney's services, July, 1867	500 00
Paid for surveying land, February, 1867	30 00
Paid for surveying for building, July, 1867	40 00
Paid for surveying upper tract, March, 1867	50 00
Paid for purchase of land, April, 1867	12,100 00
Paid for release of adverse claim, July, 1867	500 00
Paid for iron water pipe, August, 1867	773 90
Paid for opening stone quarry, 1867	50 00
Paid J. S. Emory, on building contract—	
August, 1867	10,000 00
Sebtember, 1867	4,500 00
October, 1867	5,000 00
November, 1867	4,000 00
Paid J. J. Mecredy, on building contract—	
September, 1867	2,500 00
November, 1867	2,500 00
Paid for premiums to architects—	
Geddes, July, 1867	300 00
Bugbee & Son, June, 1867	300 00
Wright & Sanders, July, 1867	1,000 00
Paid for services of architects—	
Wright & Sanders, August, 1867	250 00
Wright & Sanders, September, 1867	250 00
Wright & Sanders, October, 1867	250 00
Amount carried forward	$45,272 20

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Amount brought forward	$45,272 20
Paid for office rent, seventeen and a half months	262 50
Paid for stationery and stamps	22 55
Paid for travelling expenses of Commissioners—	
May, 1866	74 50
June, 1866	90 75
August, 1866	27 00
October, 1866	18 75
December, 1866	27 50
January, 1867	30 00
March, 1867	19 00
April, 1867	16 50
May, 1867	8 50
July, 1867	38 00
September, 1867	26 00
October, 1867	83 00
November, 1867	5 50
Total moneys paid out	$46,022 25

RECEIPTS.

Received from the Treasurer of the State of California, appropriation	$50,000 00
Expenditures, in all	46,022 25
Remaining in the Treasury, but most of it already appropriated	3,977 75
Total	$50,000 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

J. A. Benton, of the city and county, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, and that the foregoing report is a true and correct exhibit of all moneys received and disbursed by him, from the organization of said Board of Commissioners up to the twentieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

J. A. BENTON.

Subscribed and sworn to, November nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, before me.

HENRY HAIGHT,
Notary Public.

BIENNIAL REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS AND MEDICAL VISITORS

AND

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of California.

1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of the State of California:

SIR:—The undersigned, Directors of the Insane Asylum, herewith respectfully submit their report in compliance with the State law; also, the reports of the Resident Physician and Treasurer, which exhibit the financial condition of the institution, and the progress and general management of the same.

For information in regard to the progress and general management of this Asylum, the Board respectfully refer your Excellency to the able and full report of Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, the efficient Resident Physician.

By the Treasurer's report, hereto annexed and constituting a part of this report, it appears that the total receipts of the Treasurer in the General Fund, from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, were:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1865	$3,606 51
Received from State	102,729 78
Total	$106,336 29
Disbursed	105,220 37
Balance on hand, October 1, 1866	$1,115 92

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865	$8,803 61
Receipts for the year	1,528 97
Total	$10,332 58
Disbursed	9,817 77
Balance on hand, October 1, 1866	$514 81

SPECIAL FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1865	$88 09
Disbursed	14 50
Balance on hand	$73 59

AMOUNTS IN THE TREASURY.

Oct. 1, 1866	General Fund	$1,115 92
	Improvement Fund	514 81
	Special Fund	73 59
	Total	$1,704 32

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1866		$1,115 92
Receipts for the year		136,091 97
Total		$137,207 89
Disbursements	$130,057 43	
Loaned Improvement Fund	4,987 90	
		135,045 33
Balance on hand, October 1, 1867		$2,162 56

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Balance on hand	$514 81
Total receipts for the year	47,004 76
Borrowed from the General Fund	4,987 90
Disbursements for the year	52,507 47

SPECIAL FUND.

Balance on hand	$73 59
Disbursements	35 25
Balance	$38 34

AMOUNTS IN THE TREASURY.

Oct. 1, 1867	General Fund	$2,162 56
	Special Fund	38 34
	Total	$2,200 90

The Board are happy to state to your Excellency that not a dollar has been paid since October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as interest. The institution has been conducted mainly by the receipts from the appropriations by the State; but the productions from the farm, orchard, vineyard, dairy, vegetable garden, and pork produced, make a very great saving to the State; and what is infinitely of more importance, these productions are mainly produced by the labor of the patients—a labor which is in itself an amusement, and is acknowledged to be highly beneficial to them, mentally and physically.

Your Excellency will notice that the disbursements from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, was one hundred and thirty thousand and fifty-seven dollars and forty-three cents, or ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars per month.

In view of the weekly increase of patients, (see the Resident Physician's report,) the expense of this institution is daily increasing. Therefore, the monthly warrants for the coming two years should be increased to full twelve thousand dollars.

The financial condition of this institution has never been in a more healthy state. The monthly warrants drawn by the State Controller have been promptly paid; the contracts and other species of indebtedness against the Asylum have been paid in cash.

Previous to the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, deficiency bills for maintenance, requiring additional appropriations in large amounts, have been presented to the Legislature. The last two years, and the coming one, no bills of this nature have or will be presented.

In obedience to an Act of the Legislature providing for a fund to erect additional buildings, yards, and other improvements, the Board is happy to state that the south wings of the contemplated plan have been completed, furnished, and occupied by patients. The centre, or main building, is about half completed, and will be entirely so and furnished by early spring. This centre, or main building, together with the north wings yet to be constructed, will accommodate, with perfect comfort and convenience, three hundred and fifty patients, thus relieving several over crowded wards in the old buildings—a necessity much needed.

Had there been sufficient means in the Improvement Fund, the centre building would have been completed and ready for patients by this time. The Board did not think it advisable to borrow money to hasten the work, but to wait until this year's appropriation (eighteen hundred and sixty-seven) was in the State Treasury, which will be by November.

Should the next Legislature vote similar appropriations to the Improvement Fund that the last one did, (and who can doubt it,) the other two wings will, before the following Legislature meets, be completed; and when completed, for convenience, comfort, architectural beauty,

durability, in connection with the old asylum buildings, gardens, orchards, vineyards, walks, drives, pleasure grounds, and all the surroundings, equal, if not surpass any similar institution in the Union, and not only be a State pride, but a national one.

The Board take this opportunity to recommend to your Excellency, and through you the Legislature, the necessity of passing a County Poor House law, making it obligatory upon each county in the State to take care of its paupers.

It is a well known fact that many of the patients in this Asylum are subjects for an alms house, and not for an insane asylum. A law obliging the counties to provide for their paupers will save to the State in money tens of thousands yearly.

The Trustees are proud to state, and take this opportunity to express their gratification, that the hundreds of strangers who have visited the Asylum the past year are unanimous in their expressions in favor of this institution in all its various departments.

For the full and complete details of the condition of the Asylum in all its various departments and general management, you are referred to the able report of the Resident Physician, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff. And the Trustees take this opportunity, and are happy to bear testimony to the superior ability, energy, and constant watchfulness in all the various and arduous duties which hourly devolve upon the Resident Physician, Dr. Shurtleff; also to Dr. A. Clark, Assistant Physician, who justly deserves the highest meed of praise.

The Board are happy to say that they find the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, Capt. L. E. Lyon, in a satisfactory condition, and they take this occasion to express their approbation of the manner in which he has discharged all the duties appertaining to his office.

E. S. HOLDEN,
A. J. SPENCER,
NEWTON BOOTH,
N. D. POPERT,
R. B. PARKER,
TIMOTHY PAIGE,
WM. M. BAGGS,
Directors.

INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA,
Stockton, November 8, 1867.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE INSANE ASYLUM,
Stockton, October 1st, 1867.

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:—The by-laws of the institution require the Treasurer to submit an annual report, up to the first day of October of each year, of the transactions of his office for the preceding year, and, as you are aware, I only assumed the duties of the office on the nineteenth day of October last, I have deemed it proper to submit a report for the two years, from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, such as I am enabled to compile from the books in my possession.

GENERAL FUND.

	Receipts.		
Oct. 1, 1865	Balance in Treasury, as per report		$3,606 51
	Amount received from warrants drawn from State Treasurer, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867		214,999 99
	Amount received from appropriation to cover deficiency		13,359 74
	Amount received from patients for board, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867		9,697 48
	Amount received from Steward's sales, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867		764 54
	Total receipts		$242,428 26
	Disbursements.		
	Bills paid, as per vouchers on file, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867	$235,277 80	
	Amount temporarily loaned Improvement Fund	4,987 90	
			$240,265 70
	Leaving balance in General Fund of		$2,162 56

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	Receipts.	
Oct. 1, 1865	Balance in Treasury, as per report	$8,803 61
	Amount received from State Treasury, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867	48,533 73
	Amount of loan from General Fund	4,987 90
	Total receipts	$62,325 24
	Disbursements.	
	Bills paid, as per vouchers on file, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867	$62,325 24

SPECIAL FUND FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN ACCOUNTS.

Oct. 1, 1865	Balance in Treasury, as per report	$88 09
	Disbursements.	
	Bills paid, as per vouchers on file, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1867	49 75
	Leaving balance in Special Fund of	$38 34

In explanation of this loan of four thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety cents ($4,987 90) from the General to the Improvement Fund, I would say it was done for the purpose of keeping that fund along until the taxes are paid into the State Treasury, thus obviating the necessity of borrowing money and paying interest.

The amount of unpaid bills remaining in my hands at this date is as follows:

General Fund	$5,889 18
Improvement Fund	5,774 12
Special Fund	38 34

The following are the balances in the treasury belonging to the different funds:

General Fund	$2,162 56
Special Fund	38 34
Total balance in Treasury	$2,200 90

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

L. E. LYON, Treasurer.

REPORTS

OF

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

REPORTS.

INSANE ASYLUM,
Stockton, October 5th, 1866.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of the State of California:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned majority of the members of the Board of Medical Visitors of the Insane Asylum of California, respectfully report to your Excellency that at the time appointed by law, viz: April third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, one of the members of said Board, repaired to the Asylum with the view of meeting an co-operating with his three colleagues, Drs. Morse and Whitney, of San Francisco, their term of office not expiring until the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. After waiting till the usual hour of meeting had passed, no other members appearing, the following telegram was despatched to them at San Francisco:

To Dr. J. P. Whitney, President, and Dr. J. F. Morse, Secretary of the Board of Medical Visitors:

Will the Medical Visitors convene this day at the Asylum?

(Signed.) HUBBARD.

To which the following reply was received:

To Dr. Hubbard, etc., Stockton:

According to our understanding we have nothing further to do with Asylum matters.

(Signed.) WHITNEY,
MORSE.

The member present then proceeded to make the usual inspection of the institution. The foregoing facts are mentioned in explanation of the reason why no further report appears from the late Board of Medical Visitors.

The undersigned also desire to report further, that on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the day appointed by law for the semi-annual meeting of the Medical Visitors, the Board convened at the Asylum buildings.

After the organization of the Board, the members proceeded to the inspection of the patients, wards, grounds, and buildings generally, and

everything pertaining to the hygiene and medical management of the institution.

The patients are nicely clad, cleanly in their persons, and under wholesome and humane discipline.

Great care is exercised in detecting abuses sometimes practiced by ill tempered attendants, who are promptly discharged as soon as their delinquencies are made known.

Very few patients are placed under positive restraint, and when it becomes necessary to do so, nothing harsher than soft leather, cloth, or canvass is used for that purpose. The iron manacles and chains heretofore in use, have been banished from the Institution, a striking evidence that ancient barbarity is giving place to modern enlightened christian humanity. The Superintendent is practicing upon the enlightened idea that mild words and manner, in short, kindness, is a thousand times more potent in subduing the wild burst of maniacal passion than blows and irons.

A ward is set apart for such persons as require especial medical care. Those who are confined to their beds and are helpless, are never left alone night or day; and when death is imminent, at any hour the physician is sent for, who never fails to be present during the last moments.

As far as is possible, patients are separated in accordance with their condition; but the crowded condition of the Asylum prevents the adoption of a perfect system in this respect.

During the day, all the inmates, except such as are actually confined by sickness, exercise in the open air; the more violent are confined to the yard, always accompanied by attendants; but a large proportion stroll at will over the beautiful grounds of the institution, and luxuriate in the shade afforded by the abundant ornamental trees and shrubs.

At evening the whole institution sleeps at an early hour; when ten o'clock arrives, scarce a sound is heard through all the corridors and rooms.

Clean soft beds, plentifully supplied with appropriate covering, invites the weary limbs and distracted mind to early rest—comforts really enjoyed, though not appreciated by these unhappy creatures.

The food is of the best quality, and plentifully provided. No part of the institution displays better taste and greater care than the provisional and culinary department.

Attendants and employés as a general thing are well selected on account of ability and adaptability to the difficult task assigned them. As before mentioned, occasionally harshness and a want of consideration is complained of. Particular vigilance is always exercised to detect abuses, and to remove the cause of complaints.

The buildings and grounds scarce require a mention by the undersigned. These and kindred matters were so thoroughly canvassed by the late Board, that they deem it quite unnecessary to go over the subjects here. And moreover they feel a hesitancy in meddling with matters entirely under the control of others, notwithstanding it is quite evident the Legislature in creating the Board of Medical Visitors intended to confer on it, at least, advising powers. At present the Board has no direct authority; it cannot correct abuses which it is required by law to inquire into; nor can it establish any needed reform or improvement, however much circumstances may demand them. The most it can do is to report an opinion to the Governor, perhaps a year or more before the meeting of the Legislature, the only body authorized by law to take cognizance of the matter.

The Asylum as a whole, at the present time, is in as satisfactory condition as could possibly be expected, taking into account its crowded condition. At the date of the meeting of the next Legislature, the inmates will number between seven and eight hundred, confined in buildings not possessing capacity to accommodate more than four hundred and fifty in a proper manner.

The undersigned regard it as unfortunate that a larger sum was not appropriated this year for building purposes; the whole of the contemplated Asylum buildings are now imperatively needed, and they may be permitted to say, that no time should be lost in their completion.

Attention is again called to the importance of excluding from the institution all epileptics, idiots, and imbeciles. Probably not less than three hundred of this class of persons are provided for in the Asylum at the present time.

Especial attention is also called to the accumulation of foreign patients in the institution; that is, poor persons who are transported by sea or land from the English Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia; also from our sister State of Nevada.

The State is suffering great injustice from these sources, and no present relief is apparent, except the Governor takes the responsibility to return all such persons to the county or State from whence they are derived. By exercising the most rigid economy; that is, by removing from the Asylum all foreign patients, as well as epileptics, idiots, and imbeciles, the present contemplated buildings at Stockton would accommodate all legitimate indigent insane persons, residents of the State, for the next five and perhaps ten years to come.

The undersigned would also suggest that it is scarcely reasonable to expect that two physicians (the number now employed in the Asylum) can give needed attention to eight hundred patients. They would therefore recommend that the law be so amended as to leave it discretionary with the Board of Election to elect one other Assistant Physician whenever his services are required.

The undersigned are aware that most of the above is only a repetition of what has been urged in reports of former years, and while they feel great delicacy in treading on ground which may not be regarded legitimately their own, the necessities becoming more and more urgent, they venture to press the facts with renewed and greater energy.

Important changes have taken place and great improvements made in the general arrangements of the Asylum since Dr. Shurtleff's administration commenced.

Many of the dingy cells have been converted into light and airy rooms. The hateful yard, heretofore crowded with three or four hundred maniacs, has been enlarged to twice its former capacity; convalescents are now enjoying the neat, quiet and comfortable apartments formerly occupied by the better class of female patients, where books, ink and paper are furnished those who desire to read or write, besides the many games instituted for their amusement. The females have been removed from the proximity of noisy and vulgar males, and all the little necessities incident to female delicacy, as well as their more substantial wants, are scrupulously supplied.

With the highest considerations the above is respectfully submitted.

LORENZO HUBBARD,
R. H. LAMPSON,
Medical Visitors of the Insane Asylum of California.

INSANE ASYLUM,
Stockton, October 3d, 1867.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of the State of California:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, a majority of the members of the Board of Medical Visitors, desire to report that on the second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and also on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the days required by law, they convened at the Asylum buildings, Stockton, and on each occasion made diligent examination into the condition of the medical and sanitary affairs of the Asylum. As reported under date of October fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the institution continues in good condition, and is answering to all intents the end for which it was created. The same evidences of care and humane attention is apparent now that were manifest at that time, and no relaxation of well directed effort on the part of attendants and subordinates, as well as superiors, for the care and comfort of the unhappy inmates, has been noticed in any of the departments.

The south wing and connection of the new building are now finished, and the centre building nearly so. The whole is so far advanced that the females have all been removed to them. The old buildings are now solely occupied by males.

The grounds, also, about the new buildings have been nicely laid out and planted with shrubs and flowering plants.

The north wing, connecting building, a substantial fence to inclose the whole, and the sewerage, remains yet to be constructed. These, when completed, will probably close the State expenditures for buildings at Stockton. The Asylum can then accommodate, with far better convenience than has ever been experienced in California, about eight hundred patients; *three hundred more, at least, however, than should be treated in one institution*, and that number more than can be found in but very few single asylums in any country.

It is thought that a tax of five or six cents on the hundred dollars on taxable property in the State, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will complete the plan for present improvements.

The number of patients at the Asylum at this date is seven hundred and sixty-nine, which will doubtless be increased to eight hundred before the close of the session of the next Legislature.

With the highest considerations the above is respectfully submitted.

LORENZO HUBBARD,
R. M. LAMPSON,
Medical Visitors of the Insane Asylum of California.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of California.

1867.

REPORT.

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of California:

GENTLEMEN:—The unfaltering march of time has borne us to the close of another year; and again is repeated the mandate of law, requiring from the Superintendent an annual report of the "principal facts and results" connected with the transactions of the institution under our charge.

The past year has been one of more than ordinary anxiety and apprehension.

The unusual number of new cases admitted, the constant liability to serious accidents in such a large congregation of persons recently deprived of the self-controlling power of reason, the enlarged field of supervision and labor, and, moreover, the occasional warning of the possible visitation of a pestilent epidemic, have combined to make the executive management of the Asylum, during the period named, a position fraught with unremitting care and solicitude.

But a kind Providence has been present, and I pursue this retrospect in devout gratitute and thanksgiving to Him who hath mercifully stayed besetting casualties, and withheld the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday.

Only one case of suicide has occurred during the past two years. The person had been an inmate of the Asylum for nearly five years previously, and had not manifested a suicidal disposition. Hence he had not been ordered under any special surveillance, and no blame attaches to the attendants in charge. In the latter part of the night, with a strip of his coverlet, he suspended himself by the neck from the top of his bedroom door, bending his knees so that the improvised halter received the weight of the body.

One patient, a Chinaman, choked to death accidentally while eating. A mass of soft bread accumulated in his throat, the result of paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, and a common occurrence and constant danger with a certain class of patients. Medical aid was near by at the time and prompt in attendance. The death can hardly be called untimely, so nearly had general paralysis accomplished its certain work.

Ever since epidemic cholera (more than a year ago) appeared in New York, that migrant pestilence has inclined its fitful course to the west;

and, though yet afar off, it still occasionally menaces the shores of the Pacific. On the subject, meanwhile, medical literature has garnered a fresh and rich harvest from well cultivated and fruitful fields, and again and again demonstrated the fact, with sufficient certainty to act upon at least, that this ruthless destroyer is almost always disarmed and repelled by sanitary influences, while its swift attacks are resisted with fearful uncertainty and appalling sacrifices by mere medical treatment.

In the New York City Lunatic Asylum, during the brief period of two months in the latter part of the summer of last year, there occurred ninety-six cases of Asiatic cholera, of which seventy-one proved fatal. The large mortality, as well as the rapid spread of the infection, being attributed, in part, to an accidental interruption in the supply of water, by which the institution was temporarily deprived of the quantity necessary for cleanliness.

It were well, not only for the managers of this institution, which contains a population of more than eight hundred, but for municipal authorities and the heads of every household, to heed these timely warnings.

While the general cleanliness of the Asylum is maintained by habit, and is an observable and attractive feature, particular attention is paid to the condition of the depositories of excreta and filth. The privies and urinals are kept washed out with clean water, and deodorized with carbolic acid. They are also directed to be scalded out with hot water when unpleasant odors cannot be otherwise removed.

Inasmuch as the Act of the last Legislature, requiring you to report bienially only, will make it necessary for you to embrace last year in your report of this year to the Governor, I herewith present so much of my report of eighteen hundred and sixty-six as is necessary to show the results of the operations of the institution during that period.

The following tabular statement exhibits summarily the number of patients admitted, discharged, died, and eloped during the year, and the number remaining at the Asylum at the close of the year ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six:

From September 30, 1865, to October 1, 1866.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients October 1, 1865	462	170	632
Number of patients admitted	211	68	279
Number of patients under treatment	673	238	911
Number of patients discharged recovered	98	33	131
Number of patients discharged improved	4	4	8
Number of patients discharged unimproved	4	1	5
Number of patients died	50	12	62
Number of patients eloped	11	1	12
Total discharged, died, and eloped	167	51	218
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1866	506	187	693

By reference to the report of last year it will be seen that eleven more patients have been admitted this year than last, and that the discharges exceed those of last year by thirty-six patients.

The deaths are not so many as last year by twenty, or one third, and the elopements are less than half as many as occurred during the previous year.

Essential repairs and improvements were made on the old building during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six. All the wards and blinds, the steeple, and the entire roof were painted; new floors were laid in the corridors of the sixth and eighth wards, and the facilities for ventilation were greatly increased throughout. Nearly all the painting was done by the patients.

A full statistical account of the transactions of the institution for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six will be found in the appendix to this report.

The following statement shows the number of patients in the institution at the commencement of the year, number of admissions during the year, whole number under treatment, number recovered, improved, died, eloped, and discharged, and whole number in the Asylum at the close of the Asylum year, ending September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven:

From September 30, 1866, to October 1, 1867.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients October 1, 1866	506	187	693
Number of patients admitted	226	87	313
Whole number under care and treatment	732	274	1,006
Whole number discharged recovered	100	25	125
Whole number discharged improved	7	7	14
Whole number died	66	23	89
Whole number eloped	9		9
Discharged, died, and eloped	182	55	237
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1867	552	217	769

Thus it is seen that the year commenced with six hundred and ninety-three (693) patients, and that the extraordinary number of three hundred and thirteen (313) were admitted during the year, making the whole number under care and treatment within the last twelve months, one thousand and six (1,006.)

One hundred and thirty-nine (139) have been discharged as recovered or improved.

Eighty-nine (89) deaths have occurred, and nine (9) patients have escaped.

Of the three hundred and thirteen (313) admissions, there were—

From San Francisco	121
From the agricultural counties	101
From the mining counties	79
From the State of Nevada	12
Total	313

Many of the patients sent from San Francisco were transient persons in that city when committed.

The ratio of recoveries to the admissions is forty per cent.

The deaths amount to eight and eighty one-hundredths per cent. of the whole number treated, which does not vary much from the average of past years, though the absolute number is much larger than it was last year, in which the number was remarkably small.

The general health of the patients, as regards acute physical diseases, has been good. The large number of deaths is owing to the extremely low condition of many of the cases when received. Many have been, as usual, sent from county hospitals exhausted and in the last stages of incurable disease.

Fifteen, during the last year, died in less than one month after admission.

Three were received in a moribund state; and the one unscientifically noted as dying of convulsions was brought into the Asylum unconscious and in tonic spasms, and no cause, other than the indication of some lesion of the brain or intense cerebral or cerebro-spinal irritation, was ascertained.

By maniacal exhaustion as a cause of death, is meant that irremedial exhaustion resulting from a persistent, intense cerebral and nervous excitement in certain cases of acute mania, which generally terminates in death in two or three weeks, or less.

Of the diseases causing death, consumption takes the lead, producing twenty-eight per cent. of all the deaths of the past year. Next in order comes general paralysis, causing fifteen per cent. of the mortality. No other single cause is sufficiently prominent to be worthy of remark.

For a full monthly record of the deaths, see tabular statement "I," in the appendix.

You will be gratified to observe a continued decrease in the ratio of escapes. Last year there were less than half as many as the year before; and this year, notwithstanding the increased number of patients, there have been only three fourths as many as there were last year; and by reference to former reports it will also be seen that the ratio of escapes during the past two years has been less than it had been in any year for six years past, the earlier records in regard to elopements and to discharge of patients not recovered being inexplicit.

To guard against this serious and annoying evil, and the consequent exposure of the community to the improper or violent acts of the insane, I have imposed on them all the restraint and surveillance which I have deemed consistent with humanity and a just regard for the welfare of both the afflicted patients and their more favored fellow-beings. Not indeed irresistibly secured within the gloomy fortresses of iron doors and ponderous bars, some, in the sleepless hour of night and the fury of despair, have forcibly broken through our frailer and less prison—sug-

gestive barriers to liberty. Others again, under the tyranny of delusion, with infirm will and erring judgment, but of harmless character, have occasionally abused the privileges which have been sympathisingly bestowed upon them, and furtively escaped while temporarily trusted out. And unless a heartless austerity of discipline, befitting only the government of imprisoned convicts, be in humanity adopted, these disagreeable occurrences, though opposed with faithful vigilance, will occasionally happen. Were the entire grounds, however, surrounded by a wall or close board fence of about twelve feet in height, escapes would become so infrequent as to cease to be regarded as an evil; and those who are in a condition to be trusted out alone would be prevented from strolling too far away.

I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that such improvement be made.

The following table exhibits the whole number of admissions, recoveries, deaths, number resident at the close of each year, annual increase and ratio of recoveries, and deaths, from the incipiency of the institution (and indeed of insanity in California) to the present time, October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Number of Admissions, Recoveries, Deaths, Etc.

YEARS.	Admissions	Recoveries	Discharged uncured	Deaths	Escaped	Number resident at the close of each year	Increase	Decrease	Whole number treated.	Per cent. of recoveries to admissions	Per cent. of deaths on the number treated.
1851	13	6		1		6	6		13	46.15	7.69
1852	124	50		10		62	56		130	40.32	7.69
1853	160	108		12		103	41		222	67.50	5 40
1854	202	150		21		134	31		305	74.00	6.89
1855	214	168		18		162	28		348	78.50	5.20
1856	210	126		23		172	10		382	60.00	6.02
1857	206	81		28		188	16		378	39.32	7.33
1858	244	112		32		273	85		432	45.90	7.41
1859	276	112		49		370	97		549	40.58	8.91
1860	248	123		54	10	417	47		618	49 59	8.73
1861	198	154	34	33	14	416		1	615	77.77	5.36
1862	301	127	14	65	12	499	83		717	42.19	9.06
1863	252	105	17	47	12	583	84		751	41.67	6.26
1864	219	101	25	82	12	581		2	802	46.12	10.22
1865	268	93	15	82	27	632	51		849	34.70	9.66
1866	279	131	13	62	12	693	61		911	46.95	6.81
1867	313	125	14	89	9	769	76		1,006	40.00	8.80
Totals	3,727	1,872		708			772	3			

Thus you perceive that three thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven (3,727) patients have been admitted into the Asylum; one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1,872) have been discharged as recovered; seven hundred and eight (708) have died; and that the aggregate of the yearly increase, deducting the decrease of three, amounts to seven hundred and sixty-nine, the number now in the Asylum.

Of the number dischared uncured, and of the escapes, some have been taken to their friends in the Atlantic States or Europe, some have recovered, some died, and many have been recommitted to the Asylum.

The average per cent. of recoveries to the admissions is fifty-one and twenty-five one hundredths.

The average annual per cent. of deaths on whole number treated is seven and forty-nine one hundredths.

The average annual increase or accumulation of patients is forty-five.

The unprecedented ratio of cures recorded in some of the early years of the institution is attributable, in a measure, to the practice then existing of receiving cases of delirium tremens into the Asylum, which are now excluded from its benefits.

The prevalence of insanity in our State, and the great number of commitments to this Asylum, are matters of such general notoriety that I hardly need refer you to our swelling column of admissions to exhibit these facts. They have attracted public attention, and led to the inquiry whether the climate of our coast has any direct influence in the production of mental disorder. I presume, however, that the affirmative of such a proposition would not be entertained by any intelligent and reflecting person who had given the subject any special consideration. Not only do other recognized causes exist in ample force to account for the deplorable result, but history and experience, independent of the admitted general salubrity of the climate, decide against such an opinion.

Prior to the sudden influx following the memorable gold discovery of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, California contained sufficient white population to have felt and manifested the effect of such unavoidable influence, had it existed. Seventy-eight years had then passed away since the efficient Visitor-General, Galvez, and the zealous and good Father Junipero, with all the necessary appliances of civilization, had founded a settlement in Upper California of white enlightened people, who had come "with the purpose to live and die there." To say nothing of the Mission Indians, who deserve no place in relation to this question, the population of California continued to increase from that event—for a long time slowly, and aided mainly by an adventitious immigration, it is true—so that in eighteen hundred and forty-six it was estimated to contain fifteen thousand persons. Mr. Hittell, however, estimates the white population, so late as January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, as not more than fifteen thousand, two thirds of whom were Spanish American.

Among the civilized nations of the earth, there is an average of about one insane person to five hundred inhabitants. This estimate may appear high; but in addition to it being the conclusion of a recent writer of eminence and reliability, (Maudley,) all who are familiar with the results of a faithful and full enumeration of the insane in any old community, will accept the estimate as a well judged approximation. It is possible that in the United States the average is not more than one to

seven or eight hundred. California contains one to about every six hundred of its inhabitants.

Upon these bases, at the time of the gold discovery in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, there would have been from twenty to thirty insane persons in California; whereas, insanity did not exist at all in a noticeable degree, except in the form of the dementia of old age, until eighteen hundred and fifty, at the close of which year the whole number of the insane in the State was estimated at twenty-two. Hence we conclude that its development and prevalence since then and at the present time, is not aided by climatic influence.

As a further evidence of this fact, in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, when by an Act of the Legislature all the insane of the State were placed in the Insane Department of the General Hospital at Stockton, out of the one hundred and twenty-four (124) admitted in that year, only three were natives of California. All nearly were of the new gold-seeking immigration from the Atlantic States and Europe, whose minds had thus early succumbed to the baneful influences of the times.

It is not strange that causes sufficiently powerful to act so rapidly, especially when in a measure continued, should send their direful effects through future years, and at length evolve their compounded results in startling magnitude.

In considering the causes which have been acting with peculiar force in the production of mental derangement on the Pacific coast, we must bear in mind that the absolute proportion of the insane to general population is always small—so small that the influences producing it act frequently unseen, and appear important only by their aggregate effects. The mighty torrent which annually swells the rivers and sweeps through valleys in disastrous grandeur, is but the accumulation of invisible particles which have risen silently and unobserved, in fairer days, from the common surface. A slight excess in the operation of these causes, though it be unappreciable, produces overwhelming results.

In no country does any single exciting cause of insanity produce twenty per cent. of the whole number of its insane; and that is an evil of frightful power which is capable of producing even fifteen per cent., or one insane person to about every thirty-five hundred of the general population.

We need not, therefore, look for any single influence to which to attribute exclusively the rapid development of mental disorder in this State. The circumstances of its settlement and growth have been productive of some of the most prolific causes of insanity. It has been said that it sprang forth full grown, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter. It is, indeed, literally true, that the laws of nature and social life were violated in its earlier settlement. In a few months a great State was formed mainly out of but one of the two essential elements—male and female—of society. The people multiplied, but were not fruitful; neither was the earth adequately replenished therein in the manner directed by primeval command. The equilibrium of the sexes was destroyed, and nature's appointed proportion of each, though steadily approximating, is still unrestored.

The humiliating result, unless our medical witnesses have been too ready to ascribe solitary vice as a cause of disease, is exhibited in a subsequent table. Of all the causes of insanity which appear more productive in California than elsewhere, this debasing habit is the most prominent. But it is quite probable that the extent of this vice, as a primary cause, is over estimated, as it is frequently but the result of a

morbid excitement induced by the antecedent occurrence of cerebral disease.

Fast living, intemperance, disastrous speculations, sudden reverses of fortune, disappointments, separation from family and friends, and an unsettled condition of life, are causes of mental derangement which exist more or less in all civilized countries, but which are supposed to be specially prevalent and influential in California. And to these exciting causes is constantly exposed a fresh population with its susceptible and untried subjects—an immigration of thirty thousand a year to take the place of a returning twenty-five thousand, each human wave casting upon the strand a mental wreck evermore there to remain.

So steadily and rapidly has insanity increased in this State, taxing her charity at this time at the rate of more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, that it has become the duty of patriot and philanthropist to investigate its causes, and to learn, if possible, those productive influences, if any there be, which are more active here than elsewhere.

A few years ago, an able and experienced alienist author, Dr. Pliney Earle, prepared a tabular statement of a large number of cases from several Eastern institutions of different States, showing the absolute and relative force of ten of the most prolific exciting causes, or classes of causes of insanity, classifying and condensing the reported causes so that the ten classes embraced more than eighty per cent. of all the cases in which any causes were assigned.

For the purpose of comparison, I have, by the same terms and in like manner, classified the causes of insanity in all the cases admitted into this Asylum for the last ten years for which any causes were reported.

The whole number is one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven; and one thousand two hundred and seventy-five, or eighty-seven per cent., are embraced in the table. The several causes are placed in the order of their apparent relative influence in our table, as well as in Dr. Earle's, to facilitate comparison, and both are here presented:

TOTALS OF FOUR EASTERN ASYLUMS.

Whole number of cases with causes reported, nine thousand four hundred and seventy-three.

1	Ill health of various kinds	2,253
2	Intemperance	812
3	Religious excitement	740
4	Domestic unhappiness	728
5	Intense mental or bodily exertion	675
6	Puerperal state	537
7	Masturbation	518
8	Grief, loss of friends, etc	511
9	Perplexities in business	507
10	Disappointed affection	310
	Total	7,591

Causes of insanity of all the cases admitted into the Insane Asylum of California during ten years, for which any cause was reported, together with the number with no cause assigned.

No.	Causes arranged according to classification of Dr. Earle.	No.	Totals.
1	Masturbation	287	
2	Ill health of various kinds	252	
3	Intemperance	196	
4	Religious excitement	156	
5	Perplexities in business	134	
6	Domestic unhappiness	86	
7	Puerperal state	64	
8	Disappointed affections	56	
9	Grief, loss of friends, etc	38	
10	Intense mental or bodily exertion	6	
			1,275
	Causes not included in above classes.		
	Hereditary	62	
	Injury to head	42	
	Destitution	21	
	Jealousy	12	
	Sunstroke	9	
	Fear	8	
	Injuries	6	
	Exposure	4	
	Political disappointment	3	
	Avarice	3	
	Prostitution	2	
	Mesmerism	2	
	Venereal excesses	2	
	Lactation	1	
	Congenital	1	
	Free Masonry	1	
	Ill treatment	1	
	Criminal charge	1	
	Old age	1	
			182
	No cause assigned		1,141
	Total		2,598

By comparing the above tables, it will be seen that number seven of the Atlantic table rises to number one in the California table, and that two and three occupy about the same relative position in each.

It should be borne in mind also that five sevenths of our cases are males, and that in the Eastern Asylums the sexes are about equally divided.

In "religious excitement" are included fifty-seven cases, caused directly by the excitement of spiritualism.

"Ill health of various kinds" in the foregoing decennary, embraces a large variety of the common bodily "ills that flesh is heir to," neither one of which stands particularly prominent on our records, or exerts a leading influence in the production of mental disorder.

Our table, too, aids in confirming the correctness of the statement of Dr. Earle, that "intemperance, in both Europe and America, is one of the most abundant producers of mental disorders." Dr. Tuke concludes that about twelve per cent. of the cases admitted to the hospitals are directly caused by it—an estimate that very nearly corresponds with the proportion in the foregoing table. But a vast number are produced by it indirectly, not only by inducing poverty, grief, ill health, etc., but also by giving the sad inheritance of mental imperfection and disease to offspring.

In this Asylum thirteen per cent. of the cases in which any cause of insanity is assigned, are produced by intemperance. And evidently of the great number of cases reported as "cause unknown," many were the victims of vice and dissipation, who, oblivious and bereft of intelligence, were when examined, incapable of giving any account of themselves, and were without friends to relate the sad history of their ruin.

Another cause of mental alienation, not before specifically alluded to, and almost exclusively Californian, is found in the long unsettled state of land titles, and the frequent conflicts arising therefrom. The protracted, perplexing and expensive litigation, the feeling of insecurity, the passions of anger and fear engendered in obtaining or maintaining possession, culminating in numerous instances in personal violence and bloodshed, have been disturbing elements which have contributed in some degree to swell the grand aggregate of insanity on the Pacific Coast. Soon, however, to exist only in the tragic legends of their respective neighborhoods, these evils are happily passing away under the benign influences of a better organized society and the supremacy of law, which now, unresisted and honored,

"Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

One more circumstance appertaining to the early settlement of California, though not a cause of mental disorder, helps to account for the rapid increase and great relative number of insane persons in the State.

It is a well known fact that certain diseases are almost exclusively confined to certain periods of life; and so it is, to a very great extent, with those cerebral affections which derange the operations of the mind. They hardly ever attack before the age of puberty, and are rare in old age. Between the ages of twenty and fifty is the period which furnishes chiefly the subjects of mental disorder; and the population of California, in its earlier years, was composed almost entirely, and still contains a large proportion, of persons between those ages.

The foregoing remarks may lead to the belief, and it has for some time been a common opinion, that there is already a greater number of insane in California, in proportion to the general population, than in any other part of the civilized world. Such is not the case. In many, if not all of the New England and Middle States, in England, Wales, and Scotland, and in the district of the Seine, in France, the ratio of the insane to the whole population is as great, or greater, at the present time, than in California; and in Norway it is about double. In these places and others, comprising portions of the earth containing the highest civilization ever known to man, the accumulations of the chronic insane have so far

overrun their accommodations as to render their condition discreditable, and the question of their future care, so great is the number to be provided for, a very difficult one to practically determine.

There are forty thousand insane persons in the United States, and only about twelve thousand, or a little more than one fourth of them, are provided for and kept in asylums or hospitals for the insane, including even those in the principal private institutions of the kind.

California provides for the chronic and incurable, as well as the more recently afflicted of its insane, in the State Asylum. Thus accumulated, the number appears and really is very large. But I trust our State will continue this more humane policy, even should it eventually involve the necessity of multiplying its institutions.

But the increase of the insane in California, in proportion to the population, is more rapid than in any of the other States or in any part of Europe. For the past ten years it has averaged about fifty annually. Calling the average population during the same period five hundred thousand, (an over-estimate, but our insane represents rather more than the population of our own State,) we find an annual increase of one insane person in every ten thousand of the population.

In England and Wales, whose general population does not vary much, and is about twenty millions, there has been a steady increase of insane persons at the rate of about one thousand a year for the seventeen years immediately preceding January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. This is an annual gain or increase of one insane person in every twenty thousand of the population, which is considered an unusual increase; but the ratio is only half that with which the insane have gained upon the sane population of California during the last decade, notwithstanding our percentage of cures is as great as in England and Wales.

It requires a net annual gain of about twenty-five thousand, in our sane population, to keep up with the present increase of insanity in this State and preserve the existing ratio of the sane to the insane.

Since my last report, the work on the new building has been steadily and successfully prosecuted. The front section of the south wing was completed last spring, and was occupied on the twenty-third of June, when the few females remaining in a detached ward of the old building were transferred to the new building. Immediately after the completion of this wing, the centre or main portion of the structure was commenced; and it is now well advanced, the brick work being nearly done. It will in all probability, as is purposed, be roofed in before the commencement of the rainy season.

As a matter of economy simply, as well as for other reasons, the work on this structure should not be stopped until the entire edifice is completed, as the necessary implements and all the accessory appliances are now on hand and useful. I trust no effort will be lacking on your part to secure the means necessary for the accomplishment of this end.

The condition of the female patients has been incomparably ameliorated by the construction and occupation of this building, and when it is finished, as regards convenience and amplitude of accommodation, they will be as well provided for as are the inmates of any similar institution in the world.

As you are aware, an account of my financial transactions has been reported to you monthly, and constitutes a part of the records of your Board.

Extensive details of the operations of the institution will be found in the various tables in the appendix.

The free contribution of the following papers, from their respective editors and proprietors, is gratefully acknowledged:

San Francisco Daily Evening Bulletin;
San Francisco Daily American Flag;
San Francisco Golden Era;
San Francisco Spirit of the Times;
San Francisco Monitor;
San Francisco Abend Post (German;)
Courier de San Francisco;
Mining and Scientific Press (San Francisco;)
Sacramento Daily Bee;
Stockton Daily Independent;
Stockton Daily Gazette;
Stockton Evening Herald;
New York Sun;
New York Dispatch;
New York Irish American;
San Mateo Gazette;
Napa Register;
San Andreas Register;
The Pacific;
New Age;
Pacific Churchman.

To the newsdealers of Stockton, we would tender our thanks for many contributions of reading matter, and especially to Mr. J. E. Chittenden, who gratuitously delivers at the Asylum two copies of the San Francisco Times, two copies of the San Francisco Daily Examiner, one copy of the Sacramento Union, two copies of the San Francisco Sunday Mercury, and two copies of the San Francisco Golden Era, and occasionally Eastern pictorials and other literary matter.

Access to the published news of the day, and other suitable reading, is of incalculable value to the inmates, not only in enabling them to keep themselves informed concerning the affairs of the world, and consequently less unfitted to resume the duties of life when discharged, but also as a calmant to the troubled mind by beguiling the tedious hours of confinement and monotony. I would respectfully solicit books and papers from those who may be in a situation to bestow them.

To you, gentlemen, in whose kind advice and wise direction I have found a safe guide, and whose uniform co-operation has been an unfailing support, I gratefully attribute the measure of success which has attended the business management of the institution; and to the medical visitors from whom I have received not only valued professional counsel in matters touching the more direct objects of the Asylum, but also repeated evidences of friendship and good will, I owe a sustaining influence which has been a great aid to myself in the discharge of my official duties, and has produced a salutary effect generally.

The great confidence I have in the ability and skill of the experienced Assistant Physician has relieved me of much responsibility in administering the affairs of the medical department.

I am, moreover, happy to bear testimony to the faithful and assiduous manner in which the employés generally have discharged the peculiarly trying and responsible duties appertaining to their respective positions. The duty of those who have the direct care of insane patients is exceed-

ingly difficult and perplexing, requiring the constant exercise of forbearance and sound discretion; and they who perform this duty with uniform propriety and fidelity, are the self-sacrificing benefactors of the most needy and unappreciative of our race, and are entitled to our gratitude and praise.

In conclusion, I need make no appeal on behalf of the unfortunate class of our fellow-beings under our charge. Their peculiar misfortunes, more forcibly than the feeble expressions of language, invoke for themselves the generous aid of the State and a common interest in their welfare.

There are some calamities that befall humanity which so painfully illustrate its dependence and occasional helplessness, as to elicit at once, by involuntary impulse, our sympathy and aid. The naked foundling, though it be the heir of disgrace, is swaddled with tenderness and nurtured with compassion. And when, in darkness and tempest, the storm-driven ship is cast upon the reef, and the distant cry of the wrecked and perishing is borne to the shore, the seaside cottager hurries from his abode of safety, launching upon the threatening wave, perils his life and the happiness of his family to rescue the helpless from impending death. From the tempestuous ocean of life, reason-wrecked humanity, exhausted and impotent, sends its appeal to the tranquil abodes of health and prosperity. It is the voice of disappointed effort, of final despair and overwhelming calamity. It reaches us in the doleful, prolonged, unsyllabled accents of appalling distress and utter helplessness. It startles us from the repose of self-security, and wakens a sense of human frailty, of possible disaster and mutual dependence. It evokes the noblest attributes of mankind, and, abashing the slow calculations of selfishness, is answered instinctively with ready succor and enduring charity.

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
Superintendent.

INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA,
Stockton, October 1st, 1867.

APPENDIX.

1866.

TABLE A.

Showing the counties from which two hundred and seventy-nine patients were admitted.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alpine	1		1
Alameda	5	1	6
Amador	2	1	3
Butte	4	2	6
Calavaras	5	2	7
Contra Costa	4		4
El Dorada	10		10
Los Angeles	1	1	2
Marin	1		1
Mariposa	3		3
Mendocino	1	1	2
Merced	1		1
Monterey	1		1
Napa	2	1	3
Nevada	3	2	5
Placer	8		8
Plumas	4		4
Sacramento	20	7	27
San Francisco	64	39	103
San Joaquin	12	1	13
San Mateo	2		2
Santa Clara	7	3	10
Santa Cruz	1		1
Shasta	5		5
Sierra	4	1	5
Siskiyou	2		2
Solano	4	2	6
Sonoma	4	2	6
Stanislaus	3		3
Sutter	3		3
Tehama	3		3
Trinity	1		1
Tulare	3		3
Tuolumne	5	2	7
Yolo	2		2
Yuba	6		6
State Prison	1		1
Fort Yuma	1		1
Washington Territory	1		1
State of Nevada	1		1
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE B.

Showing the nativity of two hundred and seventy-nine patients.

UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Missouri	4	2	6
California		1	1
Maine	8	1	9
Louisiana	2	2	4
Maryland	3		3
New York	13	7	20
Kentucky	3	1	4
Delaware	1		1
Tennessee	6	1	7
Vermont	3		3
North Carolina	1	1	2
Massachusetts	14		14
Arkansas	2	1	3
Iowa		1	1
Virginia	7		7
Alabama	1		1
Pennsylvania	7		7
South Carolina		1	1
Indiana	4		4
Connecticut	4		4
Mississippi	2		2
Ohio	6		6
Illinois	3	3	6
New Hampshire	2		2
Rhode Island	3	1	4
District of Columbia	1		1
United States	4		4
New Jersey		1	1
Michigan		1	1
Georgia	1		1
Totals	106	24	130

TABLE B—Continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
China	6	4	10
Portugal	3		3
Germany	17	3	20
France	7	2	9
England	12	5	17
Ireland	30	18	48
East Indies	1		1
Scotland	1	2	3
Switzerland	3		3
Western Islands	4		4
Chile	2		2
Newfoundland		1	1
Norway	1		1
Italy		1	1
Canada	2	1	3
Prussia	2	3	5
Hungary	1		1
Mexico	2		2
Holland	1		1
Bohemia		1	1
Nova Scotia		1	1
Sweden	1		1
West Indies		1	1
Totals	96	43	139
Unknown	9	1	10

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States	106	24	130
Foreign countries	96	43	139
Unknown	9	18	10
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE C.

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in two hundred and seventy-nine patients.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than 10 years	1	1	2
Between 15 and 20 years	6	2	8
Between 20 and 25 years	13	11	24
Between 25 and 30 years	32	9	41
Between 30 and 35 years	29	11	40
Between 35 and 40 years	27	11	38
Between 40 and 45 years	23	4	27
Between 45 and 50 years	17	4	21
Between 50 and 60 years	8	4	12
Between 60 and 70 years	3		3
Unknown	52	11	63
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE D.

Showing the ages of two hundred and seventy-nine patients at the time of their admission.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Between 15 and 20 years	4	2	6
Between 20 and 25 years	14	11	25
Between 25 and 30 years	24	8	32
Between 30 and 35 years	39	11	50
Between 35 and 40 years	42	11	53
Between 40 and 45 years	33	9	42
Between 45 and 50 years	20	5	25
Between 50 and 60 years,	18	8	26
Between 60 and 70 years	7	1	8
Unknown	10	2	12
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE E.

Showing the supposed cause of insanity in two hundred and seventy-nine patients, as stated in commitments.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Masturbation	29		29
Pecuniary losses	19	1	20
Intemperance	13	1	14
Thrown from a horse	1		1
Religion	8	2	10
Hereditary	3	2	5
Puerperal		2	2
Domestic troubles	4	2	6
Syphilis	3		3
Love	6		6
Disease of brain	5	1	6
Spiritualism	5		5
Hysteria		1	1
Nervousness		1	1
Dyspepsia	1	1	2
Study	2		2
Menstrual trouble		2	2
Sickness	4	1	5
Injuries	2		2
Childbirth		4	4
Injury to the head	7		7
Disease of kidneys	1		1
Abortion		1	1
Disappointment	1	1	2
Fever		1	1
Sunstroke	1		1
Pregnancy		1	1
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Jealousy	1	1	2
Excitement	3		3
Mining	1		1
Excessive use of opiates	1		1
Anxiety	1	1	2
Destitution	1	1	2
Softening of brain	1		1
Paralysis	2		2
Fear	1		1
Exposure	1		1
Panama fever		1	1
Unknown	81	38	119
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE F.

Showing the mental condition of two hundred and seventy-nine patients at the time of their admission.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania	117	44	161
Monomania	21	5	26
Melancholia	3	4	7
Dementia	33	8	41
Idiocy	1		1
No class assigned	36	7	43
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE G.

Showing the civil condition of two hundred and seventy-nine patients at the time of their admission.

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	49	44	93
Single	132	17	149
Widows		5	5
Widowers	8		8
Unknown	22	2	24
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE H.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Miners	43		43
Laborers	25		25
Farmers	20		20
Housewives		35	35
Servants		8	8
Shoemakers	7		7
Seamstresses		4	4
Blacksmiths	6		6
Telegraphist	1		1
Teachers	5	1	6
Machinist	1		1
Stewards	2		2
Carpenters	7		7
Stone Cutters	1		1
Coopers	2		2
Saddlers	4		4
Butchers	3		3
Shepherd	1		1
Stock Broker	1		1
Hotel-keepers	2		2
Lawyers	2		2
Clerks	7		7
Engineers	2		2
Sailors	8		8
Drayman	1		1
Soldiers	7		7
Architect	1		1
Physicians	2		2
Gardeners	2		2
Porter	1		1
Merchants	3		3
Hostler	1		1
Artist		1	1
Prostitution		2	2
Teamster	1		1
Tailors	2		2
Painter	1		1
Druggist	1		1
Laundress		1	1
Baker	1		1
No occupation	6	3	9
Unknown	31	13	44
Totals	211	68	279

TABLE I.

Months.....	Number.....	CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE. Years....	SEX. Males ...	SEX. Females.
1865.					
Oct.....	1	General paralysis		1	
	2	Dropsy	42	1	
	3	Consumption	35		1
Nov...	1	General paralysis	31	1	
Dec....	1	General paralysis		1	
	2	Pulmonary apoplexy	35	1	
	3	General paralysis	49	1	
	4	General paralysis	33	1	
	5	Epilepsy	50	1	
	6	Debility from intemperance	45	1	
	7	General paralysis	35	1	
	8	General paralysis	36	1	
	9	Epilepsy	31	1	
	10	General paralysis	33	1	
	11	Maniacal exhaustion	38	1	
	12	General paralysis		1	
1866.					
Jan....	1	Consumption	41		1
	2	General paralysis	41	1	
	3	Uræmia	45	1	
	4	Consumption	38	1	
	5	Consumption	40	1	
Feb....	1	Consumption	41	1	
	2	Consumption		1	
	3	Anæmia	23		1
	4	General paralysis	34	1	
	5	Consumption	36	1	
	6	Consumption	35		1
March	1	Consumption	32		1
	2	Scirrhus	45	1	
April..	1	General paralysis	31	1	
	2	General paralysis	60	1	
	3	Anasarca	45	1	
	4	General paralysis	40	1	
	5	Chronic inflammation of the brain	36	1	
	6	Consumption		1	
	7	Peritonitis	42	1	
	8	Marasmus	25		1
	9	Consumption	34		1
May...	1	Apoplexy	52		1
	2	Pyæmia	46	1	

TABLE I—Continued.

Months.....	Number.....	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE. Years....	SEX. Males...	Females.
1866.					
May...	3	Marasmus	54	1	
	4	Consumption	53	1	
	5	General paralysis	40	1	
	6	Tuberculosis	31	1	
June ..	1	Hemorrhage of the bowels	41	1	
	2	Maniacal exhaustion	36	1	
	3	Maniacal exhaustion	36		1
July...	1	General paralysis		1	
	2	General paralysis	49	1	
	3	General paralysis	35	1	
	4	Consumption		1	
	5	Maniacal exhaustion	40	1	
	6	Old age..	63		1
	7	Maniacal exhaustion	30		1
Aug...	1	Marasmus	35	1	
	2	Epilepsy	28		1
	3	Maniacal exhaustion	20	1	
Sept...	1	Marasmus		1	
	2	General paralysis	32	1	
	3	General paralysis	54	1	
	4	General paralysis	41	1	
	5	General paralysis	35	1	

TABLE FIRST.

Steward's account of articles consumed in the Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1866.

Articles.	Value.
Flour	$7,781 20
Wheat	8,816 34
Sugar	3,828 89
Tea	1,945 19
Syrup	1,104 46
Potatoes	1,849 33
Butter	4,454 66
Coffee	2,353 60
Lard	871 90
Pork and bacon	89 32
Fish	698 28
Poultry and eggs	227 97
Beans and peas	301 32
Rice and cracked wheat	628 74
Cornmeal and middlings	723 69
Fruit	463 84
Vegetables	58 37
Salt	151 49
Vinegar	142 03
Small groceries	454 93
Soap and potash	1,063 27
Drugs	746 11
Liquors	571 75
Tobacco	898 18
Dry goods	3,638 80
Clothing and hats	5,255 84
Shoes and leather	1,606 98
Blankets	552 75
Furniture and crockery	408 47
Hardware and tinware	1,480 09
Grain and feed	950 94
Garden tools and seed	293 91
Lumber	728 13
Building material	275 95
Brooms and brushes	393 07
Books and stationery	325 00
Oil and gas	1,782 42
Paints, oils, and glass	1,191 45
Fuel	6,836 88
Discharged patients	536 00
Returned escapes	611 50
Pay roll and wages	38,442 87
House rent	525 00
Miscellaneous	2,943 43
Total	$108,904 34

TABLE SECOND.

Showing the cost of the different departments for the year ending September 30, 1866.

Departments.	Cost.
Male kitchen and dining room	$25,713 84
Male department	22,524 85
Female kitchen and dining room	6,674 93
Female department	14,848 07
Bakery	9,140 84
Laundry and engine	5,205 24
Farm, garden, and dairy	4 970 61
Repairs	4,323 55
Resident Physician	1,667 61
Assistant Physician	1,809 50
Miscellaneous	12,025 30
Total	$108,904 34

TABLE THIRD.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Average number of patients on hand daily	Average daily expense	Average cost per capita per day	Average cost per capita per month	Cost per patient per month for boots and shoes	Cost per patient per month for clothing
October	633	$278 81	$ 44	$13 65	$ 16	$ 69
November	638	316 48	50	14 86	35	1 55
December	641	332 61	52	16 10	28	1 67
January	633	333 46	52	16 33	30	1 69
February	650	313 66	48	13 51	29	50
March	653	307 21	47	14 58	26	62
April	657	307 56	47	14 05	36	27
May	656	278 74	42	13 17	27	37
June	663	300 06	45	13 58	34	1 09
July	666	275 63	41	12 85	30	1 00
August	676	260 05	39	11 93	14	68
September	688	277 87	40	12 12	19	76
Yearly averages	654½	$298 51	$ 45½	$13 89	$ 19	$ 76

TABLE FOURTH.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy.

Cabbage, pounds	70,107
Tomatoes, pounds	15,210
Carrots, pounds	68,271
Turnips, pounds	17,367
Squash, pounds	13,316
Beets, pounds	112,902
Beans and peas, pounds	2,485
Greens, pounds	7,000
Onions, pounds	2,848
Cauliflower, pounds	3,919
Other vegetables, pounds	22,446
Other vegetables, bunches	19,915
Cucumbers, dozen	88
Melons	4,458
Peaches, pounds	4,418
Grapes, pounds	3,392
Pears, pounds	1,065
Other fruit, pounds	906
Milk, gallons	8,036
Meat, pounds	11,045
Eggs, dozen	177
Chickens	10
Pigs sold	7
Hay, tons	93½
Fodder and green feed, pounds	8,500

Value of products for the year	$11,823 29
Cost of farm, garden, and dairy	4,970 61
Profit	$6,852 68

APPENDIX.

1867.

TABLE A.

Showing the counties from which three hundred and thirteen patients were admitted.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
San Francisco	73	48	121
Los Angeles	3		3
Contra Costa	10		10
Siskiyou	2	2	4
Marin		1	1
Yuba	4	3	7
Sacramento	17	3	20
Butte	3	1	4
San Joaquin	10	3	13
Amador	5		5
Santa Clara	16	5	21
Sonoma	3	2	5
Alameda	1	1	2
Mariposa	2		2
San Bernardino	1		1
Plumas	3		3
Solano	5	3	8
Tuolumne	9		9
Nevada	11	3	14
San Mateo	1	2	3
Placer	5		5
Sierra	5	1	6
Inyo	1		1
Santa Cruz	3	1	4
Tehama	1		1
Calaveras	3		3
Shasta	3		3
Napa	2	1	3
Fresno	2		2
Klamath	1		1
El Dorado	6	1	7
Yolo	2		2
Humboldt		1	1
Kern	1		1
Lake	1		1
Stanislaus	1		1
Monterey		1	1
Trinity	1		1
Mendocino	1		1
State of Nevada	8	4	12
Totals	226	87	313

TABLE B.

Showing the nativity of three hundred and thirteen patients.

UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
California	3	4	7
North Carolina	2		2
Missouri	6	2	8
New York	15	4	19
Massachusetts	11		11
Indiana	3	2	5
Vermont	5	2	7
Virginia	3		3
Kentucky	7	2	9
Pennsylvania	8	2	10
District of Columbia	2	1	3
United States	3		3
Wisconsin	2	2	4
Texas	1	2	3
New Jersey	2		2
Connecticut	1		1
Maryland	4		4
Ohio	7	1	8
Maine	4	2	6
Michigan	1		1
Illinois	4	1	5
New Hampshire	2		2
Rhode Island	1		1
Arkansas	1		1
Tennessee	1		1
Louisiana		1	1
Totals	99	28	127

TABLE B—Continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Ireland	41	28	69
Germany	13	7	20
Mexico	4	5	9
Switzerland	2		2
Canada	2		3
England	8	7	15
Denmark	2	2	4
Italy	5		5
Poland	2	1	3
Chile	3	1	4
France	14	1	15
China	6	2	8
Sweden	2		2
Prussia	4	2	6
Spain	1		1
Central America		1	1
Greece	2		2
Scotland	2		2
Portugal	3		3
Norway	2		2
West Indies	1		1
Malta	1		1
Sardinia		1	1
Totals	121	58	179
Unknown	6	1	7

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States	99	28	127
Foreign countries	121	58	179
Unknown	6	1	7
Total	226	87	313

TABLE C.

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in three hundred and thirteen patients.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than 10 years	1		1
Between 10 and 15 years			
Between 15 and 20 years	6	2	8
Between 20 and 25 years	18	14	32
Between 25 and 30 years	38	21	59
Between 30 and 35 years	36	14	50
Between 35 and 40 years	40	15	55
Between 40 and 45 years	19	10	29
Between 45 and 50 years	12	3	15
Between 50 and 60 years	8	1	9
Between 60 and 70 years	3		3
Unknown	45	7	52
Totals	226	87	313

TABLE D.

Showing the ages of three hundred and thirteen patients at the time of their admission.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Less than 10 years	1		1
Between 15 and 20 years	5		5
Between 20 and 25 years	20	7	27
Between 25 and 30 years	32	16	48
Between 30 and 35 years	48	23	71
Between 35 and 40 years	40	19	59
Between 40 and 45 years	40	11	51
Between 45 and 50 years	14	6	20
Between 50 and 60 years	16	3	19
Between 60 and 70 years	4	1	5
Unknown	6	1	7
Totals	226	87	313

TABLE E.

Showing the supposed cause of insanity in three hundred and thirteen patients, as stated in commitments.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Intemperance	15	4	19
Injury to the head	8	1	9
Menstrual derangement		6	6
Sickness	5		5
Domestic trouble	4	8	12
Masturbation	34		34
Religion	8	4	12
Disappointment	1		1
Uterine		1	1
Childbirth		5	5
Syphilis	1		1
Pecuniary losses	15	3	18
Fever	1	2	3
Love	5	1	6
Overtaxing the mind	1		1
Puerperal		1	1
Loss of child		2	2
Hereditary	5	3	8
Seminal weakness	1		1
Spiritualism	2	2	4
Consumption	1		1
Epilepsy	7	1	8
Debility	1		1
Death of a brother	1		1
Excitement	1		1
Exposure		1	1
Paralysis	2		2
Old age	1		1
Sunstroke	1		1
Politics	1		1
Fright	1		1
Jealousy	1	1	2
Congenital		1	1
Softening of the brain	1		1
Destitution	1		1
Anxiety	1		1
Venereal	2		2
Typhoid fever	1		1
Pregnancy		1	1
Excessive lactation		1	1
Brain disease	1		1
Chronic diarrhœa	1		1
Change of life		1	1
Unknown	94	37	131
Totals	226	87	313

TABLE F.

Showing the mental condition of three hundred and thirteen patients at the time of their admission, as stated in commitments.

Form of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania	115	67	182
Monomania	31	3	34
Melancholia	11	4	15
Dementia	29	5	34
No class assigned	40	8	48
Totals	226	87	313

TABLE G.

Showing the civil condition of three hundred and thirteen patients at the time of their admission.

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	46	68	114
Single	156	16	172
Widows		3	3
Widowers	7		7
Unknown	17		17
Totals	226	87	313

TABLE H.

Occupation.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Miners	39		39
Laborers	54		54
Farmers	15		15
Housewives		56	56
Servants		11	11
Unknown	25	13	38
Hotel keeper	1		1
None	3	3	6
Clerks	4		4
Merchants	4	1	5
Carpenters	8		8
Teachers	1		1
Soldiers	6		6
Sailors	13		13
Confectioners	1		1
Bakers	2		2
Shoemakers	6		6
Wheelwrights	1		1
Stonecutter	1		1
Stevedore	1		1
Barbers	3		3
Preacher	1		1
Hatter	1		1
Blacksmiths	2		2
Tobacconists	2		2
Chemist	1		1
Fisherman	1		1
Barkeepers	3		3
Stewards	3	1	4
Tailors	5		5
Gardener	1		1
Laundrymen	2		2
Laundress		1	1
Coppersmiths	2		2
Porters	2		2
Broommaker	1		1
Saddler	1		1
Cooks	3		3
Masons	2		2
Prostitution		1	1
Machinist	1		1
Brickmaker	1		1
Poulterer	1		1
Draughtsman	1		1
Dentist	1		1
Total	226	87	313

TABLE I.

Months.....	Numbers.....	CAUSE OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	SEX.		RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.			DURATION OF INSANITY.	
				Years...	Males..	Females	Years..	Months	Days....	Years..	Months
1866.											
Oct....	1	Consumption	California	22	1		3	4	16	3	10
	2	Consumption	Mexico..	31	1		1	4	11		
	3	Paralysis	China	41	1			5	15		5
	4	Erysipelas	Ireland	34	1				21		1
	5	Maniacal exhaustion	Switzerland..	25	1				1		1-30
	6	General paralysis	Connecticut...	47	1		4	2	15	9	2
	7	Suicide.	Ireland	49	1		4	4	17		
	8	Uterine hemorrhage	Ireland	42		1	8	7	23	8	8
Nov...	1	Maniacal exhaustion	Virginia	38	1				5		
	2	Consumption	Ireland	30		1	3	8	22	4	7
	3	Uræmia	England	50	1				7		
	4	General paralysis	Ohio	53	1		1	3		1	
Dec....	1	Consumption	Ireland	34	1				21		6
	2	Cerebral effusion	Ireland	55	1			3	21		4
	3	Uterine disease	Dist. of Col...	...		1		1	11		2
	4	Maniacal exhaustion	Maine	32		1			9		1
	5	Consumption	New York	30	1		5		16	5	1
	6	Heart disease	Germany	61	1		1	5	4	11	5
	7	Cerebral effusion	New York	29	1		3	8	5	6	8
	8	General paralysis	Ireland	38	1		2	8		3	
1867.											
Jan....	1	Epilepsy	Germany	43	1			6	10		
	2	Consumption	Nova Scotia..	35	1		8		6	8	7
	3	Consumption	France	34		1	3	4	4	1	
Jan....	4	Convulsions	Ireland	37	1				29		
	5	Apoplexy	State of Nev.	33		1			27		7
	6	General paralysis	France	57	1			1	7		2
	7	Consumption	Illinois	30		1	3	5	16	6	1
	8	Epilepsy	Scotland	33		1	1	7	6		
	9	Scrofula	Chile	36		1	2	6	15		
	10	Consumption	England	41	1		5			5	
	11	Marasmus	Germany	45	1		1			1	1
	12	Consumption	Massachus'ts	28	1		2	5	15		
	13	Apoplexy	Maine	52		1	5	2	7	13	
	14	Serous apoplexy	Canada	38	1			3	4		4
Feb....	1	Consumption	Ireland	36		1	1	3		4	3
	2	Consumption	California	23		1	1	3	22		
	3	Abscess of liver	Mexico	34	1			7			10
	4	Consumption			1			9	19		
	5	Maniacal exhaustion		47	1				5		½
	6	General paralysis	France	46	1			8	18		9
	7	Paralysis	Pennsylvania	45	1				11		1
	8	Tertiary syphilis	England	30	1		1	2	25	1	3
	9	Maniacal exhaustion	Ireland	42	1			1	23		4
	10	General paralysis	New York	50	1		2		2	2	2
	11	Cerebral effusion	State of Nev.	28	1			5	9	1	3
	12	Meningitis	New York	43	1			3	5		
	13	Consumption	New Jersey...	23	1			1	17		2
March	1	Consumption	Germany	42	1		6	3	12	6	4
	2	Cerebral effusion	France	32	1		7	1	21		
	3	Consumption	Portugal	32	1		5	4	20		
	4	Cerebral effusion	France	46	1			7	19		8
	5	Scrofula	California	15		1	5	7	8		
April..	1	Consumption		38		1	9	7	10	11	
	2	Consumption	West Indies..	40		1	2		15		

TABLE I—Continued.

Months	Numbers	CAUSE OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	SEX.		RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.			DURATION OF INSANITY.	
				Years	Males	Females	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months
1867.											
April	3	Consumption	China	24		1		3	25		4
	4	Chronic diarrhœa	Chile	43	1			8	16	1	3
May	1	Consumption	Poland	30		1	1	10	15	1	11
	2	General paralysis	France	45	1		8	10		8	10
	3	Secondary syphilis	China			1	1	1	17	1	8
	4	Apoplexy	New York		1			9	6		11
	5	General paralysis	Maine	57	1			1	15		7
	6	Consumption	Ohio	32		1	2	5	14	12	
June	1	Paralysis and accidental choking	China	43	1			5	15		
	2	Consumption	Mexico	29	1		4	7	27		
	3	General paralysis	England	36	1			6	3		11
	4	Epilepsy	Scotland	37	1			1	11		9
	5	Paralysis	France	42	1			3	1		4
	6	Old age	Maine	63	1		1	3	6	2	3
June	7	Consumption	Georgia	24	1			9	14		
	8	General paralysis	Switzerland	32	1			4	10		5
	9	Maniacal exhaustion	Germany	46		1			6		4
	10	Maniacal exhaustion	Chile	54	1				16		
	11	Epilepsy	Virginia	32	1		1	...	26	10	
July	1	General paralysis	Connecticut	41	1		1	4	25	1	5
	2	General paralysis	New York	41	1		2	1	5	2	2
	3	Marasmus	Norway	41	1			1	13		3
	4	Consumption	Ireland	44	1		8	4	24		
Aug	1	Marasmus	Switzerland	40	1		5	2	2		
	2	Maniacal exhaustion	Greece	38	1				3		1
	3	Scirrhus of stomach	Canada	55	1		5	7	8		
	4	Cerebral effusion	Ireland	35		1			11		
	5	Gastro-enteritis	Germany	30		1		2	1		3
	6	General paralysis	N.Hampshire	35	1		1	1	6		
	7	Apoplexy	Ireland	28	1			1	25		3
	8	Paralysis	Canada	60	1		4	9	8		
Sept	1	Marasmus	New York	27	1			4	21		5
	2	General paralysis	Scotland	50	1			1			4
	3	Acute encephalitis	Denmark	20		1			4		1
	4	Consumption	United States	46	1			9	16	1	4

TABLE FIRST.

Steward's account of articles consumed in the Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1867.

Articles.	Value.
Flour	$8,416 61
Meat	10,316 51
Sugar	3,505 92
Tea	2,125 37
Syrup	898 37
Potatoes	2,193 05
Butter	3,570 48
Coffee	2,184 54
Lard	732 20
Pork and bacon	85 60
Fish	955 43
Poultry and eggs	334 96
Beans and peas	282 79
Rice and cracked wheat	420 01
Corn meal and middlings	693 69
Fruit	537 37
Vegetables	100 00
Salt	147 53
Vinegar	104 74
Small groceries	716 91
Soap and potash	802 52
Drugs	605 88
Liquors	430 25
Tobacco	1,036 33
Dry Goods	4,339 55
Hats and clothing	4,769 15
Shoes and leather	1,499 14
Blankets	2,354 99
Furniture and crockery	2,555 51
Hardware and tinware	2,107 90
Hay	1,146 86
Grain and feed	896 58
Garden tools and seed	447 08
Lumber	744 00
Building materials	126 62
Brooms and brushes	401 09
Books and stationery	431 89
Oil and gas	1,942 50
Paints, oil, and glass	1,010 31
Fuel	8,578 30
Discharged patients	514 90
Returned escapes	654 85
Pay roll and wages	39,001 88
House rent	175 00
Miscellaneous	5,384 16
Total	$120,279 12

TABLE SECOND.

Showing the cost of the different departments for the year ending September 30, 1867.

Departments.	Cost.
Male kitchen and dining room	$25,988 20
Male department	24,274 81
Female kitchen and dining room	8,165 91
Female department	19,091 30
Bakery	9,786 36
Laundry and engine	5,809 04
Farm, garden, and dairy	6,685 82
Repairs	4,179 98
Resident Physician	2,086 29
Assistant Physician	1,805 02
Miscellaneous	12,406 39
Total	$120,279 12

TABLE THIRD.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Average number of patients on hand daily	Average daily expense	Average cost per capita per day	Average cost per capita per month	Cost per patient per month for boots and shoes	Cost per patient per month for clothing
October	695	$348 97	$ 50	$15 56	$ 12	$ 55
November	697	315 13	51	15 20	24	1 73
December	708	330 25	47	14 46	23	1 11
January	710	322 30	45	14 07	14	83
February	704	327 24	47	13 02	28	49
March	709	343 37	48	15 01	29	1 00
April	724	318 34	44	13 19	20	41
May	740	324 64	44	13 60	24	59
June	754	378 02	50	15 04	12	87
July	763	297 11	39	12 07	28	49
August	766	290 29	38	11 74	18	51
September	773	322 66	42	12 52	18	54
Yearly averages	728	$326 52	$ 45	$13 79	$ 21	$ 76

TABLE FOURTH.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy.

Cabbage, pounds	37,139
Tomatoes, pounds	16,810
Carrots, pounds	14,200
Beets, pounds	91,302
Turnips, pounds	14,383
Squash, pounds	8,873
Beans and peas, pounds	5,791
Greens, pounds	1,959
Other vegetables, pounds	17,582
Other vegetables, bunches	8,448
Cucumbers, dozen	63
Melons	554
Peaches and apricots, pounds	3,264
Grapes, pounds	3,575
Pears, pounds	1,758
Strawberries, pounds	971
Other fruit, pounds	801
Milk, gallons	9,163
Meat, pounds	20,309
Eggs, dozen	266
Chickens	9
Pigs sold	11
Horse sold	1
Fodder and green feed, pounds	83,140
Hay, tons	85
Wood, cords	5

Value of products for the year	$12,756 18
Cost of farm, garden, and dairy	6,685 82
Profit	$6,070 36

TABLE FIFTH.

Estimated value of the Insane Asylum property.

One hundred and twenty acres of land, buildings, furniture, and steam engines	$415,000 00
Provisions, clothing, shoes, hats, hardware, etc	1,200 00
Thirty-six cords of wood	215 00
Carpenters' tools and lumber	200 00
Five horses	500 00
Four wagons	460 00
Harness	75 00
One hundred and thirty-five head of Suffolk hogs and pigs	1,600 00
Forty-one head of dairy stock	1,500 00
Twenty-four tons of hay	240 00
Four thousand grape vines in maturity	4,000 00
Two thousand fruit trees of various sorts	4,000 00
Three thousand ornamental trees, shrubs, and flower plants	3,000 00
Three hundred assorted nursery stock	
Agricultural and horticultural implements	600 00
Vegetables	1,000 00
One thousand strawberry plants in bearing	
Total	$433,590 00

REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

FOR THE

YEARS 1866 AND 1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, November 4th, 1867.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR:—I submit the report and make the suggestions following in compliance with the requirements of the law organizing this department:

The best and briefest report I can make of the business transacted by this office during the past two years is to refer to the manuscript of my official docket annexed hereto. It shows the present condition of the litigation in which the State is a party, or is interested; and the exact status of the causes, by those pending and those terminated, may be learned therefrom. It shows accurately the nature and the character of the State cases, and the amount of its litigation. An inspection thereof will furnish the evidence that the labor necessary to a proper and earnest discharge of the duties of this office has not been slight. My term, under the amended Constitution, has been four years, during which time I have attended to about two hundred and fifty cases, by orally arguing them or filing briefs thereon, or both.

For either of these years the docket embraces a greater number of cases than for years past They are chiefly criminal or tax causes. All cases, both in the Supreme and the lower Courts, wherein the State's interests were involved, have received my attention, though the law does not strictly enjoin the duty of conducting causes in the lower tribunals upon this office, but it was thought that the rights of the State should be protected by some of its officers.

It has been my duty to prepare for the different State Boards and Commissioners the contracts proper and necessary to hold to a strict performance of their agreements the parties employed by them.

Very many opinions have been given by me upon the construction of the various laws to the different heads of departments, and to State and county officials, a copy of which being on file in this office, it is unnecessary to incorporate them into this report. They are at the call of the Legislature.

The correspondence of this office has had a very extended range, and as I have uniformly answered all inquiries from whatever source, very many, whether officials or otherwise, have thought proper to write for information or advice.

By referring to my report for eighteen hundred and sixty-five, it will be seen that I made particular mention of certain cases and matters of special interest to the State, and gave a detailed account of the steps taken therein.

Among them was the Prison litigation. For the past two years the Directors have not been disturbed in their possession of the lands. The owners of the Rancho "Punta de San Quentin" have not yet thought proper to institute any suit to test the State's claim to the four hundred and fifty acres adjoining the prison grounds granted to the State, without prejudice to the rights or claims of any other parties, by the Act of Congress, approved June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. (U. S. Stat. at Large for 1863–4, p. 194.)

In any event, the law for condemnation purposes still remains in force, (Stat. 1863–4, p. 310,) and may be called into requisition to meet any contingency. My advice to the Legislature is still as in eighteen hundred and sixty-five—not to disturb the status of affairs by legislation or otherwise. Nor would I recommend the payment of any stale claims growing out of the prison management in former years. The history of the institution is enough to cast suspicion and distrust upon any such claims, and to invite the closest scrutiny into their alleged merits.

The exact condition also of the tide land litigation at that time, and my opinion as to the legality of the claim of the holders of the certificates of purchase, will be found in my last report. I also more especially reviewed the question in my opinion of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, (to be found in Volume III of the Appendix to the Senate and Assembly Journals of the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six,) and there gave my views of the illegality of the certificates of purchase and of the entire want of equity on the part of the claimants. That the certificates are void, and that no law authorized their issue, has since been held by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December term, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in the case of O'Neil v. Kirkpatrick. That the claimants had no faith that our Courts would sustain them is evidenced by the numerous and ingenious shifts resorted to for delay in the case of People v. Randall and others, in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco. They selected their own tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, and after being defeated in the last Legislature, they were defeated in the Court of last resort.

The Fourth District Court of San Francisco has also held in the case of Carlton v. Houghton, that no law authorized the issue of certificates of purchase for such lands. That those to whom these certificates were issued have no claim upon the equitable consideration of the State. I am still firmly of the opinion. Any one disinterested who will take the trouble to inform himself of the movements from their inception of these claimants, can come to no other conclusion. It would unnecessarily lengthen out this report to refer to them in detail. It is bold effrontery in them to talk of equities. They thought they had found a loophole in the laws; they attempted to take advantage of it; they made their contest, and rightly lost; their speculation failed, and they cannot now complain. There would be no question if it were a matter between private parties; but there seems to be a loose and reprehensible public sen-

timent that it is hardly wrong to pluck the State, and therefore new applications, just as pernicious, may be made to the next Legislature, and just as persistently as to the last, to ratify the scheme of plunder under some new form or pretext. They should meet the fate of all of their predecessors, however backed by numbers or influence; but whether they do or not, my opinion will remain unchanged. As to the policy and the manner of disposing of these and the other lands of the State, and the extreme caution to be observed in devising any plan for the disposition of tide lands along the water front of the City and County of San Francisco, in view of the present bad drainage of portions of the city and the attempt to make a harmonious wharf system and to provide basins and dockyards for the accommodation of commerce, my opinion is the same as expressed in my last report. But I do not think these lands should be the subject of special grant. Such legislation, as a rule, should not be favored. It brings with it a train of evils which the history of this and every State will show. California is rich in the possession of her fine harbor at San Francisco, and she should protect and preserve it.

The State Harbor Commissioners, since my last report, have obtained possession of Broadway, Pacific, Central, and Market street wharves, and have thus got control of all the wharves along the water front. Though I have advised with them frequently, their litigation has been conducted chiefly by Edward Tompkins, Esq., their special counsel, and a statement of their transactions will be found in their reports.

Having been informed by the Stamp Inspectors, some time since, that the steamship companies (the Panama and Nicaragua lines) declined longer to pay the stamp tax on passenger contracts, at the instance of the Stamp Commissioners, with the aid of S. M. Wilson, Esq., I instituted suits against them, entitled People v. Eldridge, and People v. Raymond. The amount of penalties involved is very large. The defendants claim that the laws are in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States; first, that they prescribe a regulation of commerce; and second, that they impose a tax on exports. The second case has been argued and submitted to the Fourth District Court of San Francisco, and is not yet decided. In the first case, the company agreed with the Commissioners to pay the stamp duties until and to abide by the final decision in the Raymond case, and they are now paying the duties regularly. However decided, the question will doubtless go to the higher Courts.

By an Act approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, (U. S. Stat. at Large, 1863–4, p. 325,) Congress granted to this State the Yosemite Valley and the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. The State accepted the grant, and fully empowered the Commissioners to fulfil the purposes of the trust by the Act of April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. (Stat. 1865–6, p. 710.) Some parties claim by possession portions of the valley. I am awaiting a definite description of their claims prior to instituting actions of ejectment to oust them. It is for the Legislature to say what compensation should be made them for their improvements.

I do not think it necessary to refer specially to any other of the cases, as the annexed transcript of my docket will give all the information that a report of this character can furnish. It will be found by the entries therein that I have aimed to finish up all the labor of the office, and to turn it over to my successor with the work completed in each case as near as might be.

In defraying the expenses of this office, I have kept within the appropri-

ations during my term. As shown in my last report of the appropriations made to this office for the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth fiscal years to defray the expenses of State suits, there was at that time unexpended four thousand and thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents, ($4,034 45.)

For the same purpose the last Legislature appropriated, for the eighteenth and nineteenth fiscal years, four thousand dollars each. Since my last report I have ordered expended one hundred and five dollars and five cents of the appropriation for the sixteenth fiscal year; also, the amount of the appropriation for the seventeenth fiscal year; also, six hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents of the four thousand dollars appropriation for the eighteenth year, and nothing of the four thousand dollars appropriation for the nineteenth and present fiscal year. These appropriations during my term have amounted to thirteen thousand and fifty dollars; and of that amount, during such time, I have ordered expended, altogether, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents only, leaving yet unexpended nine thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifteen cents in these appropriations for expenses in suits where the State is a party in interest. I think the Legislature can safely reduce this appropriation to two thousand dollars per year, as formerly, though I leave this matter chiefly for my successor to consider. I have drawn and expended the appropriation for clerk hire and expenses in the office of Attorney-General for the eighteenth and part of the nineteenth fiscal years.

I have but few suggestions to make in the matter of the enactment of laws. I belong to those who think that too much legislation is one of the curses of the country. Not that I do not believe that many of our laws are very crude and ill drawn, but ill-digested amendments and modifications will only make the confusion worse; whereas, if the Courts be let alone, they will eventually draw out a consistent construction. Hence, I am opposed to a commission to make us a code or revise our laws, unless men peculiarly fitted for the position be selected. I repeat, in this connection, the words of my last report: "If such a commission is to be raised, no good but only harm can result from it, unless extreme care is taken in the selection of its members by the Legislature, or Governor, or Supreme Court, or by whatever functionary or body to whom such a delicate trust may be confided. Men most fitted for the position will not seek it; and if places are merely to be made for needy political applicants, it is infinitely better for the promotion of the law reform that the new code should never see daylight."

Any proposed amendments to the Civil Practice Act, I again earnestly recommend should be submitted to some of the Supreme Judges by the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses. I think a similar recommendation at the last session had a most beneficial effect. If any change is to be made in the Crimes Act or Criminal Practice Act, it would be well to adopt, almost as a whole, the new New York codes.

The revenue laws are very ill digested, but as the State and county officials have been acting under them for some time, as construed by the Courts, and have learned moderately well the meaning of the requirements thereof, unless great care and study and experience is bestowed upon a new law by very competent authors, it were better not to attempt one. But all property subject to State taxation should be taxed. Special exemptions are unjust and unequal. The laws should be amended in this respect.

The principle of the Registry Law I think a good one, and that the law

should continue to stand upon the statute book, with some modifications making it less onerous upon the citizen.

By examining the provisions of an Act entitled an Act for the encouragement of silk culture in California, approved April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, (Stat. 1865–6, p. 660,) it would seem that it was inadvertently passed. I recommend its repeal or modification, lest the State be bankrupted.

While in the Legislature, so still I am of opinion, that the ends of justice demand that the door admitting testimony should be opened wider. Author of the law admitting parties to the record and in interest to testify, and in favor of negro testimony, I do not see why some other disabilities should exclude. I am urging the modification now as purely a legal question, and in this light surely some of the grounds of exclusion are indefensible. As the rules of evidence formerly stood, it has been said that if the knaves and criminals, great and small, had united upon a code the object of which was to afford the greatest security to each consistent with the existence of law, and which should afford the minimum of protection to society and the maximum of impunity to themselves, with yet a remote possibility of punishment, it is difficult to perceive how, having any rules, they could have materially improved upon the former code of evidence. This is still partially true. Some disabilities have been removed, why not others? A party to the record or in interest may testify in a civil case, why should not the party injured in a criminal case testify without exception? The absence of a belief in eternal punishment does not exclude—why should a presence of the reality of temporal punishment? The infidel is admitted—why not the convict? The atheist—why not the heathen? Black does not exclude—why should yellow or copper color?

These disabilities should go to the credibility, not to the competency; to the weight, not to the entire exclusion; should be addressed to the jury, not the judge. The object of evidence should be to arrive at the truth. If the jury is to be trusted at all, it should hear all the evidence. Because in a given case the best witnesses cannot be obtained, why therefore exclude all witnesses in that case? Because we cannot have sunlight, we prefer total darkness. I recommend the unqualified repeal of section fourteen of the Act concerning crimes and punishments, and the third and fourth clauses of section three hundred and ninety-four of the Civil Practice Act. I think, also, most of the other statutory objections to witnesses should be removed.

I repeat the several recommendations made in my last report that were not acted on by the last Legislature.

JOHN G. McCULLOUGH,
Attorney-General.

STATEMENT

Of the manner in which the Appropriations to the office of Attorney-General (other than salaries) have been expended since the last report, November, 1865.

For what Purposes Expended.	Amount.
Office rent	$600 00
Porterage	360 00
Costs in People v. Oulton, in Supreme Court, (sixteenth year)	105 05
Costs and legal expenses in People v. Randall, (seventeenth year)	720 00
Fee to S. M. Wilson in stamp cases, (seventeenth year)	1,000 00
Costs and legal expenses in People v. Houghton, and Carlton v. Houghton, (seventeenth year)	280 00
Costs and legal expenses in People v. Randall and Boylan, and quo warranto suits, (eighteenth year)	450 00
Costs and legal expenses for advertising in People v. Randall, (eighteenth year)	47 25
Costs and legal expenses in stamp suits, and People v. Board of Examiners, (eighteenth year)	150 00
Contingent expenses, (eighteenth year)	100 00
Contingent expenses, (nineteenth year)	100 00
Total	$3,912 30

J. G. McCULLOUGH,
Attorney-General.

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L. S.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

A. C. SWEETSER,
Notary Public.

TRANSCRIPT OF DOCKET.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-

For the Years

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People of the State of California, Respondents, v. Thomas Byrnes, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. Twelfth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., *ex rel.* The County of Placer, Petitioners, v. F. S. Lardner, Treasurer of the County of Sacramento, Respondent. (No. 830.)	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Petition for writ of mandamus.
Rooney and Sullivan, Respondents, v. The Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, Appellants.	County of Sacramento. Sixth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Petition for mandamus to compel defendants to certify to Board of Examiners and Controller that certain work had been completed in accordance with a certain contract, and that defendants be compelled to certify that plaintiffs were entitled to receive $937 75 additional compensation, and that defendants give an order to that effect.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. F. S. Lardner, Treasurer of the County of Sacramento, Appellant. (No. 846.)	County of Sacramento. Sixth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes assessed on certain funds in the hands of the County Treasurer.

GENERAL'S DOCKET.

1866 *and* 1867.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Aug. 10, 1865 — Indictment found. Sept. 2, 1865—Conviction. Sept. 16, 1865—Sentence, death.	Feb. 6, 1866—Transcript filed. Feb. 14, 1866—Respondent filed brief. April 13, 1866 — Appellants filed brief. May 31, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	June 18, 1866—Remittitur issued.	
	Nov. 6, 1865—Petition filed. April 9, 1866—Petition dismissed.		
March 18, 1865 — Complaint filed. March 28, 1865—Demurrer filed. April 24, 1865—Answer filed. July 12, 1865—Decree filed. August 11, 1865 — Judgment for plaintiffs.	Nov. 15, 1865 — Transcript filed. Dec. 1, 1865—Appellants filed brief. Dec. 4, 1865—Respond't's filed brief. April 12, 1866—Order denying motion.		
	Dec. 20, 1865—Appellants filed brief. Dec. 29, 1865—Respondents filed brief. May 31, 1866--Judgment affirmed.	June 18, 1866—Remittitur issued.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
William H. Patten, Appellant, v. The County of Placer. Respondent.	County of Placer. Fourteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover from defendant $809, amount alleged to be due him as Recorder and ex-officio Auditor on collections of business licenses.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. S. A. Scott, Respondent.	County of Mariposa. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Baron Jacobs, Respondent.	County of San Bernardino. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault to do bodily injury.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. G. W. Strong, Appellant.	County of Mendocino. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
Ex parte Edwin Whipple, Petitioner.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Application for writ of habeas corpus.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John Teney, Appellant. (No. 854.)	County of Colusa. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
March 10, 1865 — Complaint filed. March 10, 1865—Demurrer filed. Aug. 21, 1865—Findings of Court. Aug. 21, 1865 — Judgment, demurrer sustained, and complaint dismissed.	Nov. 24, 1865 — Transcript filed. May 4, 1866—Appellant filed brief. June 2, 1866—Respond's filed brief. July 10, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	July 26, 1866—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 12, 1864 — Indictment found. March 23, 1865—Verdict of acquittal. June 23, 1865—Notice of appeal filed.	Nov. 27, 1865 — Transcript filed. March 23, 1866—Appellants filed brief. March 23, 1866—Respondent filed brief. May 31, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	June 20, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Nov. 6, 1865 — Indictment found. Nov. 13, 1865—Demurrer filed. Nov. 13, 1865—Demurrer sustained.	Nov. 29, 1865 — Transcript filed. Feb. 6, 1866—Appellants filed brief. Feb. 6, 1866—Respond't filed brief. April 2, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	April 23, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Sept. 9, 1865 — Indictment found. Nov. 25, 1865—Conviction, murder in first degree. Nov. 25, 1865—Sentence, death.	Feb. 23, 1866 — Transcript filed. March 24, 1866—Appellant filed brief. March 29, 1866—Respondents filed brief. May 31, 1866—Judgment reversed and new trial.	June 18, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
	Dec. 14, 1865—Petition filed. Feb. 7, 1866—Petitioner filed brief. Feb. 9, 1866—Attorney-General filed brief. Mar. 14, 1866—Judgment, writ dismissed.		
Oct. 19, 1865 — Indictment found. Nov. 6, 1865—Conviction. Nov. 23, 1865—Sentence, six years in State Prison.	Dec. 16, 1865 — Transcript filed. April 4, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	April 23, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John Teney, Appellant. (No. 855.)	County of Colusa. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Jocelyn, Appellant.	County of Colusa. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Bramer, Appellant.	County of Colusa. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. A. Richmond, Appellant.	County of El Dorado. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. R. H. McClellan and certain real estate and improvements. Appellants.	County of Placer. Fourteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes against McClellan for $95 08, and against real estate improvements for a separato judgment of $44 52.
The County of Solano, Respondent, v. John M. Neville, Appellant.	County of Napa. Seventh District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action against defendant as Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector for $1,315 78, amount of compensation for collection of property tax, alleged to be due plaintiff under an Act of April 6, 1863.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Oct. 19, 1865 — Indictment found. Nov. 11, 1865—Conviction. Nov. 23, 1865—Sentence, six years in State Prison.	Dec. 18, 1865 — Transcript filed. April 4, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	April 23, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Oct. 19, 1865 — Indictment found. Dec. 5, 1865—Conviction. Dec. 6, 1865—Sentence, six years in State Prison.	Dec. 16, 1865 — Transcript filed. Mar. 14, 1866—Appellant filed brief. Mar. 17, 1866—Respond'ts filed brief. April 2, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	April 23, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Oct. 19, 1865 — Indictment found. Nov. 10, 1865—Conviction. Dec. 4, 1865—Sentence, four years in State Prison.	Dec. 16, 1865 — Transcript filed. March 14, 1866—Appellant filed brief. Mar. 17, 1866—Respond'ts filed brief. April 4, 1866 — Judgment affirmed.		
Jan. 21, 1865 — Indictment found. July 25, 1865—Conviction. July 31, 1865—Sentence, one year in State Prison.	Jan. 15, 1866—Transcript filed. Feb. 10, 1866—Respondents filed brief. March 14, 1866—Judgment affirmed. April 13, 1866—Petition for rehearing. June 1, 1866—Petition denied.	June 13, 1865—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Feb. 25, 1865—Complaint filed. June 6, 1865—Demurrer and answer filed. Dec. 2, 1865—Judgment for plaintiffs.	Feb. 1, 1866—Transcript filed. June 2, 1866 — Appellants filed brief. July 24, 1866—Respondents filed brief. Oct. 1, 1866—Judgment reversed and new trial.	Oct. 22, 1866—Remittitur issued.	
Jan. 29, 1864—Complaint filed. June 7, 1865.—Answer filed. June 10, 1865—Judgment for plaintiff.	Feb. 3, 1866—Transcript filed. April 26, 1866—Appellant filed brief. May 8, 1866—Respond't filed brief. May 31, 1866—Judgm't affirmed.	June 18, 1866—Remittitur issued.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Farrell, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Having counterfeit coin in possession.
The County of El Dorado, Respondent, v. Thomas Davidson, Appellant.	County of El Dorado. Eleventh District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action against defend't for $600, amount of rent of a certain lease and franchise.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James R. Winters, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Burglary.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Charles H. English, Appellant.	County of Solano. Co. Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.
Ex parte Daniel O. McCarthy, Petitioner.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Petition for writ of habeas corpus.
James W. Bicknell, Respondent, v. Amador County, Appellant.	County of Amador. Eleventh District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action against defendant for $1,376, amount of compensation and statutory fees alleged to be due plaintiff for services rendered as County Clerk.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Feb. 10, 1865 — Indictment found. March 11, 1865—Conviction. March 28, 1865—Sentence, six years in State Prison.	Feb. 5, 1866—Transcript filed. April 14, 1866—Respond'ts brief filed. July 17, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 10, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remitti'r to Dis. Attorney.	
May 5, 1865—Complaint filed. May 12, 1865—Demurrer filed. May 12, 1865—Demurrer overruled. Aug. 26, 1865—Answer filed. Sept. 9, 1865—Judgm't for plaintiff.	Feb. 6, 1866—Transcript filed. April 6, 1866—Appellant's brief filed. July 16, 1866—Respond'ts brief filed. Oct. 4, 1866—Judgment reversed and new trial.	Oct. 22, 1866—Remittitur issued.	
April 29, 1865 — Indictment found. June 16, 1865—Conviction. June 24, 1865 Sentence, seven years in State Prison.	Feb. 10, 1866—Transcript filed. May 31, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	June 25, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Nov. 9, 1865—Indictm't found. Nov. 9, 1865—Demurrer filed. Nov. 17, 1865—Conviction. Nov. 21, 1865—Sentence, two years in State Prison.	Feb. 14, 1866 — Transcript filed. March 6, 1866—Appellant's brief filed. March 7, 1866—Respondents' brief filed. July 16, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 1, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
	Feb. 23, 1866.—Petition filed. Feb. 24, 1866.—Order remanding prisoner.		
June 10, 1864—Complaint filed. Sept. 10, 1864—Answer filed. Nov. 4, 1865—Findings filed. Nov. 6, 1865—Judgment for plaintiff.	Feb. 26, 1866—Transcript filed. May 3, 1866—Appell't filed brief. July 11, 1866—Respondent filed brief. July 16, 1866—Judgment.	Aug. 1, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Juan Castro, Appellant.	County of Santa Clara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit robbery.
The People etc., Respondents, v. John Campbell, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. Twelfth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The County of Mendocino, Respondent, v. J. B. Lamar and J. S. Ray, Appellants.	County of Mendocino. Seventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceedings.	Action for judgment against defendants for $500.
Ex parte J. B. Brown. Petitioner.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Petition for writ of habeas corpus.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Geo. Loomis & Henry Loomis, Appellants.	County of Alameda. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Burglary.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Jno. Roney, Jno. Goodwin, Jno. Miller, David Williams, H. G. Coward, Wm. Wheeler, John Hughes, J. B. Martin, Chas. S. Peck, and Thomas Jenkins, Appellants.	County of Mariposa. Thirteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action on a bond against defendant Roney, as defaulting County Treasurer, and his sureties, for the amount of $1,236 36.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Nov. 11, 1865 — Indictment found. Nov. 16, 1865—Demurrer filed, and overruled. Nov. 16, 1865—Conviction. Nov. 23, 1865 — Sentence, one year in State Prison at hard labor.	March 2, 1866 — Transcript filed. March 17, 1866—Appellant filed brief. April 7, 1866—Respond's filed brief. May 31, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	June 22, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Nov. 2, 1865 — Indictment found. Jan. 30, 1866—Conviction. manslaughter. Feb. 12, 1866 — Sentence, ten years in State Prison.	March 3, 1866 — Transcript filed. July 18, 1866—Judgment reversed and new trial.	Aug. 10, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to Dist. Att'ney.	
Aug. 15, 1864 — Complaint filed. Aug. 21, 1864 — Demurrer filed. Aug. 21, 1864—Demurrer overruled. Jan. 28, 1865—Judgment by default against defendants.	March 6, 1866 — Transcript filed. May 8, 1866—Appellants filed brief. May 8, 1866—Respond't filed brief. Oct. 4, 1866—Judgment reversed, with leave, etc.	Oct. 22, 1866—Remittitur issued.	
	Feb. 1, 1866—Petition filed. April 7, 1866—Return filed. Jan. 9, 1867—Judgm't writ denied.		
Jan. 3, 1865 — Indictment found. Jan. 10, 1865—Conviction. Jan. 18, 1865 — Sentence, five years in State Prison.	March 10, 1866 — Transcript filed. April 3, 1866—Appellants filed brief. April 3, 1866—Respond's filed brief. July 17, 1866 — Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 10, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
May 29, 1865—Complaint filed. June 12, 1865—Demurrer of Wheeler, Coward, and Goodwin. August 2, 1865 — Judgment overruling demurrers and for plaintiffs.	March 23, 1866 — Transcript filed. April 11, 1866—Judgment.	May 8, 1866 — Remittitur issued.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Austin Roberts, Respondent.	County of Santa Clara. Justice's Court.	Criminal prosecution for violation of an ordinance.	Complaint against defendant in Justice's Court for receiving a greater sum of money than he was entitled to from the consumers of illuminating gas.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. The Alameda Turnpike Road Company, Respondent.	County of Santa Clara. Third District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Quo warranto to test the right of defend't to enjoy certain rights, privileges, and franchises.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. David Harris, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Illegal voting.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Juan Silva, Appellant.	County of Marin. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.
The People, etc., *ex rel.* Henry Carleton, Jr., Petitioners, v. J. F. Houghton, Surveyor-General, Respondent.		Civil Proceeding.	Petition for writ of mandamus.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Nov. 15, 1865—Complaint filed in Justice's Court. Dec. 1, 1865—Judgment in Justice's Court, $50 fine. Appeal to County Court, Jan. 20, 1866—Dismissal in County Court.	March 26, 1866—Transcript filed. May 31, 1866—Judgment appeal dismissed.	June 18, 1866—Remittitur issued.	
July 7, 1864—Complaint filed. Aug 12, 1864—Demurrer filed. Sept. 28, 1864—Demurrer overruled. Nov. 5, 1864—Answer filed. Sept. 23, 1865—Findings of Court. Sept. 23, 1865—Judgment for defendant.	March 27, 1866—Transcript filed. April 4, 1866—Appellants filed brief. May 8, 1866—Respondent filed brief. July 10, 1866—Judgment of dismissal.	July 26, 1866—Remittitur issued.	
Dec. 15, 1865—Indictment found. Jan. 2, 1866—Conviction. Jan. 13, 1866—Sentence, one year in State Prison.	March 31, 1866—Transcript filed. April 30, 1866—Appellant filed brief. May 5, 1866—Respond's filed brief. May 31, 1866—Judgment reversed and new trial.	June 22, 1866—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
March 19, 1866—Indictment found. March 23, 1866—Conviction. March 26, 1866—Sentence, four years in State Prison.	April 6, 1866—Transcript filed. April 10, 1866—Appellant filed brief. April 13, 1866—Respond'nts filed brief. May 31, 1866—Judgm't reversed and new trial.	June 20, 1866—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 9, 1866—Petition for peremptory mandamus filed. June 9, 1866—Answer filed and case argued. June 11, 1866—Petition dismissed. Aug. 24, 1866—Second petition filed. Aug. 25, 1866—Answer filed. Aug. 25, 1866—Cause referred to F. P. Dunn, to take testimony. Sept. 22, 1866—Testimony filed and submitted on motion for mandamus. Nov. 5, 1866—Respondent filed brief. Nov. 10, 1866—Petition dismissed.			

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. R. S. Dodge, Appellant.	County of Nevada. Fourteenth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., *ex rel.* J. G. McCullough, Attorney-General, Petitioners, v. The Board of Supervisors of the County of Lake, Respondents.	City and County of San Francisco. Fourth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Injunction to restrain the Board of Supervisors of Lake County from incurring a certain debt.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John Kneeland *et al.*, Appellants.	County of Placer. Fourteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action on official bond.
Ex parte Pet r P. Hedley, Petitioner.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Petition for writ of habeas corpus.
The People, etc., Applicants, v. Robert Shearer, Respondent.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Mandamus to compel defendant, as Assessor of Marin County, to assess certain property.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Benj. Mayfield, Appellant.	County of Los Angeles. First District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Feb'ry 11, 1865—Indictment found. Ap'l 19, 1866—Conviction. Murder in first degree. April 23, 1866—Sentence, death.	May 26, 1866—Transcript filed. Aug. 3, 1866—Appell'nt filed brief. Aug. 14, 1866—Respondents filed brief. Oct. 1, 1866—Judgment affirmed.	Oct. 20, 1866—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 14, 1866—Compl'nt filed. June 14, 1866—Writ issued. June 18, 1866—Order to show cause. July 2, 1866—Hearing continued.			
——— ——— Complaint filed. Jan. 29, 1866—Answer filed. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,116 50.	June 9, 1866—Transcript filed. July 27, 1866—Appellants filed brief. Sept. 15, 1866—Respondents filed brief. Dec. 20, 1866—Judgment. New trial.	Jan. 28, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
	Sept. 29, 1866—Petition filed. Oct. 4, 1866—Petitioner filed brief. Oct. 9, 1866—Petitioner filed brief. Oct. 13, 1866—People filed brief. Nov. 3, 1866—Petition denied.		
	June 26, 1866—Petition filed. Oct. 9, 1866—Writ issued.		
May 10, 1866—Indictment found. June 8, 1866—Conviction. June 9, 1866—Sentence, death.	July 3, 1866—Transcript filed. Oct. 2, 1866—Judgment reversed and new trial.	Oct. 23, 1866—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Geo. Barry, Appellant.	County of Los Angeles. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Warren N. Steadman, Respondent.	County of Mendocino. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.
The County of Mendocino, Respondent, v. J. W. Morris, *et al.*, Appellants.	County of Mendocino. Seventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action on official bond of Morris as County Treasurer.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Ah Ye, Appellant.	County of Sierra. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Entering house with intent to steal.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Hin Foo, Appellant.	County of Sierra. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
Ex Parte Owen Gaffney, Petitioner.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Petition for writ of habeas corpus.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
January 19, 1866—Indictment found. June 5, 1866—Conviction of murder in second degree. June 6, 1866—Sentence, thirteen years in State Prison.	July 3, 1866—Transcript filed. Dec. 6, 1866—Appellant filed brief. Dec. 8, 1866—Respondents filed brief. Dec. 17, 1866—Judgm't reversed and new trial.	Jan. 25, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 5, 1866—Indictment found. June 6, 1866—Demurrer filed and sustained.	July 3, 1866—Transcript filed. Oct. 2, 1866—Appellants filed brief. Dec. 17, 1866—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 25, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Feb 29, 1866—Complaint filed. March 22, 1866—Demurrer filed. March 22, 1866—Answer filed. April 10, 1866—Judgment for plaintiff for $4,229 85.	July 9, 1866—Transcript filed. Sept. 28, 1866—Appellants filed brief. Oct. 31, 1866—Respondent filed brief. Nov. 22, 1866—Appellants filed brief. January 19, 1867—Judgment modified.	April 22, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
July 10, 1866—Indictment found. August 6, 1866—Conviction. Sentence—one year in State Prison.	August 30, 1866—Transcript filed. October 20, 1866—Appellant filed brief. October 26, 1866—Respondents filed brief. December 24, 1866—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 25, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
July 10, 1866—Indictment found. July 10, 1866—Order denying motion to set aside indictment.	August 30, 1866—Transcript filed. October 2, 1866—Judgment of dismissal.	Oct. 29, 1866—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
	September 1, 1866—Petition filed. September 1, 1866—Writ issued.		

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. The Mariposa Company and certain real estate, Appellants.	County of Mariposa. Thirteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $7,088 23.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. José R. De la Guerra, Respondent. (No. 1067.)	County of Santa Barbara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Embezzlement.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. José R. De la Guerra, Respondent. (No. 1068.)	County of Santa Barbara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Having in possession, circulating and issuing a certain paper purporting to be a license, etc.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. José R. De la Guerra, Respondent. (No. 1069.)	County of Santa Barbara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Embezzlement.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. José R. De la Guerra, Respondent. (No. 1070.)	County of Santa Barbara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Having in possession, etc., a certain paper purporting to be a license, etc.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Jacob Smith, Appellant.	County of Butte. Second District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
January 20, 1866—Complaint filed. April 16, 1866 — Judgment for plaintiffs.	September 21, 1866 — Transcript filed. October 24, 1866—Appellants filed brief. November 5, 1866 — Respondents filed brief. November 21, 1866 — Appellants filed brief. December 17, 1866 — Judgment reversed.	Jan. 24, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
June 5, 1866 — Indictment found. June 11, 1866—Demurrer filed and sustained.	September 21, 1866 — Transcript filed. October 2, 1866—Appellants filed brief. December 24, 1866—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 28, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 5, 1866 — Indictment found. June 11, 1866—Demurrer filed and sustained.	September 21, 1866 — Transcript filed. October 2, 1866—Appellants filed brief. December 24, 1866—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 28, 1866—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 5, 1866 — Indictment found. June 11, 1866—Demurrer filed and sustained.	September 21, 1866 — Transcript filed. October 2, 1856—Appellants filed brief. December 24, 1866—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 28, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 5, 1866 — Indictment found. June 11, 1866—Demurrer filed and sustained.	September 21, 1866 — Transcript filed. October 2, 1866—Appellants filed brief. December 24, 1866—Judgment reversed.	Jan. 28, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
November 7, 1865—Indictm'nt found. August 3, 1866—Conviction of murder in 1st degree. September 15, 1866—Sentenee, death.	September 24, 1866 — Transcript filed. November 8, 1866—Appellant filed brief. November 8, 1866—Respondents filed brief. December 17, 1866 — Judgment, new trial.	Jan. 2, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. R. H. Waterman, Administrator. M. H. Ritchie, Administratrix, and P. S. Forbes, *et al.*, Appellants.	County of Napa. Seventh District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $768.
The County of Calaveras, Respondent, v. John C. Gebhardt, Otto Mentzell, Simon Foorman, N. Hexter, Abra'm Strouse, Jos. Halk, M. Gradwohl, A. H. Haerchuer, R. H. Paul, F. Bach, H. Ottinger, D. Armbruster, Ami Pellaton, and F. Mercier, Appellants.	County of Calaveras. Eleventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action on official bond of defendant Gebhardt, as County Treasurer, and his sureties. Amount, $25,000.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Marshall Young, Respondent.	County of Santa Clara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Perjury.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Chas. De Ro, and certain real estate, Respondents.	County of Santa Cruz. Third District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $442 23 v. De Ro; $393 79 v. real estate.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John B. Frisbie, and certain real estate and improvements, Appellants.	County of Napa. Seventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $473 40.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
—— Complaint filed. —— Answer filed. June 8, 1866—Findings for plaintiffs, and decree of sale.	September 25, 1866 — Transcript filed. October 13, 1866 Appellants filed brief. October 31, 1866—Respondents filed brief. December 19, 1866—Judgment, New trial.	Jan. 25, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
Feb. 2, 1865—Complaint filed. July 9, 1865—Demurrer filed. Oct. 4, 1865—Answer filed. Oct. 21, 1865 — Judgment for plaintiffs for $3,153 42.	Sept. 26, 1866—Transcript filed. March 2, 1867—Appellants filed brief. March 5, 1867—Respondent filed brief. April 1, 1867—Motion and order withdrawing and dismissing the appeals.	April 1, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
July 7, 1866 — Indictment found. July 14, 1866—Indictment dismissed.	Sept. 27, 1866—Transcript filed Jan. 8, 1867 — Appellants filed brief. Jan. 8, 1867—Respondent filed brief. March 27, 1867—Judgment reversed and new trial.	April 18, 1867—Att'y-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
March 19, 1864 — Complaint filed. Aug. 11, 1864—Answer filed. Dec. 4, 1865—Order granting nonsuit.	Oct. 4, 1866—Transcript filed. Feb. 20, 1867 — Appellants filed brief. July 11, 1867—Order denying motion to dismiss. Oct. 22, 1867—Motion and order to place cause on calendar. Oct. 23, 1867—Motion and order for time.		
Dec. 28, 1865 — Complaint filed. Feb. 17, 1866—Answer filed. June 8, 1866—Judgment for plaintiffs.	Oct. 1, 1866—Transcript filed. Nov. 9, 1866 — Appellants filed brief. Nov. 15, 1866—Respondents filed brief. Dec. 17, 1866 — Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 24, 1867—Remittitur issued.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents. v. Morris A. Cohen, and certain real estate and improvements, Appellants.	County of Napa. Seventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $240 25.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. J. B. Crockett, Lucy B. Page, William A. Piper, and certain real estate, Appellants.	County of Contra Costa Fifteenth Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $1,110 39.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Doe (3750) and certain real estate, Appellants.	County of Sacramento. Sixth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Application for writ of assistance.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Samuel Farrell, Appellant.	County of Placer. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault to commit rape.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Joseph Baquell, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. Fourth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Henry W. Seale, Delavan Hoag, George Chase *et al.*, and certain real estate, Appellants.	County of Santa Clara. Third District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes amounting to $338 62 v. personal defendants, and $151 10 v. real estate.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
——Complaint filed. Feb. 17, 1866—Answer filed. June 8, 1866 — Judgment for plaintiffs.	Oct. 1, 1866—Transcript filed. Dec. 17, 1866 — Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 26, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
Jan. 8, 1866—Complaint filed. May 1, 1866—Answer filed. May 4, 1866—Judgment for plaintiffs.	Oct. 1, 1866—Transcript filed. Nov. 16, 1866 — Appellants filed brief. Jan. 2, 1867—Respondents filed brief. April 2, 1867 — Judgment affirmed.	July 10, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
April 2, 1866—Notice of application filed. June 8, 1866—Judgment for the writ.	Oct. 2, 1866—Transcript filed. Oct. 13, 1866 — Appellants filed brief. Oct. 20, 1866—Respondents filed brief. Oct. 27, 1866 — Appellants filed brief. Dec. 17, 1866—Judgment order reversed.	Jan. 5, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
Dec. 6, 1865 — Indictment found. Sept. 21, 1866 — Conviction. Sept. 26, 1866—Sentence, three years in State Prison	Oct. 2, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 8, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. Feb. 16, 1867—Respondents filed brief. March 25, 1867—Judgment reversed and new trial.	April 4. 1867—Remittitur issued.	
April 25, 1865 — Indictment found. July 7, 1865—Conviction of manslaughter.—July 25, 1865—Sentence, ten years in State Prison.	Nov. 8, 1866—Transcript filed. Nov. 8, 1866 — Appellant filed brief. Nov. 8, 1866—Respondents filed brief.—Dec. 18, 1866 — Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 26, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 12, 1865 — Complaint filed. June 30, 1865—Demurrer filed. Jan. 9. 1866—Judgment for plaintiffs.	Oct. 11, 1866—Transcript filed. Nov. 23, 1866—Appellants filed brief. Dec. 1. 1866—Respond's filed brief. Dec. 17, 1866 — Judgment affirmed.	Jan. 26, 1867—Remittitur issued.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
In the matter of the equalization of the taxes of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. of California, by the Board of Supervisors of Placer Co.			
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Philip Dick, Appellant.	County of San Joaquin. Fifth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. D. S. Glasscock, Respondent.	County of Colusa. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. José M. Arceo, Appellant.	County of Monterey. Third District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. A. J. McGuire, Appellant.	County of Tulare. Thirteenth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Manahan, Appellant.	County of Sonoma. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Rape.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
	Oct. 8, 1866—Affidavit filed. Jan. 26, 1867 — Railroad Company's brief. March 25, 1867—Supervisors' brief. July 16, 1867—Motion denied.		
July 6, 1866 — Indictment found. Sept. 7, 1866—Conviction, murder in first degree. Sept. 7, 1866—Sentence, death.	Oct. 19, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 5, 1867—App'lt filed brief. Jan. 25, 1867—Respondents filed brief. Mar. 27, 1867 — Judgment reversed, and new trial.	April 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
July 19, 1866 — Indictment found. Oct. 15, 1866—Demurrer filed. Oct. 17, 1866—Verdict of not guilty.	Oct. 31, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 8, 1867—Motion and order to dismiss.	Jan. 28, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
August 14, 1866—Indictment found. Oct. 3, 1866—Conviction, murder in first degree. Oct. 4, 1866—Sentence, death.	Nov. 7, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 8, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Jan. 17, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Jan. 23, 1867—Respond's filed brief. March 25, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
July 6, 1866 — Indictment found. Oct. 25, 1866—Conviction, murder in first degree. Oct. 27, 1866—Sentence, death.	Nov. 22, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 23, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. Feb. 4, 1867—Respond's filed brief. Mar. 27, 1867 — Judgment reversed.	April 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
October 9, 1866—Indictment found. ——— Conviction. ——— Sentence, twenty years in State Prison.	Dec. 24, 1866 — Transcript filed. Jan. 8, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Feb. 11, 1867—Respond's filed brief. March 26, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Ambrose Williams, Appellant.	County of Sierra. Tenth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Ira D. Card *et al.*, Respondents.	County of Contra Costa County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Forgery.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James Jones, Appellant. (No. 1161.)	County of Placer. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Robbery.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John McCrea, Appellant.	County of Placer. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit robbery.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James Jones, Appellant. (No. 1163.)	County of Placer. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit robbery.
Lew. M. Warden, Respondent, v. The County of Mendocino, Appellant.	County of Mendocino. Seventh Dist. Court.	Civil Proceeding.	Action by plaintiff, as Sheriff, to recover fees, etc. Amount, $1,207 25.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
July 10, 1866 — Indictment found. Conviction of manslaughter.	Dec. 26, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 17, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. Jan. 23, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Feb. 6, 1867—Respondents filed brief. April 3, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
April 11, 1866 — Indictment found. Nov. 10, 1866—Verdict of not guilty.	Dec. 26, 1866 — Transcript filed. Feb. 4, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Feb. 15. 1867—Respond's filed brief. July 2, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	July 24, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 8, 1866 — Indictment found. ——— Conviction. Oct. 17, 1866—Sentence, 15 years in State Prison.	Dec. 28, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 9, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. Feb. 16, 1867—Respond's filed brief. March 25, 1867—Judgm't reversed and new trial.	April 4, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 9, 1866 — Indictment found. ——— Conviction. Oct. 17, 1866—Sentence, 14 years in State Prison.	Dec. 28, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 9, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Feb. 16, 1867—Respondents filed brief. March 26, 1867—Judgm't reversed and new trial.	April 4, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 9, 1866 — Indictment found. ——— Conviction. Oct. 17, 1866—Sentence, ten years in State Prison.	Dec. 28, 1866—Transcript filed. Jan. 9, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Feb. 16, 1867—Respondents filed brief. March 25, 1867—Judgm'nt reversed and new trial.	April 4, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 7, 1866—Complaint filed. June 18, 1866—Demurrer filed. June 26, 1866—Answer filed. July 24, 1866—Judgment for plaintiff.	Dec. 29, 1866—Transcript filed. March 1, 1867—Respondent filed brief. April 2, 1865—Appellant filed brief. July 13, 1867—Judgment order reversed, with directions, etc.	July 18, 1867—Remittitur issued.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Appellants, v. The San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company and certain real estate and improvements, Respondents.	County of Santa Clara. Third District Court.	Civil Proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $8,680 v. Company, $6,997 32 v. improvements, $24 80 v. real estate.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Silas Martin, Appellant.	County of Monterey. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Incest.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. José Ignacio Renguele, Appellant.	County of Santa Cruz. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Henry Schwartz, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Arson in the second degree.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Thos. A. Scott and Thos. McCormick, Appellants.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Arson in the second degree.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Francisco Sanchez, Appellant.	County of San Mateo. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Dec. 29, 1864—Complaint filed. Jan. 25, 1865—Demurrer filed. Sept. 15, 1865—Answer filed. Aug. 1, 1866—Judgment for defendants.	Jan. 2, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 9, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Feb. 23, 1867—Respond'ts filed brief. April 4, 1867—Appellants reply. Nov. 2, 1867—Judgment affirmed.		
Dec. 10, 1866—Indictment found. Dec. 13, 1866—Conviction. Dec. 17, 1866—Sentence, three years in State Prison.	Jan. 3, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 9, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Feb. 16, 1867—Respond'ts filed brief. Mar. 25, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Nov. 5, 1866—Indictment found. ——— Conviction. Nov. 9, 1866—Sentence, three years in State Prison.	Jan. 4, 1867—Transcript filed. Feb. 16, 1867—Respondents filed brief. March 26, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Nov. 2, 1866—Indictment found. Nov. 21, 1866—Conviction. Nov. 26, 1866—Sentence, four years in State Prison.	Jan. 4, 1867—Transcript filed. Feb. 4, 1867—Respondents filed brief. March 25, 1867—Judgment reversed and new trial.	April 6, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
Oct. 23, 1865—Indictment found. Nov. 22, 1865—Conviction. Dec. 5, 1865—Sentence, two years each in State Prison.	Jan. 4, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 23, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Jan. 23, 1867—Respondents filed brief. March 25, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
June 4, 1866—Indictment found. July 12, 1866—Conviction. July 23, 1866—Sentence, four years in State Prison.	Jan. 10, 1867—Judgment of dismissal.	Jan. 21, 1867—Remittitur issued.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Carl Shaber, Appellant	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Burglary.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Timothy Crouin, Appellant.	County of Marin. Seventh Dist. Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Jim Ti, Appellant.	County of Sierra. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. C. Van Riper, Appellant.	County of Butte. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Poisoning.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Eugene Riot, Appellant.	County of Sierra. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with intent to commit murder.
Ex parte James Gallagher and Thomas Cunningham, Petitioners.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Application for the writ of habeas corpus.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
August 29, 1866—Indictment found. Sept. 14, 1866—Conviction. Sept. 24, 1866—Sentence, one year in State Prison.	Jan. 16, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 24, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Jan. 24, 1867—Respond'ts filed brief. April 11, 1867--Judgment affirmed.	May 1, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Sept. 21, 1866 — Indictment found. Dec. 7, 1866—Convicted of murder in first degree. Dec. 12, 1863—Sentence, death.	March 28, 1867 — Transcript filed. May 21, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Sept. 24, 1867—Respond's filed brief. Oct. 29, 1867 — Judgment affirmed.		
Dec. 11, 1866 — Indictment found. Jan. 3, 1867—Conviction. Sentence, five years in State Prison.	Jan. 19, 1867—Transcript filed. Jan. 23, 1867—Appel't filed brief. Feb. 5, 1867—Resp's filed brief. March 25, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
March 17, 1866—Indictment found. March 20, 1866—Conviction. March 30, 1866—Sentence, five years in State Prison.	Jan. 25, 1867—Transcript filed. April 1, 1867—Appel't filed brief. April 24, 1867—Resp's filed brief. May 21, 1867—Appel't filed brief. July 10, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	July 26, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Dec. —, 1866 — Indictment found. ——— Verdict of assault and battery. ——— Fine of $300, and imprisonment in County Jail until paid.	Jan. 23, 1867—Transcript filed. April 2, 1867—Judgment of dismissal.	May 1, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
	Feb. 13, 1867—Petition filed. Feb. 15, 1867—Writ discharged, and prisoners remanded.		

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Andrew B. McCreery, Respondent.	City and County of San Francisco. Fifteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $8,164 50.
The People, etc., *ex rel.* James Quinn *et al.*, Appellants, v. The Board of Examiners, etc., Respondents.	In Supreme Court.	Civil proceeding.	Application for a mandamus to compel defendants to examine, audit, and allow certain claims to bounties, etc.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. S. D. Hidden, Respondent.	County of Santa Clara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. J. Letterman and certain real estate improvements, Appellants.	County of Santa Barbara. First District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes.—Amount, $1,133 13 v. Letterman, and $957 29 v. real estate and improvements.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Henry Johnson, Appellant.	County of Contra Costa. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Entering dwelling with intent to steal.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Michael G. Lachanais, Appellant.	County of Los Angeles. First District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
——— Complaint filed. ——— Answer filed. ——— Judgment for defendant.	Feb. 27,1867—Transcript filed. April 16, 1867—Respond't filed brief. May 1, 1867—Appellants filed brief. May 30, 1867—Respondent filed brief.		
	March 15, 1867—Petition filed. March 16, 1867 — Answer filed. Sept. 11, 1867—Agr'd statement of facts. Sept. 28, 1867 — Amendments filed. Oct. 21, 1867 — Relator's brief and statement.		This suit raises the question whether under the Bounty Law the State is bound to pay bounties to regulars after an order from the War Department stopping volunteer enlistments.
Jan. 10, 1867 — Indictment found. Jan. 12, 1867—Indictment dismissed.	March 15, 1867 — Transcript filed. April 3, 1867—Judgment reversed.	April 22, 1867—Att'ney General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Feb. 27, 1866—Complaint filed. July 9, 1866—Answer filed. Jan. 12, 1867—Judgment for plaintiffs for $957 29.	March 27, 1867 — Transcript filed. June 28, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	July 18, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
Nov. 10, 1866 — Indictment found. ——— Conviction. Nov. 19, 1866 — Sentence, one year in State Prison.	March 20, 1867 — Transcript filed. April 2, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Oct. 29, 1866 — Indictment found. ——— Conviction of manslaughter. Dec. 1, 1866—Sentence, three years in State Prison.	March 22, 1867 — Transcript filed. May 4, 1867—Appellant's brief filed. May 11, 1867—Respondents' brief filed. June 29, 1867—Judgment reversed and new trial.	July 18, 1867—Att'ney-General sent remittitur to District Attorney.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Natur of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Wm. H. Johnson, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Incest.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Agnes Miller, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny
The State Harbor Commissioners, Respondents, v. The Steamship "America," Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. Fourteenth Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for wharfage. Amoun $1,886 50.
The State Harbor Commissioners, Respondents, v. The Steamship "Moses Taylor, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. Fourteenth Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for wharfage. Amoun $1,681.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Abraham Goldstein, Appellant.	County of Los Angeles. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny
The People, etc., Respondents. v. Ah How, Appellant.	County of Tuolumne. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Feb. 26, 1866 — Indictment found. March 13, 1866—Conviction. April 10, 1866—Sentence, eight years in State Prison.	March 27, 1867 — Transcript filed. April 2, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	April 18, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Nov. 1, 1866 — Indictment found. Nov. 27, 1866—Conviction. Dec. 20, 1866—Sentence, one year and six months in the State Prison.	March 27, 1867 — Transcript filed. April 17, 1867—Appellant filed brief. April 22, 1867—Respondents filed brief. June 29, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	July 18, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Aug. 17, 1866—Complaint filed. Sept. 8, 1866 — Demurrer filed. Oct. 8, 1866—Answer filed. Dec. 21, 1866—Judgment for pl'tiffs for $2,021 14.	March 27, 1867 — Transcript filed. April 8, 1867—Respondents filed brief. April 10, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. April 10, 1867—Motion and order to submit.		
Aug. 14, 1866—Complaint filed. Oct. 8, 1866—Answer filed. Dec. 21, 1866 — Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,781 66.	March 27, 1867 — Transcript filed. April 8, 1867—Respondents filed brief. April 10, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. April 10, 1867—Motion and order to submit.		
Jan. 28, 1867—Second indictment found. Feb. 5, 1867—Conviction. March 21, 1867—Sentence, five years in State Prison.	April 4, 1867—Transcript filed. June 19, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. June 19, 1867—Respond't's filed brief. June 29, 1867 — Judgment reversed.	July 18, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Jan. 15, 1867 — Indictment found. Jan. 28, 1867—Conviction. Feb. 2, 1867 — Sentence, four years in State Prison.	April 8, 1867—Transcript filed. July 9, 1867 — Appellant filed brief. July 9, 1867—Respondents filed brief.		

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. The Black Diamond Coal Mining Company and the improvem'ts upon certain real estate.	County of Contra Costa. Fifteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover delinquent taxes. Amount, $1,252.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. José Sorano, Appellant.	County of Sonoma. Seventh Dist. Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. B. F. Hawkins, Respondent.	County of El Dorado. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. M. V. B. Stacey, Respondent.	County of Santa Clara. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Assault with a deadly weapon.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. John B. Ferguson, Appellant.	County of Calaveras. Eleventh District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William Stickman, Appellant.	County of Sacramento. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Burglary.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
Feb. 15, 1865—Complaint filed. July 14, 1865—Answer filed. Nov. 21, 1866—Judgment for plaintiffs.	April 11, 1867—Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Motion and order to dismiss.		
March 10, 1864—Indictment found. Feb. 20, 1867—Conviction of murder in first degree. Feb. 23, 1867—Sentence, death.	April 15, 1867—Transcript filed. July 9, 1867—Appellant filed brief. July 15, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	Aug. 9, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
March 27, 1867—Indictment found. April 11, 1867—Demurrer filed and sustained.	May 3, 1867—Transcript filed. July 9, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Oct. 23, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	Nov. 14, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
Jan. 10, 1867—Indictment found. Jan. 12, 1867—Indictment dismissed.	May 10, 1867—Transcript filed. July 9, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Sept. 30, 1867—Respond't filed brief. Oct. 25, 1867—Judgment reversed and cause dismissed.	Nov. 14, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
December 5, 1866—Indictment found. April 18, 1867—Conviction of murder in first degree. Appeal from an order granting a continuance.	July 2, 1867—Transcript filed. Sept. 26, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Oct. 29, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	Nov. 14, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	
February 6, 1867—Indictment found. March 15, 1867—Conviction. Sentence, three years in State Prison.	June 17, 1867—Transcript filed. July 9, 1867—Respondents filed brief. July 18, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Oct. 28, 1867—Judgment affirmed.	Nov. 14, 1867—Att'y-Gener'l sent remittitur to District Attorney.	

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. James Tivis, Appellant.	County of Colusa. Tenth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Wm. H. McKay, Appellant.	City and County of San Francisco. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Richard Thompson, Appellant.	County of Lassen. Second District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. S. C. Hastings and John Currey, *et al.*, Appellants. (No. 1,374.)	County of Mendocino. Seventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, $1,207 65.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. S. C. Hastings and John Currey, *et al.*, Appellants. (No. 1,375.)	County of Mendocino. Seventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, $1,450.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. The Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Co., etc., Respondents.	County of El Dorado. Eleventh Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, $10,575 66.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
April 16, 1867—Indictment found. May 8, 1867—Conviction of murder in first degree. May 13, 1867—Sentence, death.	Sept. 19, 1867—Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Respondents filed brief. Oct. 23, 1867—Judgm't affirmed.		
April 15, 1867—Indictment found. May 9, 1867—Conviction. May 20, 1867—Sentence, two years in State Prison.	June 27, 1867—Transcript filed. July 9, 1867—Judgment reversed and new trial.	July 26, 1867—Remittitur issued.	
May 11, 1867—Indictment found. June 15, 1867—Conviction of murder in first degree. June 19, 1867—Sentence, death.	July 15, 1867—Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Respondents filed brief.		
Jan. 9, 1866—Complaint filed. July 19, 1866—Answer filed. July 27, 1866—Judgment for plaintiffs.	June 15, 1867—Transcript filed. Aug. 12, 1867—Motion and order for time to appellants.		
Feb. 8, 1866—Complaint filed. July 19, 1866—Answer filed. July 27, 1866—Judgment for plaintiffs.	June 15, 1867—Transcript filed. Aug. 12, 1867—Motion and order for time to appellants.		
Feb. 7, 1867—Complaint filed. March 8, 1867—Demurrer filed. May 16, 1867—Judgment for defendants.	June 22, 1867—Transcript filed. Oct. 2, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Oct. 10, 1867—Thirty days to respondents.		

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Natur of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. H. F. Nichol, Appellant.	County of Sierra. Tenth District Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Hoy Yen, Appellant.	County of Placer. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Ah Kim, Appellant.	County of Placer. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Len Yeng, Appellant.	County of Placer. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Arson in th first degree.
Ezra Beals, Administrator, etc., Respondent, v. The Board of Supervisors of Amador Co., Appellants.	County of Amador. Eleventh District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Petition for a mandamus agains defendants, to compel them t assess and levy a special ta under the Acts of April 27 1855, and March 31, 1866.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. Francisco Valenzuela, Respondent.	County of Mendocino. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Altering marks

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
July 2, 1867 — Indictment found. Conviction of murder in second degree. July 23, 1867 — Sentence, ten years in State Prison.	Sept. 24, 1867 — Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Respondents filed brief.		
Sept. 7, 1866 — Indictment found. March 14, 1867—Conviction. March 26, 1867—Sentence, two years in State Prison.	Sept. 24, 1867 — Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Oct. 22, 1867—Respondents filed brief.		
March 4, 1867 — Indictment found. March 27, 1867—Conviction. Mar. 28, 1867—Sentence, three years in State Prison.	Sept. 24, 1867 — Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Oct. 22, 1867—Respond's filed brief.		
Sept. 7, 1866 — Indictment found. March 15, 1867—Conviction. Mar. 21, 1867—Sentence, five years in State Prison.	Sept. 24, 1867 — Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Appellant filed brief. Oct. 22, 1867—Respond's filed brief.		
June 11, 1866—Petition filed. July 20, 1866—Answer filed. July 29, 1866—Judgment for plaintiff.	Sept. 25, 1867 — Transcript filed. Oct. 24, 1867—Motion and order for time.		
June 6, 1867 — Indictment found. Sept. 7, 1867—Demurrer filed. Sept. 7, 1867—Demurrer sustained.	Sept. 27, 1867 — Transcript filed. Oct. 22, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Oct. 22, 1867—Respondent filed brief.		

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., v. I. W. Raymond.	City and County of San Francisco. Fourth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover penalty, etc. for violation of stamp laws Stamp suit.
The People, etc., v. Oliver Eldridge.	City and County of San Francisco. Fourth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action to recover penalty, etc. for violation of the stamp laws Stamp suit.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. The Empire Gold and Silver Mining Company and the improvements, Appellants.	County of Mono. Sixteenth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes amounting to $1,842 75 v Company, and $1,766 31 v improvements.
The People, etc., *ex rel.* C. C. Rynerson, Appellants, v. J. W. Kelsey, Respondent.	County of San Joaquin. Fifth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	*Quo warranto* suit to test the respective rights of the parties to the office of Tax Collector of San Joaquin County.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. William White, Appellant.		Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Knowingly procuring and having in his possession a certain counterfeiting instrument.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
July 20, 1866—Complaint filed. July 25, 1866 — Summons served; 29th, filed. July 31, 1866—Consent for time to plead. Aug. 10, 1866—Order of Court filed. Aug. 20, 1866—Order of Court filed. Aug. 23, 1866—Order of Court filed. Aug. 23, 1866—Demurrer filed. Oct. 9, 1867 — Demurrer argued. Oct. 16, 1867—Brief filed.			This writ raises the constitutional'y of the stamp laws so far as they impose stamp duties on passenger contracts.
July 20, 1866—Complaint filed. July 25, 1866 — Summons served. Oct. 2, 1866—Demurrer filed. Nov. 17, 1866—Order of demurrer withdrawn. Dec. 15, 1866—Answer filed.			This suit raises the constitutional'y of the stamp laws so far as they impose stamp duties on passenger contracts.
April 4, 1867—Complaint filed. April 12, 1867—Answer filed. April 12, 1867—Judgment for plaintiffs.	June 5, 1867 — Transcript filed. June 5, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Oct. 2, 1867—Respondents filed brief. Oct. 21, 1867—Judgment affirmed.		
March 27, 1867 — Complaint filed. April 6, 1867—Answer filed. Sept. 26, 1867—Judgment for defendants.	Oct. 15, 1867—Transcript filed. Oct. 23, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Oct. 23, 1867—Motion and order for time.		
July 7, 1866 — Indictment found. July 12, 1866—Conviction. July 14, 1866—Sentence, five years in State Prison.	Oct. 15, 1867—Transcript filed.		

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. C. Nelson, and certain real estate and improvements, Appellants.	County of Yolo. Sixth District Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, $35 30.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, *et al.*, Appellants.	County of Placer. Fourteenth Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, $15,491 25.
The People, etc., Respondents. v. John G. Klumpke, Elisha Higgins, A. A. Harvey, W. G. Lumer, C. K. Garrison, and Alex. Blanc, impleaded with Wm. C. Hoff, Appellants.	City and County of San Francisco. Fourth Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for wharfage, etc. Amount, $20,000.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Antonio Dias, *et al.*, Appellants.	County of Calaveras. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Peter Burke, Appellant.	County of Mendocino. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Rape.
The People, etc., Respondents, v. Wm. H. Thompson, Appellant.	County of Mendocino. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	*Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.*	*Mem. of Process Issued.*	*Remarks.*
March. 22, 1867 — Complaint filed. March 25, 1867—Demurrer filed. March 25, 1867—Answer filed. Judgment for plaintiffs.	July 12, 1867 — Transcript filed. Aug. 6, 1867—Appellants filed brief. Aug. 30, 1867 — Respondents filed brief. Oct. 28, 1867—Judgment affirmed.		
Dec. 31, 1866—Complaint filed. Jan. 22, 1867 — Demurrer filed. Feb. 20, 1867—Demurrer overruled. Feb. 27, 1867—Answer filed. June 3d, 1867 — Judgment for plaintiffs.			
June 6, 1864—Complaint filed. ——— Answer filed. Dec. 10, 1866 — Judgment, possession of wharves given to plaintiffs.	Oct. 1, 1867—Transcript filed.		
June 4, 1867 — Indictment found. Sept. 20, 1867—Conviction. Sept. 24, 1867—Sentence, six years in State Prison.	Oct. 8, 1867—Transcript filed.		
June 6, 1867 — Indictment found. July 12, 1867—Conviction. July 13, 1867—Sentence, twenty-five years in State Prison.	Oct. 8, 1867—Transcript filed.		
Sept. 9, 1867 — Indictment found. Sept. 13, 1867—Conviction. Sept. 20, 1867—Sentence, two years in State Prison.	Oct. 8, 1867—Transcript filed.		

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
The People, etc., Respondents, v. A. J. Millsaps, Appellant	County of Colusa. Tenth Dist. Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Murder.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. John Parrott, and certain real estate and improvements, Respondents.	County of Colusa. Tenth Dist. Court.	Civil proceeding.	Action for delinquent taxes. Amount, $822 80.
The People, etc., Appellants, v. John Williams, Respondent.	County of Sierra. County Court.	Criminal prosecution for felony.	By indictment. Grand larceny.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Title of Cause.	*In what County, District and Court, instituted, tried, and adjudged.*	*Character of Cause Civil or Criminal.*	*Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.*
Oct. 19, 1865 — Indictment found. Sep. 11, 1867—Conviction of manslaughter. Sept. 12, 1867—Sentence, four years in State Prison.	Oct. 15, 1867—Transcript filed.		
July 11, 1867—Complaint filed. Sept. 3, 1867—Answer filed. Sept. 5, 1867—Judgment for defendants.	Oct. 23, 1867—Transcript filed.		
October 22, 1867—Indictment found. Oct. 26, 1867—Conviction. Nov. 2, 1867—Motion in arrest of judgment sustained.	Nov. 13, 1867 — Transcript filed.		

LETTER OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST

RELATIVE TO THE PROGRESS OF THE

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DURING THE YEARS 1866–7.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

San Francisco, November 25th, 1867.

To His Excellency,
Fred'k F. Low,
Governor of California:

Sir:—The geological survey of this State has been carried on during the past two years under authority of the Legislature, approved by yourself April fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Consequently, the office of State Geologist will expire, by constitutional limitation, on the fourth day of April next.

The geological survey has now been going on just seven years, as operations were commenced about December first, eighteen hundred and sixty, the State Geologist having arrived in San Francisco November fourteenth of that year. The amounts which have been appropriated by the different Legislatures for the purpose of the survey are as follows:

At the time of the passage of the original Act	$20,000 00
By the Legislature of 1860–1	15,000 00
By the Legislature of 1861–2	15,000 00
By the Legislature of 1862–3	20,000 00
By the Legislature of 1863–4 (for two years)	25,600 00
By the Legislature of 1865–6 (for two years)	30,000 00
Total	$125,600 00

Making an average of fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars a year. In my letter to yourself, dated January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and published by order of the last Legislature, I gave a succinct statement of the condition of the work of the survey at that time, and I will now proceed to recapitulate, as briefly as possible, what progress has been made, both in the fieldwork and in the publication department, since the date of that letter.

I will first, however, allude to our plan of operations, as gradually

developed during the progress of our work and finally brought into shape at the time of the publication of the volume devoted to geology. (See Preface, Geology of California, Vol. I., where, also, a resumé of the movements of the various parties of the survey, up to the close of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is given.) According to this plan the survey is divided into three principal departments, each of which is again divided into subordinate branches.

The main divisions with the subdivisions may by seen at a glance in the annexed scheme:

A.—*Topography.*—1. Topographical Survey and Maps; 2. Physical Geography.

B.—*Geology.*—1. General Geology; 2. Palæontology; 3. Economical Geology, including Mining and Metallurgy.

C.—*Natural History.*—1. Botany; 2. Zoology.

To the above must be added the collection of a museum of geology and natural history, to illustrate the resources and geological structure of the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast.

Each one of the subdivisions specified above demands one or more volumes of the published series, for the results embraced in it. The number of volumes depends, of course, on the thoroughness with which the work is performed, and that again on the amount of money appropriated.

The following scheme shows the lowest and the highest number of volumes contemplated in each department:

Title of Work.	Lowest No. of Volumes.....	Highest No. of Volumes.....
Physical Geography	1	1
General Geology	2	2
Economical Geology	1	2
Palæontology	2	3
Botany	1	2
Zoology	3	4
Maps	1	1
Totals	11	15

Of the condition of these volumes, as regards progress in preparation for the press, information will be given further on.

The original Act authorizing the survey, provided for such a complete examination of the State and report on all departments of the geography, geology, and natural history, as is contemplated in the above synopsis of the proposed volumes; and, although the plan may to some have seemed too vast in its scope for the intelligence and the resources of the State, yet it is my firm opinion that if ever carried to completion, its suitableness will be more and more appreciated as the State increases in wealth and civilization. Had the appropriations

asked for by the State Geologist been granted, the work would, without having been any serious burden on the people, be now far advanced towards completion.

With the above brief suggestions, I will proceed to give, first a synopsis of the movements of the different parties which have been in the field during the past two years, and then a concise statement of the present condition of our work, following the order stated above, for the different departments.

Fieldwork of 1866.

1. Messrs. W. M. Gabb and F. E. Brown commenced January fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, a geological exploration of the southern coast ranges, with the especial purpose of obtaining materials for the palæontology of the tertiary rocks and to determine the geological position and economical value of the bituminous materials found in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties. This party reached San Luis Obispo, April eighth, and was joined by Mr. Hoffmann, and both geological and topographical work was carried on from there northward, in the Santa Lucia, Gavilan, and Monte Diablo ranges, until June, when the party returned to San Francisco.

2. After writing up his notes, Mr. Gabb continued his work northward of the Bay of San Francisco, assisted by Mr. Frank Coffee, and they proceeded to make a detailed geological examination of a large portion of Sonoma, Mendocino, and Humboldt Counties, returning to San Francisco about the first of November.

3. A party, consisting of Messrs. C. King, J. T. Gardner, H. N. Bolander, and C. R. Brinley, with two men, left San Francisco, June sixth, to commence the geological and topographical survey of the region adjacent to the Yosemite Valley, so as to connect our work of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in the High Sierra, with that of Mr. Wackenrender, commenced in previous years and continued in eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. The especial object of this party was the collection of material for a map, on a large scale, for the Yosemite Guide Book, especially authorized by the last Legislature. (The dimensions and scale of this map will be given further on.) This party remained in the field until November first, Mr. King carrying on the geological work, and Mr. Gardner the topographical. Both these gentlemen returned to the Eastern States in November, where Mr. Gardner occupied himself until spring, plotting his summer's work. These gentlemen have since been employed by the United States War Department, by special authority of Congress, to make a geological and topographical survey of the region bordering on the Pacific Railroad along the fortieth parallel, in which great work they are still engaged.

4. Early in August I left San Francisco, having previously been with the parties above mentioned for some time, to make a geographical and geological survey of Plumas County. The party consisted, besides myself, of Mr. Wackenrender, who had charge of the topographical work, assisted during a part of the time by Mr. A. Hartwig, and then by Mr. A. W. Keddie, with two men. The geological portion of the survey I myself had in charge. This party remained in the field as long as the season would permit, nearly finishing the work in Plumas, and at the same time doing a part of Sierra, it having been found advisable to combine these two counties on one map.

The above were the principal parties in the field during the season of

eighteen hundred and sixty-six; but, in addition, there was considerable field and office work done, chiefly of a topographical character. Mr. Wackenrender was in the field in May and June, mapping the country between the Sonora and the Big Tree roads, across the Sierra Nevada. Mr. George H. Goddard plotted for this survey a large amount of work done in previous years at the head of the Mokelumne, Stanislaus, and American Rivers. He also plotted a considerable area along the eastern boundary of the State, including part of the White Mountain range. Mr. R. D'Heureuse commenced the survey of Kern County, on his own account, which work he was unable to finish, and which was therefore turned over to us on payment of a small portion of its cost, with the understanding that he should go on to complete it during the next year, at the expense of the survey. Mr. S. F. Peckham, in May and June, made a special detailed examination of all the important oil-bearing localities, or those which were reputed as such, for the purpose of securing a supply of material for chemical examination, and to obtain information in regard to the economical value of the bituminous substances of that region.

During the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-six and sixty-seven, Mr. Gabb was detached from the survey, and accompanied by Mr. F. Von Löhr, made a survey of the Peninsula of Lower California, for private parties. The scientific geological results of this expedition, which were of very considerable value, as giving the first clue to the structure of an extensive and important region, were communicated to and will be published by the California Academy of Sciences.

The chemical examination of the bituminous products collected during the season was carried on at Boston and Providence during the ensuing winter, by Mr. Peckham, for the term of six months, and the results obtained by him will be embodied in the volumes of economical geology.

The fieldwork of this year (eighteen hundred and sixty-six) was prolonged until late in the season, and as early as possible the next year it was resumed, as will be seen from the following synopsis:

Fieldwork of 1867.

1. Mr. Hoffman, with Mr. A. D. Wilson as assistant, commenced March sixth, to work up the region of the foothills between the Chowchilla and King's Rivers. May twentieth I joined the party, and we continued the surveys to the Big Tree grant and across the Yosemite to Coulterville, where the party was broken up, Mr. Hoffman returning to San Francisco to go on with the office work. Mr. Wilson was then joined by Mr. Von Löhr, and they proceeded to make a survey of the Calaveras Grove of Big Trees on their way to the road across the Sierra, via Placerville.

2. Mr. Gabb, accompanied by Mr. R. E. Poston, about the middle of June, joined Messrs. Wilson and Löhr, and they together proceeded to the eastern border of the State for the purpose of making the necessary surveys to complete the southeastern sheet of the Central California Map. Of this party, a portion of the expenses was paid by the United States and a part by myself. Only that was charged to the State of California which was justly due for work done within its limits. This party, after exploring the White Mountain range, carried their work east as far as the one hundred and sixteenth meridian, working up the geology and topography of an extensive region very difficult to explore, and one in

regard to which there had been up to that time but little definite information obtained.

It was my intention to have the expedition extend its work as far as the eastern border of Nevada, embracing the area between the thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth parallels; but winter set in very early, so that it became necessary to leave the field during the latter part of October.

3. Mr. Hoffman, assisted by Mr. H. Craven as topographer, Mr. W. Harris as photographer, and two men, left San Francisco about the middle of August, and were occupied for about six weeks in completing the work commenced during the previous year by Messrs. King and Gardner, about the head of the Merced and on the upper portion of the Tuolumne.

They explored the interesting valley called by the Indians Hetch-Hetchy, an almost exact counterpart in its general features and in some of its details, of the Yosemite Valley. A number of photographs were taken, of which the negatives are in our possession, to be used in illustrating our future volumes in case it should be desirable. This party also made a minute survey of the bottom of the Yosemite Valley for the Commissioners, to be paid for from the fund to be appropriated for their use. This work was found to be necessary for the purposes of the Commission in carrying out the objects of the grant made by Congress to the State of California.

4. Mr. R. D'Heurense continued his topographical work in Kern, Tulare, and Inyo Counties, with two assistants, commencing May twenty-eighth, and ending September nineteenth. This survey has been plotted on a scale of two miles to an inch, and embraces an area of about one hundred miles north and south, by fifty in the opposite direction. It takes in all the settled part of Kern County, about half of Tulare, and the western edge of Inyo, embracing the whole of the Sierra Nevada from Walker's Pass to the parallel passing along the lower end of Owen's Lake. Mr. D'Heureuse also collected a large amount of geological information in regard to the region traversed by himself. He discovered an extensive grove of the Big Trees, of the existence of which we have no previous account.

5. Mr. Wackenrender has also been engaged during the whole season, with the exception of two weeks, in continuing his surveys in the central portion of the Sierra Nevada. During this time he has made several trips along the Sierra, between Alpine and Plumas Counties, completing the high part of Alpine, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, and Sierra Counties. There is about three months more work to be done to enable us to plot the whole of the Sierra Nevada on the largest scale required, from Walker's Pass to Lassen's Peak, a distance of about four hundred miles in a direct line. The area of the region thus surveyed by our parties during the past four years, including only what may be called the "High Sierra," is about twenty thousand square miles, or fifty miles in width on an average, by four hundred miles long, as stated above. The counties in which the work is deficient are Tuolumne, Nevada, and Placer, but we could plot the whole of the higher portion of these with tolerable accuracy, on the six miles to an inch scale, in case of necessity.

During the past two years the State Geologist has been actively and exclusively engaged in the State attending to the necessary work of the survey in all its departments, with the exception of two short periods of absence, one of four weeks in Oregon and Washington Territory, and one of two weeks in Nevada. These excursions were made for the purpose of settling important geographical and geological questions inti-

mately connected with our own work. Lest, however, misapprehensions should arise, I will state that for absences of this kind there is no charge made to the State, either for salary or expenses incurred.

Having in the preceding pages given a summary of our movements during the past two years, enumerating the times and specifying the localities where the principal parties were at work, I will proceed to state what progress has been made in each department, necessarily with much brevity, following the order of the scheme of our work as given above.

1. Topography and Maps.

By far the largest amount of expenditure has been during the past two years in this department of the survey. The reasons for this were twofold. *First*—By the resignation of Professor Brewer, who left our work to take a chair in Yale College, and by the sickness and resignation of Mr. Rémond,* I had been deprived of my principal geological assistants, and the appropriation was too small to enable me to engage others without dismissing a part of the topographical staff. But the gentlemen employed in this department were engaged on work already commenced, and with which they alone were familiar; hence they could not be dismissed without entirely breaking up the topographical work, and allowing a large amount of valuable material to be utterly lost. *Second*—The want of any even approximately correct maps of any part of the State, made it entirely impossible for us to work out the detailed geology without first preparing such maps as we needed. We could neither lay down the placer mines nor the quartz veins, nor indicate the different strata cropping out on the surface, or make our descriptions of the geological structure of the country intelligible in any other than the most general way, without having an accurate geographical basis for our work. Properly, our work should be carried on *pari passu* in both the geographical and geological departments; but, if means are only provided for one, the former must have the precedence, and be completed first.

The general plan of our topographical work embraces maps on four different scales. The largest is that of a mile to two inches; this is reserved for the most important mining districts, where the special illustration of the occurrence of veins or mineral deposits makes a large scale necessary. The next is two miles to an inch; this is the scale of the Bay Map and of the County Maps in progress, as will be noticed further on. The next is six miles to an inch; this scale is adopted for the Central California Map; and finally, a scale of ten or twelve miles to an inch will have to be adopted for a general map of the State, if we ever are able to compile one from our materials. I did, in former years,

*Mr. Rémond left the survey early in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, being completely broken down in health—constitutional tendencies to disease of the lungs having been aggravated and hastened towards a fatal termination by his arduous exertions and devotion to the work in which he was engaged. He removed to Santiago, Chile, in the hope that the climate of that country might exercise a beneficial influence on his health. It was too late, however; the hand of death was on him, and he returned to California, after a little more than a year's absence, living only a few days after landing in San Francisco. He died at the early age of twenty-nine, May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. He was an enthusiastic lover of the natural sciences, with remarkable perceptive powers, and full of energy and perseverance. Had his life been spared, he would have risen to an eminent position in his favorite departments of geology and palæontology. His valuable work in connection with our survey, and especially that carried on by him under the greatest difficulties in Northern Mexico, will entitle him to be ranked among those who have done much to aid the cause of science on the Pacific coast.

contemplate as large a scale as six miles to an inch for the general map of the State; but this would require nine sheets, and seems too extensive an undertaking for our means, or for any means that we are ever likely to be supplied with; and the publication on that scale of the Central California Map, which embraces only one third of the area of the State, but ninety-five per cent. of its population, will render it less necessary to use so large a scale for the very thinly inhabited region of the extreme north and south.

To pass to the statement of what is accomplished in collecting the materials and putting them on paper, in accordance with the above plan, the following is submitted:

(a) *Scale of a mile to two inches.*—On this scale a map of the vicinity of Monte Diablo has been completed, and is now ready for the engraver. It is two and a half by three feet in size, and embraces the most important coal deposits yet discovered in the State. It covers an area of one hundred and seventy square miles. The Map of the Yosemite Valley, made by Mr. Gardner, and engraved for the Yosemite Book, is also on this scale. It is fifteen inches by twenty-four in size.

(b) *Scale of two miles to one inch.*—On this scale the "Map of the vicinity of the Bay of San Francisco" has been drawn and engraved. This map covers an area of four thousand two hundred and forty-eight square miles of land, just about equal to that of the State of Connecticut. It is four feet by three in size, and has been engraved on two sheets. It embraces the whole of San Francisco, San Mateo, Contra Costa, Alameda, and Marin Counties, a large portion of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara, and a part of Solano, Sonoma, and Napa. This is the most densely settled portion of the State, containing as it does the heart of the agricultural and commercial region. Over one third of the population of California reside within its borders. This map has been engraved in New York, and copies of it are expected by the next steamer. Much delay in issuing it has been caused by the necessity of sending proof sheets back and forth from San Francisco to New York, and also by the numerous changes which have been made in the boundaries of ranches during the past two years.

On the same scale as the Bay Map, three maps of the central counties of the State along the Sierra Nevada, and including the principal mining region of the State, are projected. Of these, the northern one embraces Plumas and Sierra, and parts of Yuba and Butte Counties; the central, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, and Calaveras, and portions of Yuba, Butte, Sutter, Sacramento, and San Joaquin; the southern, part of Calaveras, all of Tuolumne and Mariposa, and parts of Stanislaus, Merced, and Fresno Counties. Of these, the fieldwork for Plumas and Sierra is nearly completed, and the map can be drawn whenever the state of our funds permits it. The Central County Map is commenced, and the fieldwork about one third completed; that of the southern counties is also about one third completed. These maps are intended to show the minute details of the topography; the position of all towns, villages, mining camps, and ranches; the roads, mines, mills, and ditches; and, in short, to answer all the requirements of the different counties for geographical purposes.

On the same scale as the Bay Map is also drawn the "Map of a portion of the Sierra Nevada adjacent to the Yosemite." This is thirty inches by twenty in size, embracing between two and three thousand

square miles of one of the roughest and most picturesque regions of the State. It extends from Mariposa and Big Oak Flat on the west, to the head of the San Joaquin and Mono Lake on the east. It is the first accurate map of any high mountain region ever prepared in the United States. This map is now drawn, and in the hands of the engravers. It is intended to accompany the Yosemite Book.

A large amount of material in Kern, Tulare, Inyo, Alpine, and Mono Counties has been plotted on this scale, not necessarily for publication, but for use in compiling the general map of the State.

(c) *Scale of six miles to one inch.*—This is the scale adopted for the Central California Map, which embraces the region from Owen's Lake north to Lassen's Peak, and from Clear Lake east to the meridian, which passes a little east of Owen's Lake and a few miles west of Austin, Nevada. It is embraced between the parallels of 36° and 40° 30′ and the meridians of 117° 30′ and 123°. It is in four sheets, each twenty-four inches square, and covers an area of about eighty thousand square miles, of which, however, owing to the peculiar shape of the eastern boundary of California, a portion is within the State of Nevada—about eighteen thousand square miles. About one third of the area of California is embraced in this map, and as before remarked, fully ninety-five per cent. of its population, according to the last census. The four sheets are intended to be put together for use as a wall map, which will be about four feet square. Of this Central California Map, the southwest quarter, embracing the region of the coast range from about twenty miles south of Monterey to Santa Rosa, and a portion of the Sierra Nevada in Calaveras and Amador Counties, is drawn and ready for the engraver. The southeast quarter is also partly drawn, and the field work is entirely completed, with the exception of a small section east of Owen's Lake, which is not accessible without an escort. This sheet, however, will be completed so as to be ready for the engraver in the spring, making half the map done. Of the remaining half, the eastern quarter is nearly finished as to fieldwork, say four fifths completed, while the western quarter is about half done. With two parties in the field next season, this map can be completed and drawn, ready for publication, in about two years. This, the largest inland work of topography yet undertaken in the United States, as it aims to give the topography as accurately and as much in detail as it can be shown on the scale adopted, of eighty thousand square miles of country, a large part of which is very mountainous, including the highest and roughest elevations in the country, and probably on the North American Continent. The Nevada portion of the map will be filled in from various sources, among which may be particularly mentioned the Central Pacific Railroad surveys, and the work carried on in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven by the United States, both under the authority of the War and of the Interior Departments. Enough has been done this year in Nevada to give a very good idea of the topography of the western and central portion of the State, and to make the worthlessness of the maps compiled from the previously obtained data appear perfectly evident. To form an idea of the size of California and the magnitude of our work, it should be remembered that the area embraced on our Central Map is twice that of Ohio, one of the largest States east of the Mississippi.

On the same scale of six miles to an inch, we commenced at an early period in the survey a map of the coast ranges south of the Bay of Monterey, and extending to Santa Barbara. It is three feet by two and a half in dimensions, and embraces about sixteen thousand square miles

of territory, in Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties. The information obtained from time to time during the progress of the survey has been added to it, and it is now completed as far as the fifth standard line south of the base line. A party would be able to finish the fieldwork remaining to be done on this map in two seasons, or six months of fieldwork.

(d) *Scale of ten miles to one inch.*—This will probably be the scale adopted for the final general map of the whole State, and this map would be about five feet square, in four sheets, and would also necessarily embrace a large portion of Nevada, unless the space were designedly left blank. For this map we have already a large amount of material, comprised in not less than one hundred sheets, portions of which have, of course, been used in the other maps now in progress. All these sheets should be looked on as so much plane table work, to be compiled hereafter and co-ordinated by a system of carefully conducted astronomical observations, which will fix the position of a considerable number of points on the different sheets with great accuraey. Until this is done we can never have even a tolerable map of the whole State, as there are errors and discrepancies in the work of the United States Land Office which can only be cleared up by a careful series of astronomical observations. The portions of the State where most remains to be done in the topography are the southeastern and northwestern corners, regions the most thinly inhabited of any, and where Indians have frequently been very troublesome.

2. Physical Geography.

The collection of materials in this department has gone on uninterruptedly. The number of barometrical observations for the determination of absolute heights of important points, has greatly increased during the past two years. The important investigations of Colonel R. S. Williamson in regard to the fluctuations of the barometer on this coast, are now in process of publication; and when this volume shall have been completed, it will be advisable for us to commence a systematic revision of all our barometrical works, and to publish the final connected results in a tabular form. We shall be able to give a close approximation to the heights of between one and two thousand points in this State, including all the higher mountains and most of the towns and mining camps. To compute the observations already made will, however, require not less than a year's unremitting labor; but the results will be of great practical as well as scientific value.

We have continued the investigation of other subjects connected with the physical geography of the State. Among them, the nature and distribution of the forest trees may be mentioned, as of peculiar interest.

A beginning has been made in the construction of a map on which the boundaries of the areas occupied by the principal groups of trees are laid down.

3. General Geology.

For the reasons stated above, much less progress has been made in the strictly geological than in the topographical department Still, a very considerable amount of work has been done, as will be seen from the above synopsis of the operations and movements of the various parties during the past two years. This synopsis will also show where, when and by what persons the geological work has been executed.

A large amount of material has been accumulated for the remaining volume of geology which it is proposed to issue; but this volume will be the last one published of the series, as it will be intended as a complete resumé of all the geological and palæontological work. It will be accompanied by all the necessary sections, showing the structure of the mountain ranges, and with a geological map of California, and probably of all the Pacific States and Territories.

4. Palæontology.

But little exclusively palæontological work has been done within the past two years, as Mr. Gabb has been employed in the field during most of the time when in the service of the survey, as will be seen from the synopsis of the movements of our parties given above. Most of the work performed has been in the way of arranging the collection of fossils, unpacking the materials obtained, and selecting such as was wanted for description. (See further on, under the head of "Publications."

5. Economical Geology.

It is proposed in this department to prepare first that portion of the report which includes the non-metalliferous minerals. Under this head will be included coal, all bituminous substances, asphaltum, maltha, petroleum, building materials, cements, paints, ochres, and earthy materials in general.

No plans can be made with regard to the continuation of the econonomical geology so as to embrace the full and complete investigation of the mines of the State, unless the Legislature can be induced to make a more liberal provision for the support of the survey. It is useless to commence in this department unless the work in it can be thoroughly done. We have enough already of crude estimates, superficial investigations, and other worthless rubbish. If properly executed, the work in this department will be of the greatest pecuniary value to the State; but the Legislature cannot expect results of this high importance without any outlay. Eminent mining engineers and chemists cannot be found willing to work with salaries less than the wages of ordinary mechanics.

6. Botany.

The collection of material for the botanical report has been continued during the past two years in such a manner as to be but a trifling expense to the State. Mr. Bolander has had charge of this department, and has made extensive additions to our collections and to the material placed in the hands of the botanical collaborators of the survey in the Eastern States and in Europe. Indeed, so many new discoveries have been made, that the thorough working up of our materials seems likely to occupy a somewhat longer time than was expected.

Mr. Bolander was in the field from April eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to September twenty-fifth, collecting in Mariposa, Tuolumne, and Mono Counties. In eighteen hundred and sixty-seven he made another excursion of a month through Sonoma, Mendocino, and Humboldt Counties; and later in the season, spent some time in Santa Cruz and San Mateo. The northern part of the State, namely, Trinity, Humboldt, Klamath, and Del Norte, is the portion which now most needs botanical exploration. Another month's collecting in San Diego

is also highly desirable. Professor Brewer thinks that the volume under his charge will be ready for the press during the next year.

7. Zoology.

All that has been done in this department will be found further on, under the heads of "Publications" and "Museum."

8. Museum.

The same statement has this year to be repeated which has already been made so many times before. The collections of the survey are large and valuable, but are exposed to loss by fire, and are placed where there is no possibility of displaying them in a proper manner, or having them open to the general public so as to form an attractive and instructive exhibition.

But considerable has been done within the past two years towards getting our multifarious materials in order. A part of the minerals, ores, and rock specimens, are laid out on shelves, so as to be examined without difficulty. The fossils are arranged in handsome cases, and named, so far as practicable, so that they can be consulted by students in that department. The shells of the species now living on this coast have also been very carefully arranged, named, and labelled, and can be studied at all times by those interested in this branch of natural history. The plants have been placed in cases, arranged in families and genera, so far as known, and the specific names are added as fast as they are received from the various authorities engaged in working them up. The cones of all the pines, firs, and spruces, the seeds, fruits, etc., have been arranged in drawers, as well as the cryptogamic vegetation so far as it has yet been worked out.

9. Publications.

Since the last session of the Legislature, the following publications have been issued by the Survey:

Palæontology, Vol. II, Section 1, Part 1, comprising the first instalment of the Tertiary Invertebrate Fossils; by Mr. Gabb This is accompanied by thirteen plates, which have been lithographed, and which will soon be ready for delivery. The text is stereotyped. It is estimated that the whole of this volume will be required for the remainder of the Cretaceous and Tertiary invertebrate fossils. A third volume will contain the other Secondary and the Palæosoic fossils, the plants, vertebrate remains, and the microscopic fossils, the material for these researches being already in the hands of eminent authorities at the East.

Geographical Catalogue of the Mollusca found west of the Rocky Mountains; by Dr. Cooper. This was prepared to facilitate the arrangement of the conchological collection and for convenience in exchanging. It contains the names and localities of eight hundred and twenty-five species, so printed that the catalogue may serve for labels as well as for a check-list.

Mining Statistics, No. 1, containing the quartz mines and mills between the Merced and Stanislaus Rivers; by A. Rémond.

In the zoological series the drawing and engraving for the volumes of birds and fishes has been going on steadily, and that of the birds is believed to be so nearly completed that the work can go to press imme-

diately. Arrangements have also been made for editing and issuing the volume of conchology, and a beginning made on the mammals.

The Bay Map in two sheets, as mentioned above, has been in the engraver's hands for more than a year, and is supposed to be on its way out to California. It is intended to be sold separately, in various styles, and also to form one of the series in the volume of maps, sections, and illustrations.

Both maps for the Yosemite Book are drawn, and one is engraved. The illustrations are also prepared, and the work can go to press at an early day.

The finished sheet of the Central California Map will soon be sent to the engraver.

The preparation of the first volume of the Economical Geology will be commenced as soon as favorable action has been had by the Legislature on the question of the continuance of the survey.

The plan of the "Yosemite Book," in its two editions of the "Guide Book" and "Gift Book," will be found stated at length in the report of the Yosemite Commissioners. It is intended that the "Gift Book" shall be as elegant a volume as has ever been published in this country.

10. Accounts and Expenditures.

The accounts of the survey, and a complete statement of all expenditures in the different departments, will be submitted at an early date to the committee of the Legislature to which the subject of the geological survey may be referred.

It may be stated, however, that our expenditures have overrun the appropriation made for the survey. At the end of the current year I shall have expended about eight thousand five hundred dollars more than the total appropriation, as will be seen from the following concise statement:

Statement of Expenditures of Geological Survey.

To December 31, 1865,* as per account previously rendered.	$89.998 71
January 1 to December 31, 1866	22,617 66
January 1 to September 30, 1867	15,853 40
Estimate October 1 to December 31, 1867	5,600 00
	$134,069 77
Total appropriations	125,600 00
Deficiency at end of 1867	$8,469 77

Allowing that all the fieldwork is discontinued, and nothing done for the next six months except to plot and write up the work already on hand, it will require at least six thousand five hundred dollars to continue the survey to the end of the current fiscal year, and I have to ask,

*See Report of the Committee on Mines and Mining in the Assembly to the last Legislature, in which our expenditures are tabulated in full to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

therefore, that an appropriation for the continuance of the survey during the present fiscal year, of at least fifteen thousand dollars, be inserted in the deficiency bill, or else acted on separately near the beginning of the session. Should this not be passed, it will be my duty to dismiss all my assistants and to discontinue the survey at once, a step which I should greatly regret having to take, as there is much valuable matter in my hands either in process of publication or nearly ready to go to the printer and engraver.

I might have discontinued the survey at the time the appropriation was exhausted; but I preferred to take the risk of overrunning the appropriation rather than abandon the work, although it has not been without difficulty that I have continued it, and not without considerable pecuniary embarrassment.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. WHITNEY,
State Geologist.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF CALIFORNIA

ON THE

STATE OF THE TREASURY,

From July 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1867, inclusive.

AUTHORIZED UNDER ACT APPROVED MARCH 16TH, 1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, November 4th, 1867.

To His Excellency,
Governor F. F. Low:

SIR:—In compliance with law, I have the honor of submitting the following report, showing the condition of the several Funds of the State and the transactions of this department during the two fiscal years commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, both days inclusive, containing the following exhibits:

First—Receipts from County Treasurers.
Second—Receipts from other sources.
Third—Disbursements.
Fourth—Transactions in each Fund.
Fifth—Recapitulation, giving balances June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.
Sixth—Transactions in United States notes.
Seventh—Transactions in California State bonds.
Eighth—Interest account—State debt.
Ninth—Bonds of School and Seminary Funds.
Tenth—Miscellaneous appropriations.

The interest on the State debt is promptly paid when coupons become due, and with the great wealth and endless resources of our State, the tireless energy and abundant liberality of the people, the time has never been when the Treasury was not able to respond to every legitimate demand.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. PACHECO,
Treasurer.

P. S.—A supplemental statement is annexed, giving the balances in all the Funds, and the total balance in the Treasury, on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

RECEIPTS INTO THE STATE TREASURY

From July 1, 1865, *to June* 30, 1867, *inclusive, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.*

Receipts from County Treasurers.	17th Fiscal Year.	18th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Alameda County	$56,877 31	$61,128 60	$118,005 91
Alpine County	4,018 61	3,241 25	7,259 86
Amador County	25,777 27	19,660 88	45,438 15
Butte County	41,931 19	38,124 69	80,055 88
Calaveras County	23,033 05	20,926 30	43,959 35
Colusa County	18,427 58	17,475 17	35,902 75
Contra Costa County	28,726 25	25,090 45	53,816 70
Del Norte County	5,942 00	4,587 96	10,529 96
El Dorado County	55,823 00	46,307 70	102,130 70
Fresno County	17,808 83	16,987 88	34,796 71
Humboldt County	23,012 59	19,263 02	42,275 61
Inyo County		1,217 26	1,217 26
Klamath County	6,656 43	3,191 89	9,848 32
Kern County		1,013 91	1,013 91
Lake County	3,023 17	5,383 08	8,406 25
Lassen County	10,134 01	3,561 51	13,695 52
Los Angeles County	9,142 05	34,759 14	43,901 19
Marin County	21,456 96	23,882 97	45,339 93
Mariposa County	15,833 93	18,022 82	33,856 75
Mendocino County	20,413 96	23,449 49	43,863 45
Mono County	443 26	2,080 89	2,524 15
Merced County	9,410 16	10,468 30	19,878 46
Monterey County	10,342 05	12,605 94	22,947 99
Napa County	27,157 91	32,062 17	59,220 08
Nevada County	55,139 95	64,500 11	119,640 06
Placer County	49,728 35	39,642 27	89,370 62
Plumas County	22,715 52	17,250 91	39,966 43
Sacramento County	140,348 70	112,951 76	253,300 46
San Bernardino County	4,360 58	3,841 27	8,201 85
San Diego County	3,044 10	4,939 14	7,983 24
San Francisco County	871,573 69	950,246 98	1,821,820 67
San Joaquin County	76,787 95	91,840 19	168,628 14
San Luis Obispo County	4,314 12	4,873 65	9,187 77
San Mateo County	20,773 59	14,583 06	35,356 55
Santa Barbara County	8,052 49	7,672 58	15,725 07
Santa Clara County	83,208 04	85,854 43	169,062 47
Santa Cruz County	14,152 20	16,720 98	30,873 18
Shasta County	21,869 93	15,353 13	37,223 06
Sierra County	28,959 28	25,572 10	54,531 38
Siskiyou County	37,226 77	32,385 16	69,611 93
Carried forward	$1,877,646 83	$1,932,720 99	$3,810,365 82

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Receipts from County Treasurers.	17th Fiscal Year.	18th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Brought forward	$1,877,646 83	$1,932,720 99	$3,810,365 82
Solano County.....	40,648 24	37,480 62	78,128 86
Sonoma County.....	59,511 55	60,742 93	120,254 48
Stanislaus County.....	10,427 45	10,515 84	20,943 29
Sutter County.....	19,670 20	23,341 78	43,011 98
Tehama County.....	17,946 90	17,197 97	35,146 87
Trinity County.....	8,516 60	13,839 65	22,356 25
Tulare County.....	19,324 31	20,552 37	39,876 68
Tuolumne County.....	18,510 29	18,785 66	37,295 95
Yolo County.....	33,566 85	37,065 14	70,631 99
Yuba County.....	47,132 61	48,214 00	95,346 61
Total from Co. Treas'rs.	$2,152,901 83	$2,220,456 95	$4,373,358 78
FROM OTHER SOURCES.			
Sale of Stamps.....	$137,950 89	$112,115 43	$250,066 32
Stamp Inspectors.....	1,190 00	746 00	1,936 00
Commissioners of Immigration.....	14,059 85	13,617 10	27,676 95
Harbor Commissioners....	134,281 72	207,464 19	341,745 91
Secretary of State.	4,195 85	3,870 70	8,066 55
Register of State Land Office	2,845 97	518 81	3,364 78
Attorney General — balance accruing from proceedings had to condemn lands at Point San Quentin.....	1,165 94		1,165 94
Attorney General—from the estate of Wm. Collier, deceased.....	600 00		600 00
Attorney General—costs in the case of the People v. Evans *et al*.....	98 85		98 85
State Telegraph Company	3,000 00		3,000 00
State Board of Examiners — difference between proceeds of sale of Bonds of 1857 and purchase of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	294 50		294 50
Sale of Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	298,775 00		298,775 00
Sale of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	209,720 00	1,028,720 00	1,238,440 00
Carried forward	$2,961,080 40	$3,587,509 18	$6,548,589 58

RECEIPTS—Continued.

Receipts from various sources.	17th Fiscal Year.	18th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Brought forward	$2,961,080 40	$3,587,509 18	$6,548,589 58
Interest on bonds in trust for School Fund.....	50,453 31	51,109 55	101,562 86
Interest on bonds in trust for Seminary Fund.....	700 00	1,295 00	1,995 00
M. Sayles—overdraft for extra pay for California Volunteers		120 00	120 00
W. E. Brown, Clerk Capitol Commissioners.....		100 00	100 00
	$3,012,233 71	$3,640,133 73	$6,652,367 44
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1865.....			654,912 58
Total			$7,307,280 02

DISBURSEMENTS

From July 1, 1865, *to June* 30, 1867, *inclusive, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.*

For what purpose disbursed.	17th Fiscal Year.	18th Fiscal Year.	Amount.
Paid Controller's Warrants	$3,053,819 62	$3,387,318 12	$6,441,137 74
Paid Tulare County Commissioners' receipt, under the Act of March 15, 1864, page 167, "To create a Board of Commissioners," etc....	3,206 20		3,206 20
Paid Certificates of Transfer under Act of April 27, 1863, Sec. 19, page 597, "To provide for the sale of certain lands belonging to the State."...	11,424 99	1,394 27	12,819 26
Balance on hand, June 30, 1867			850,116 82
Total.....			$7,307,280 02

GENERAL FUND.

Statement showing the transactions in the General Fund for the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1867.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in the Fund	$170,104 45	
Transfer from Capitol Fund	127 50	
Transfer from Federal Tax Fund	308 25	
Transfer from Pacific Railroad Fund	24,723 66	
Transfer from Legislative Fund	121 37	
Transfer from State Prison Fund	102 62	
Transfer from Line Officers' Interest Fund	12,161 34	
From County Treasurers, Attorney-General, sales of stamps, and other sources	1,961,457 31	
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund		$57,079 88
Transfer to School Fund		7,280 69
Transfer to Soldiers' Relief Fund		550,000 00
Transfer to Library Fund		600 00
Transfer to School Land Fund		20 00
Paid Controller's Warrants		1,539,182 68
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		14,943 25
	$2,169,106 50	$2,169,106 50

SCHOOL FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$34,888 55	
From County Treasurers	348,726 69	
Transfer from General Fund	7,280 69	
Interest on Bonds purchased for School Fund	101,562 86	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$427,595 57
Paid Transfer Certificates		1,575 93
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		63,287 29
	$492,458 79	$492,458 79

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$135,716 99	
From County Treasurers	897,224 43	
Transfer from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund	10,000 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants for semi-annual interest on outstanding Civil Bonds of 1857		$506,237 08
Paid Controller's Warrants for redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857		399,943 87
Transfer to Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund		10,000 00
June 30, 1857—Balance in Fund		126,760 47
	$1,042,941 42	$1,042,941 42

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1860.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$13,729 12	
From County Treasurers	37,378 75	
Paid Controller's Warrants for semi-annual interest on outstanding Civil Bonds of 1860		$27,020 00
Paid Controller's Warrants for redemption of Civil Bonds of 1860		19,797 70
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		4,290 17
	$51,107 87	$51,107 87

STATE CAPITOL FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$871 24	
From County Treasurers	225,394 05	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	40,000 00	
From W. E. Brown	100 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants for construction of State Capitol		$222,769 84
Transfer to General Fund		127 50
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund		40,000 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		3,467 95
	$266,365 29	$266,365 29

INSANE ASYLUM FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$687 20	
From County Treasurers	48,584 39	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$48,855 49
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		416 10
	$49,271 59	$49,271 59

SOLDIERS' RELIEF INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$14,424 40	
From County Treasurers	119,355 17	
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	10,000 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants for interest on Soldiers' Relief Bonds		$55,035 75
Paid Controller's Warrants for redemption of Soldiers' Relief Bonds		55,349 37
Transfer to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857		10,000 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		23,394 45
	$143,779 57	$143,779 57

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$51,328 57	
From County Treasurers	238,588 63	
Paid Controller's Warrants for interest on Railroad Bonds		$210,000 00
Transfers to General Fund		24,723 66
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		55,193 54
	$289,917 20	$289,917 20

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$56,409 63	
From County Treasurers	357,875 23	
Paid Controller's Warrants for interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds		$32,538 69
Paid Controller's Warrants for redemption of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds		336,152 83
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		45,593 34
	$414,284 86	$414,284 86

STATE PRISON FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$499 96	
From County Treasurers	2,556 46	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$2,953 80
Transfer to General Fund		102 62
	$3,056 42	$3,056 42

LINE OFFICERS' INTEREST FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$8,037 76	
From County Treasurers	29,178 44	
Transfer to Line Officers' Fund		$24,445 01
Transfer to General Fund		12,720 47
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		50 72
	$37,216 20	$37,216 20

MILITARY FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$4,945 76	
From County Treasurers	173,152 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$167,432 45
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		10,665 31
	$178,097 76	$178,097 76

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$59,912 12	
From County Treasurers	63,104 43	
Transfers from General Fund	57,079 88	
Transfers from Capitol Fund	40,000 00	
Transfers from Swamp Land District No. 51	30 40	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$20,372 97
Paid Tulare County Commissioners' Receipt, under Act of March 15th, 1864, page 167, "To create a Board of Commissioners," etc		3,206 20
Paid Transfer Certificates		1,160 79
Transfer to Swamp Land District Funds		53,187 44
Transfer to Capitol Fund		40,000 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		102,199 43
	$220,126 83	$220,126 83

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$2,367 07	
From County Treasurers	45,745 17	
Transfer from General Fund	20 00	
From State Board of Examiners—Difference between proceeds of sale of bonds of 1857 and purchase of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	294 50	
Paid Controller's Warrants for purchase of Soldiers' Relief Bonds for School Fund		$38,174 75
Paid Certificates of Transfer		7,096 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		3,155 99
	$48,426 74	$48,426 74

HOSPITAL FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$11,497 10	
From Commissioners of Immigration	27,676 95	
Paid Controller's Warrants for support of County Hospitals		$25,740 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		13,434 05
	$39,174 05	$39,174 05

LIBRARY FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$8,020 58	
From Secretary of State	7,947 55	
Transfer from General Fund	600 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$14,196 07
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		2,372 06
	$16,568 13	$16,568 13

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS' FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1855—Balance in Fund	$2,409 41	
From Attorney-General, from Estate of Wm. Collier, deceased	600 00	
From County Treasurers	969 77	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$718 34
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		3,260 84
	$3,979 18	$3,979 18

SEMINARY FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$566 05	
From County Treasurers	7,057 38	
Interest on Bonds in trust for Seminary Fund	1,995 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants for purchase of Soldiers' Relief Bonds for Seminary Fund		$8,966 75
Paid Certificates of Transfer		504 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		147 68
	$9,618 43	$9,618 43

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$574 29	
From County Treasurers	496 30	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$1,068 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		2 59
	$1,070 59	$1,070 59

WHARF AND DOCK FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$29,590 02	
From State Board of Harbor Commissioners	75,015 86	
Paid Controller's Warrants for construction of Wharf and Dock in San Francisco		$67,991 33
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		36,614 55
	$104,605 88	$104,605 88

WAR BOND FUND—(United States Legal Tenders.)

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$28,336 08	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$5,738 22
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		22,597 86
	$28,336 08	$28,336 08

FEDERAL TAX FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$261 75	
From County Treasurers	46 50	
Transfer to General Fund		$308 25
	$308 25	$308 25

SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$3,481 56	
From sale of Soldiers' Relief Bonds	298,775 00	
Transfers from General Fund	550,000 00	
From M. Sayles—Overdraft for extra pay of California Volunteers	120 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$843,072 90
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		9,303 66
	$852,376 56	$852,376 56

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$790 00	
From sale of Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	1,238 440 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$1,231,898 38
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		7,331 62
	$1,239,230 00	$1,239,230 00

HARBOR PROTECTION FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$....	
From State Board of Harbor Commissioners	266,730 05	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$3,500 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		263,230 05
	$266,730 05	$266,730 05

LINE OFFICERS' FUND.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$.....	
Transfers from Line Officers' Interest Fund	24,445 01	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$22,371 91
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		2,073 10
	$24,445 01	$24,445 01

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 1.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$135 32	
From County Treasurers	16,579 52	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	259 20	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$16,872 30
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		101 74
	$16,974 04	$16,974 04

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 2.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$16 37	
From County Treasurers	10,409 19	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$9,948 77
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		476 79
	$10,425 56	$10,425 56

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 3.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$.....	
From County Treasurers	453 56	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	5,482 11	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$915 25
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		5,020 42
	$5,935 67	$5,935 67

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 4.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$1,098 25	
From County Treasurers..	490 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$680 16
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		908 09
	$1,588 25	$1,588 25

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 5.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$166 84	
From County Treasurers	6,817 41	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$6,826 67
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		157 58
	$6,984 25	$6,984 25

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 6.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.	$1,400 88	
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund.....		$1,400 88
	$1,400 88	$1,400 88

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 7.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund.....	$2,075 10	
From County Treasurers.....	3,835 38	
Paid Controller's Warrants.....		$5,782 08
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund.....		128 40
	$5,910 48	$5,910 48

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 8.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$429 08	
From County Treasurers.....	409 46	
Paid Collector's Warrants.....		$299 25
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund.....		539 29
	$838 54	$838 54

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 16.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$9,301 44	
From County Treasurers	4,896 74	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	1,440 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$15,496 80
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		141 38
	$15,638 18	$15,638 18

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 17.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$338 12	
From County Treasurers	4,408 80	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$4,716 24
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		30 68
	$4,746 92	$4,746 92

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 18.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$1,311 33	
From County Treasurers	19,855 40	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$21,147 41
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		19 32
	$21,166 73	$21,166 73

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 31.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$2,185 30	
From County Treasurers	559 99	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$241 50
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		2,503 79
	$2,745 29	$2,745 29

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 38.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$43 63	
From County Treasurers	761 19	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$740 29
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		64 53
	$804 82	$804 82

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 39.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 1, 1865—Balance in Fund	$426 07	
From County Treasurers	307 20	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$202 75
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		530 52
	$733 27	$733 27

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 41.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
July 18, 1865—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$2,620 20	
From County Treasurers	2,927 84	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$5,451 28
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		96 76
	$5,548 04	$5,548 04

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 42.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 6, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$20 00	
Paid Controller's Warrant		$20 00
	$20 00	$20 00

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 45.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
August 19, 1865—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$5,505 80	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$4,256 85
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		1,248 95
	$5,505 80	$5,505 80

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 46.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
August 29, 1865—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$2,225 84	
Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	689 92	
From County Treasurers	2,995 91	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$5,904 15
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		7 52
	$5,911 67	$5,911 67

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 48.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
June 19, 1867—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$3,870 24	
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		$3,870 24
	$3,870 24	$3,870 24

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 49.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
December 11, 1865—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$1,022 41	
From County Treasurers	435 22	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$915 07
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		542 56
	$1,457 63	$1,457 63

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 50.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
Dec. 7, 1866—From County Treasurers...	$209 79	
Transfers from Swamp Land Fund.....	2,475 34	
Paid Controller's Warrants.....		$351 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund.....		2,334 13
	$2,685 13	$2,685 13

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 51.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
December 23, 1865—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	$420 40	
Paid Controller's Warrants.....		$355 92
Transfer to Swamp Land Fund.....		30 40
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund.....		34 08
	$420 40	$420 40

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 53.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 19, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund.....	$1,949 83	
Paid Controller's Warrants.....		$740 62
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund.....		1,209 21
	$1,949 83	$1,949 83

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 54.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
February 23, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$3,141 77	
From County Treasurers	469 76	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$436 50
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		3,175 03
	$3,611 53	$3,611 53

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 55.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
December 10, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$196 60	
From County Treasurers	22 83	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$43 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		176 43
	$219 43	$219 43

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 56.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 6, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$1,509 91	
From County Treasurers	16 43	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$584 25
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		942 09
	$1,526 34	$1,526 34

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 57.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 24, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$2,001 93	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$858 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		1,143 93
	$2,001 93	$2,001 93

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 58.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 24, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$809 30	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$169 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		640 30
	$809 30	$809 30

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 59.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 25, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$1,990 01	
From County Treasurers	86 00	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$2,076 01
	$2,076 01	$2,076 01

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 60.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 25, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$4,682 61	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$577 87
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		4,104 74
	$4,682 61	$4,682 61

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 61.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 25, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$711 08	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$186 50
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		524 58
	$711 08	$711 08

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 62.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 19, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$1,190 35	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$243 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		947 35
	$1,190 35	$1,190 35

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 63.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
October 19, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$380 80	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$151 25
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		229 55
	$380 80	$380 80

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 64.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
September 22, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$2,132 80	
From County Treasurers	430 08	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$2,123 80
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		439 08
	$2,562 88	$2,562 88

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 65.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
February 4, 1867—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$474 10	
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		$474 10
	$474 10	$474 10

SWAMP LAND DISTRICT No. 66.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

	Receipts.	Payments.
February 4, 1866—Transfer from Swamp Land Fund	$2,398 71	
Paid Controller's Warrants		$232 00
June 30, 1867—Balance in Fund		2,166 71
	$2,398 71	$2,398 71

RECAPITULATION,

Showing the Balances in all the Funds, and the Total Balance in the State Treasury, June 30, 1867—end of Eighteenth Fiscal Year.

Funds.	Balances.
General Fund	$14,943 25
School Fund	63,287 29
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	126,760 47
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860	4,290 17
State Capitol Fund	3,467 95
Military Fund	10,665 31
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund	23,394 45
Pacific Railroad Fund	55,193 54
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund	45,593 34
Line Officers' Interest Fund	50 72
Insane Asylum Fund	416 10
Swamp Land Fund	102,199 43
State School Land Fund	3,155 99
Estate of Deceased Persons' Fund	3,260 84
Library Fund	2,372 06
Hospital Fund	13,434 05
Seminary Fund	147 68
Public Building Fund	2 59
Soldiers' Relief Fund	9,303 66
Soldiers' Bounty Fund	7,331 62
Line Officers' Fund	2,073 10
Amount carried forward	$491,343 61

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Funds.	Balances.
Amount brought forward	$491,343 61
Harbor Protection Fund	263,230 05
War Bond Fund	22,597 86
Wharf and Dock Fund	36,614 55
Swamp Land District No. 1	101 74
Swamp Land District No. 2	476 79
Swamp Land District No. 3	5,020 42
Swamp Land District No. 4	908 09
Swamp Land District No. 5	157 58
Swamp Land District No. 6	1,400 88
Swamp Land District No. 7	128 40
Swamp Land District No. 8	539 29
Swamp Land District No. 16	141 38
Swamp Land District No. 17	30 68
Swamp Land District No. 18	19 32
Swamp Land District No. 31	2,503 79
Swamp Land District No. 38	64 53
Swamp Land District No. 39	530 52
Swamp Land District No. 41	96 76
Swamp Land District No. 45	1,248 95
Swamp Land District No. 46	7 52
Swamp Land District No. 48	3,870 24
Swamp Land District No. 49	542 56
Swamp Land District No. 50	2,334 13
Swamp Land District No. 51	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 53	1,209 21
Swamp Land District No. 54	3,175 03
Swamp Land District No. 55	176 43
Swamp Land District No. 56	942 09
Swamp Land District No. 57	1,143 93
Swamp Land District No. 58	640 30
Swamp Land District No. 60	4,104 74
Swamp Land District No. 61	524 58
Swamp Land District No. 62	947 35
Swamp Land District No. 63	229 55
Swamp Land District No. 64	439 08
Swamp Land District No. 65	474 10
Swamp Land District No. 66	2,166 71
June 30, 1867—Total in State Treasury	$850,116 82
NOTE.—The above Balance consists in Coin	$713,326 72
United States Legal Tender Notes	136,790 10
	$850,116 82

UNITED STATES NOTES IN STATE TREASURY.

Transactions for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

Receipts and Expenditures.	Amounts.
RECEIPTS.	
July 1, 1865—Balance on hand, exclusive of amount in the War Bond Fund	$90,594 73
From Treasurer of Mendocino County—Defaulting county officer	1,054 76
From Treasurer of Sacramento County—Received for lands	1,552 00
From Treasurer of Santa Clara County—Defaulting Sheriff	5,784 54
From Treasurer of Santa Clara County—Estate of Deceased Persons	195 00
From Treasurer of Shasta County—Received for lands	903 00
From State Harbor Commissioners	50,000 00
	$150,094 03
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid Controller's Warrants	$35,901 79
June 30, 1867—Balance on hand	114,192 24
	$150,094 03
This balance of $114,192 24 belongs to the several Funds in amounts as follows:	
Library Fund	$15 00
School Land Fund	2,701 14
School Fund	171 16
Swamp Land Fund	930 81
Hospital Fund	2,425 74
Estates of Deceased Persons' Fund	1,520 79
General Fund	56,427 60
Harbor Protection Fund	50,000 00
	$114,192 24

TRANSACTIONS IN STATE BONDS,

For Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

Date.	Bonds Sold and Redeemed.	Amounts.
	BONDS SOLD.	
Nov. 1865..	D. O. Mills & Co., Soldiers' Relief Bonds..	$176,500 00
Nov. 1865..	I. & S. Wormser, Soldiers' Relief Bonds.....	175,000 00
Dec. 1865..	D. O. Mills & Co., Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	17,000 00
April, 1866..	State Board of Examiners, Soldiers' Bounty Bonds for benefit of School Fund.....	46,000 00
April, 1866..	State Board of Examiners, Soldiers' Relief Bonds for benefit of Seminary Fund.....	5,000 00
April, 1866..	State Board of Examiners, Soldiers' Relief Bonds for benefit of School Fund	28,500 00
May, 1866..	D. O. Mills & Co., Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	50,000 00
Aug. 1866..	D. O. Mills & Co., Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	964,000 00
Jan. 1867..	John Patton, Soldiers' Bounty Bond	5,000 00
Feb. 1867..	D. O. Mills & Co., Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.....	200,000 00
Mar. 1867..	State Board of Examiners, Soldiers' Relief Bonds for benefit of School Fund	16,500 00
Mar. 1867..	State Board of Examiners, Soldiers' Relief Bonds for benefit of Seminary Fund.....	5,000 00
	BONDS REDEEMED.	
Jan. 1866..	Soldiers' Relief Bonds, from Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund.....	$45,000 00
Jan. 1866..	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds, from Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	131,000 00
April, 1866..	Civil Bonds of the State, from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	217,000 00
April, 1866..	Civil Bonds of the State, from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	11,000 00
April, 1866..	Civil Bonds of the State, from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, for benefit of School Fund.....	31,000 00
July, 1866..	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds, from Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	32,000 00
Jan. 1867..	Soldiers' Bounty Bonds, from Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund.....	120,000 00
Jan. 1867..	Soldiers' Relief Bonds, from Soldier's Relief Interest Fund.....	12,500 00
April, 1867..	Civil Bonds of the State, from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	272,500 00
	Civil Bonds of the State, from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860.....	10,500 00

INTEREST ACCOUNT—STATE DEBT.

Showing the Balances on hand, July 1, 1865; also, Amounts received and paid during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years, and the Balances on hand to meet Unpaid Coupons, June 30, 1867.

Civil Bonds.	Cash on hand, July 1, 1865.	Receipts.	Paid on Coupons.	Balances on hand, June 30, 1867.
1857.				
Coupon No. 3	$ 35 00		$ 35 00	
Coupon No. 5	35 00		35 00	
Coupon No. 6	717 50		717 50	
Coupon No. 7	787 50		787 50	
Coupon No. 8	945 00		945 00	
Coupon No. 9	1,435 00		1,435 00	
Coupon No. 10	1,330 00		1,330 00	
Coupon No. 11	910 00		910 00	
Coupon No. 12	1,820 00	$70 00	1,890 00	
Coupon No. 13	14,362 50		14,362 50	
Coupon No. 14		125,352 50	125,352 50	
Coupon No. 15		130,462 50	130,462 50	
Coupon No. 16		124,894 58	124,875 22	$19 36
Coupon No. 17		125,527 50	124,075 20	1,452 30
1860.				
Coupon No. 4	17 50		17 50	
Coupon No. 5	17 50		17 50	
Coupon No. 6	17 50		17 50	
Coupon No. 7	1,627 50		1,627 50	
Coupon No. 8		6,947 50	6,947 50	
Coupon No. 9		6,947 50	6,947 50	
Coupon No. 10		6,562 50	6,562 50	
Coupon No. 11		6,562 50	6,492 50	70 00
Railroad Bonds.				
Coupon No. 2		52,500 00	52,465 00	35 00
Coupon No. 3		52,500 00	52,465 00	35 00
Coupon No. 4		52,500 00	48,930 00	3,570 00
Coupon No. 5		52,500 00	51,415 00	1,085 00
Soldiers' Relief Bonds.				
Coupon No. 3		7,472 50	7,472 50	
Coupon No. 4		11,163 25	11,163 25	
Coupon No. 5		18,200 00	18,200 00	
Coupon No. 6		18,200 00	18,200 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds.				
Coupon No. 2		1,575 00	1,575 00	
Coupon No. 3		3,103 34	3,103 34	
Coupon No. 4		1,254 01	1,254 01	
Coupon No. 5		26,606 34	26,606 34	
June 30, 1867—Cash on hand				$6,266 66

AMOUNT OF BONDS IN STATE TREASURY

For benefit of School Fund.

Civil Bonds of 1857	$556,000 00
Civil Bonds of 1860	36,000 00
Soldiers' Relief Bonds	104.000 00
Soldiers' Bounty Bonds	46,000 00
Total	$742,000 00

AMOUNT OF BONDS IN STATE TREASURY

For benefit of Seminary Fund.

Soldiers' Relief Bonds	$20,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS,

Paid from General Fund—Seventeenth and Eighteenth Fiscal Years.

To General John A. Sutter	$6,000 00
Expenses of Geological Survey	15,000 00
Publication of Reports of Geological Survey	7.500 00
Support of State Prison	135.000 00
Support of Insane Asylum	233.559 00
Support of State Normal School	16,000 00
Support of State Reform School	24,000 00
Support of Industrial School (San Francisco)	14,000 00
Education and care of Deaf, Dumb and Blind	40,000 00
Support of State Teachers' Institute	250 00
Support of State Agricultural Society	4,000 00
Support of San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society	7,500 00
Support of San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum	15.000 00
Support of San Francisco Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.	12,500 00
Support of Howard Benevolent Society	2,000 00
State Premiums	17,362 50
Support of Home of Inebriate	1,250 00
Support of Los Angeles Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,000 00
Support of Santa Barbara Roman Catholic Society	1,000 00
Support of San Rafael Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	1,000 00
Support of Sacramento Half Orphan Asylum	1.000 00
Support of Magdalen Asylum	2,500 00
To Overland Telegraph	12,000 00

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT,

Showing the Balances in all the Funds, and the Amount Total in the State Treasury, October 31, 1867.

Funds.	Balances.
General Fund	$39,322 32
School Fund	104,375 36
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	100,616 73
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1860	2,024 33
State Capitol Fund	5,483 79
Military Fund	4,237 49
Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund	18,205 35
Pacific Railroad Fund	27,839 34
Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund	45,524 21
Line Officers' Interest Fund	50 72
Insane Asylum Fund	7,016 70
Swamp Land Fund	110,057 11
State School Land Fund	18,066 86
Estates of Deceased Persons' Fund	5,292 56
Library Fund	2,412 32
Hospital Fund	13,543 83
Seminary Fund	2,726 45
Public Building Fund	48 67
Soldiers' Relief Fund	6,656 97
Soldiers' Bounty Fund	3,488 96
Line Officers' Fund	2,073 10
Harbor Protection Fund	306,387 60
War Bond Fund	22,597 86
Wharf and Dock Fund	39,383 20
Swamp Land District No. 1	128 16
Swamp Land District No. 2	600 66
Swamp Land District No. 3	5,258 71
Swamp Land District No. 4	929 59
Swamp Land District No. 5	167 87
Swamp Land District No. 6	1,400 88
Swamp Land District No. 7	150 78
Swamp Land District No. 8	767 35
Swamp Land District No. 16	160 13
Swamp Land District No. 17	30 99
Swamp Land District No. 18	76 91
Swamp Land District No. 31	2,686 41
Swamp Land District No. 38	66 60
Swamp Land District No. 39	754 42
Swamp Land District No. 41	96 76
Swamp Land District No. 43	36 35
Swamp Land District No. 45	22 00
Swamp Land District No. 46	118 85
Swamp Land District No. 48	3,019 24
Amount carried forward	$903,904 58

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Funds.	Balances.
Amount brought forward	$903,904 58
Swamp Land District No. 49	619 37
Swamp Land District No. 50	2,261 13
Swamp Land District No. 51	34 08
Swamp Land District No. 53	1,174 21
Swamp Land District No. 54	3,080 09
Swamp Land District No. 55	176 43
Swamp Land District No. 56	1,050 67
Swamp Land District No. 57	1,083 93
Swamp Land District No. 58	640 30
Swamp Land District No. 59	27 29
Swamp Land District No. 60	3,984 74
Swamp Land District No. 61	524 58
Swamp Land District No. 62	917 35
Swamp Land District No. 63	229 55
Swamp Land District No. 64	9 20
Swamp Land District No. 65	375 10
Swamp Land District No. 66	2,106 71
Amount total	$922,199 32

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the State Reform School

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1867.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

MARYSVILLE, November 1st, 1867.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR:—We have the honor to submit our second biennial report as Trustees of the State Reform School, being for the two years ending October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

We have used our best endeavors for the welfare of those under our charge, and can only regret that the appropriation made by the last Legislature was insufficient to allow us to make many needed improvements and reforms.

Experience has shown us that the separation of the most incorrigible of the inmates from those who are better disposed is an imperative necessity. Under the present arrangement, the presence of a few notoriously bad characters tends to corrupt those who might be easily reformed, and those who in many instances are held for no actual crime, become vicious by the association. An appropriation should be made sufficient to enable the Trustees to classify the inmates, and by separation, as suggested, remedy an evil which is so apparent.

Institutions of this character in other States are fostered by public and private aid, and have been uniformly successful in their object. California has certainly as much need of a Reform School as any of her sister States, and with friendly legislation and the co-operation of individuals, this school might be of great good to a large class for whom some provision must be made.

We believe that for improvements suggested, and for the ordinary expenses for support of the school for the next two fiscal years, there should be an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. But a small margin for extraordinary expenses would be left, as with the strictest economy our current expenses have been about twenty-one thousand dollars for the past two years, as shown below.

We take this occasion to bear testimony to the careful and judicious management of Mr. H. S. Hoblitzell, the Superintendent. He has an assistant who, with a cook, a laundress, and a seamstress, are the only attachés of the institution.

The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements since our last report:

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Trustees		$3,600 00
Salary of Superintendent		3,600 00
Salary of Assistant		1,200 00
Services of cook, laundress, and seamstress		2,375 00
Labor		118 25
Repairs and improvements		271 37
Furniture, etc		369 83
Hardware, tools, and implements		233 76
Lumber		328 77
Blacksmith and wagon work		237 75
Harness and repairing		115 25
Incidentals		93 50
Escapes and returns		373 50
Heading and threshing		74 00
Horse		150 00
Cow and calf		60 00
Hogs		33 25
Eggs for setting		11 00
Seed		28 25
Clock and repairing		9 00
Clothing, hats, and shoes		905 82
Dry goods		1,249 94
Kerosene and wick		74 62
Groceries and provisions		3,778 67
Meats		1,592 01
Vegetables and butter		122 65
Drugs and medicines		189 40
Wood		60 00
Stationery and school books		43 00
Medical attendance		20 00
Postage		20 35
Discount on silver coin		12 00
		$21,350 94
Accounts paid	$20,428 98	
Accounts audited, but unpaid	921 96	
Total		$21,350 94

TRUSTEES OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Dr.

For balance on hand November 1, 1865		$912 35
For amount received for deficiency, seventeenth fiscal year		7,000 00
For amount received from appropriation for eighteenth fiscal year		10,000 00
For amount received on account, appropriation for nineteenth fiscal year		3,000 00
		$20,912 35
CONTRA.		
By amount paid, as per statement above	$20,428 98	
By balance on hand October 31, 1867	483 37	
Total		$20,912 35

We append the Superintendent's report, which gives a comprehensive statement of the condition of the school, and to which reference is made.

Respectfully submitted.

E. VAN MULLER,
W. H. PARKS,
CHARLES M. GORHAM,
Trustees State Reform School.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

REPORT.

MARYSVILLE, October 31st, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—As required by law, I have the honor herewith to present my second biennial report of this institution for the year ending October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, together with such general remarks as I have deemed appropriate for the good of the school.

TABLE I.

Showing the numerical state of the school for biennial year ending October 31, 1867 *; also, the number of inmates previously admitted and discharged.*

	White Boys.	Colored Boys.	White Girls.	Total.
Number admitted previously	92	1	5	98
Number admitted 1865–6	21		1	22
Number admitted 1866–7	23	2		25
Whole number since opening institution..	136	3	6	145
Number discharged previously	50		5	55
Number discharged expiration of sentence, 1865–6	8	1		9
Number discharged expiration of sentence, 1866–7	6			6
Number returned to care of parents	22			22
Number placed with farmers	6			6
Number given their alternative sentence...	2			2
Number escaped	2			2
Totals	96	1	5	102
Number in our care October 31, 1867	40	2	1	43
Average number in the house, 1865–6*	39	1		40
Average number in the house, 1866–7	41	2		43

*Maximum number under our care at any one time during the year, fifty-four.

TABLE II.

Showing the number of admissions in each month.

Months.	1865-6.	1866-7.	Totals.
November	5	2	7
December	2	1	3
January	2	3	5
February	2		2
March	1	2	3
April	2	2	4
May	2	4	6
June		5	5
July	2	2	4
August	2	1	3
September	1		1
October	1	3	4
Totals	22	25	47

TABLE III.

Showing the causes of commitment and from what counties received.

Disobedience (by request of parents or guardians)	9
Grand larceny	
Petit larceny	2
Destitution (under Act of 1861)	
Stubbornness and truancy	
Vagrancy	
Disturbing the peace	
Entering a house in the daytime with intent to steal	
Assault and battery	
Forgery	
Total	4
From whence received.	
El Dorado	
Nevada	
Napa	
Placer	
San Joaquin	
Santa Clara	

TABLE III—Continued.

Sacramento	17
Calaveras	1
Shasta	1
Santa Cruz	1
Yuba	10
Tuolumne	2
Yolo	1
Lassen	1
Total	47

TABLE IV.

Showing the birthplace of inmates and their parentage.

Born in California	26
Born in Ohio	1
Born in Virginia	1
Born in Missouri	1
Born in Pennsylvania	2
Born in Wisconsin	1
Born in Utah Territory	1
Born in Iowa	2
Born in Maine	1
Born in Louisiana	1
Born in South Carolina	1
Born in Massachusetts	3
Born in Maryland	1
Born in New Jersey	1
Born in Mexico	4
Total	47
Parentage.	
American	22
Foreign—Mexican	6
Irish	11
French	1
English	3
African	3
Jewish	1
Total	47

TABLE IX.

Showing the educational attainments of inmates at the time of commitment, and present statement of school proper.

Whole number of admissions during the biennial year ending Oct. 31, 1867.		
Did not know the alphabet	6	
Could spell easy words	24	
Could spell in three and four syllables	17	
		47
Could read easy lessons	20	
Could read books generally	19	
Could not read	8	
		47
Unacquainted with arithmetic	36	
Knew something of arithmetic	11	
		47
Could not write	32	
Could write easy words	6	
Could write any sentence	9	
		47
Unacquainted with geography	39	
Knew something of geography	8	
		47
Number now in School.		
Do not know the alphabet	1	
Can spell easy words	20	
Can spell in three and four syllables	20	
		41
Can read in Willson's First Reader	7	
Can read in Willson's Second Reader	10	
Can read in Willson's Third Reader	8	
Can read in Willson's Fourth Reader	4	
Can read in Willson's Fifth Reader	4	
Can read short and easy sentences	8	
		41
Know nothing of arithmetic	19	
Know something of arithmetic	22	
		41
Unable to write	17	
Can write easy words	9	
Can write any sentence	15	
		41

Geography is taught orally, in concert by the whole school, from Pelton's Outline Maps.

TABLE X.

Showing the number of employés, and their aggregate salaries for the year.

Superintendent (who also acts as teacher;) Assistant Superintendent (who also acts as farmer;) cook, seamstress, and laundress —aggregate salaries (in gold)	$3,600
To which is added salary of three Trustees (in gold)	1,800
Total	$5,400

The general distribution of boys for daily domestic duty remains the same as last year; the appointments for such duty are made on the first of each month, and the boys generally do their work faithfully. Their conduct in school and out is good, and elicits my strong commendation; some of them evince a disposition to learn truly surprising, which one would not expect to find in this class of boys.

Our farm has produced sufficient grain and hay for our own consumption. Our garden did not give us an adequate supply of vegetables, on account of the overflow of our garden land, which continued until June; we replanted in July, and had a very fair supply of all the later varieties of vegetables. We intend planting this fall about six hundred grape and fig cuttings, and expect to have fruit in abundance from them for the consumption of the school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The foregoing tables present the general state of the School since my last biennial report. I have aimed to make them as full and comprehensive as possible in the limited space allotted me. By reference to Table No. 1., it will be observed that one girl was sent us during the year; and although it may be no news to you, it may be of general benefit to know that an excellent home was obtained for her in the family of one of our Trustees; and it might be well to remark, *en passant*, that it was undoubtedly the obvious intent of the law creating the school, that boys and girls alike should receive its fostering care and benefits; but experience has taught me, and in this opinion I believe I am sustained by your honorable Board, that in the present condition and arrangement of our building, with no provision made to separate the sexes, it is not only unwise but wholly impracticable for us to receive children of the opposite sex.

In the single instance cited, the girl would have been returned to the authority sending her, but for the reason stated.

The boys placed with farmers have good homes and are uniformly well treated, giving satisfaction in every instance to their employers, and showing no disposition to run away from them, so far as I have been able to learn. From some of those discharged I have letters confirmatory of their dispositions to try and do better in the future than in the past; two are now in San Francisco, with good situations, earning from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month, and I am led to believe are leading exemplary lives; one in Sacramento, said to have been one of

the worst boys in his neighborhood when sent to us, after being with us two years, is now with his parents, giving them great satisfaction and comfort, and working steadily every day, instead of lounging about the engine houses and beer saloons, as formerly. I could give quite an entertaining history of this boy, did my space permit of it; suffice it to say, when he left us he read a parting letter to his comrades which affected them all more deeply and sensibly than any words of mine could possibly do. Every one was in tears. The letter was published at the time in our local press, and extensively copied. His mother, a God-fearing and prayerful woman, has since written us of the great change, and says she will never cease praying for and thanking us under God for the good we have done her darling boy.

These are only a few of the instances proving the school is accomplishing some good.

Reference is also called to the average number of boys in the school in the two years, in same table.

We have been blessed with more than ordinary good health during the year. We have not had occasion once to call in a physician, and at no time have we had any sickness of a serious nature. We have had but one death in the school, and that an accidental one, during the six years of its existence, which certainly speaks well for our sanitary condition. During a portion of the summer and autumnal months, we have had more or less intermittent fever, incident to this valley; but this, in every instance, yielded to prompt treatment. I do not think there is a school in the State with a like number of pupils that can show a more favorable sanitary condition than this. Hitherto we have had considerable opposition to the school from different portions of the State, originating mostly, I believe, from its supposed unhealthiness of location. Let the above truths speak for themselves, and henceforth let the unfriendly opposition to the Reform School cease, and let friendly legislation do its legitimate work, and place it in a position where its power will be felt and appreciated, and success will crown every effort in its behalf. The institution is a necessity as much so as the Insane Asylum at Stockton. While the one treats physical and mental maladies, the other seeks to cure moral infirmities, and to open to the neglected and criminal youth of our State a future full of usefulness and honor. Fully impressed with its necessity and the importance of the subject, I invoke with you the aid and sympathy of the Legislature, and ask them to appropriate liberally, not only for its proper sustenance, but to complete the unfinished portion of the building. Two years ago we took occasion to mention this subject in these words:

"It would be of great advantage to complete the interior of the third story of the building, and also to make such alterations as would allow the separation of the most incorrigible of the inmates from those who are better disposed, and who are in many instances held for no actual crime.

"We believe that the claims of this institution are better understood than formerly, and that it will steadily increase in usefulness. We submit that it should be encouraged by friendly legislation, and that every facility should be extended to those who have it in charge."

Time has only demonstrated more fully the great necessity of completing the building.

As now arranged, we are obliged to make of our third story, in its

unfinished state, a common dormitory for all our boys; and experience has taught me that it is an unwise policy in having so large a number in such close juxtaposition. Where all lodge together, they become of necessity acquainted with the minutest points in each other's history; and every device of crime, and every species of depravity known to one is caught up and learned by the others; their thoughts and conversation are generally of the past; and in reciting their adventures the highest picture-coloring is given to all their exploits, and the boldest and most successful criminal is made to appear as a hero in the eyes of his companion. I hope the Legislature will view this matter in its proper light and appropriate accordingly, and give the people of the State a Reform School complete and perfect in all its appointments; and then will not have been spoken in vain and empty rhetoric the following closing paragraph from an address by the President of the first Board of Trustees, assisting in the dedicatory exercises, December second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one:

"So much for the State Reform School of California. Who, while looking upon its stately walls, does not feel that its originators and founders are entitled to the thanks of all good men and women for the noble work designed for the unfortunate youth of our country? Who of us does not feel a warmer gratitude to God that we are permitted to live in such a country and in such an age? Whose heart does not beat with a holier glow of love to that country, whose crowning glory is, that it, above all others in the world, encourages and fosters such noble works in the great cause of humanity, charity, and religion?"

Our religious exercises were conducted by Reverends Anthony, Macomber, and Rhees, during a portion of the first year, while lately they have been held under the auspices of Mrs Elizabeth Sherman, comprising instruction in the catechism, recitation of passages of scripture, singing, etc., etc. This influence, which we trust is for their good, is also brought to bear upon the boys during the week, being required to repair to the chapel immediately after roll call and assist in public prayers every night before retiring. We have also been visited by clergymen of various christian denominations from different portions of the State, nearly all of whom have had a good word for the boys.

We desire to express our thanks, and the thanks of the boys, to the publishers and proprietors of the following newspapers for their publications sent us gratuitously, and for other attentions since our last report:

Marysville Daily Appeal;
Nevada Daily Transcript;
Weekly Recorder (Vallejo;)
Weekly Bulletin (San Francisco;)
Weekly Golden Era (San Francisco;)
Weekly Pacific (San Francisco;)
Weekly California Christian Advocate (San Francisco.)

The experience of another year brings additional strength to the remark I let drop two years ago, and which has not been modified by further reflection, viz: "There are no good reasons why we should not have quadruple the number of boys to report that we have. The material is

abundant," etc., etc. We all know the material is abundant. Every city, town, and mining camp, can attest the truth of the remark that there is a very considerable number of boys, between eight and sixteen years, who are growing up in idleness, and fast hastening to crime. Some of them are orphans, in whom little interest is felt by their connections, and on whom they mostly hang as a heavy burden; some are children of widows, whose time is so filled with labors to procure a mere subsistence, that their sons are unavoidably neglected, and soon become unmanageable; some have lost their mothers, and are left to the care of fathers whose means and opportunities for domestic control are less effectual than those of widows; some have intemperate or profligate parents whose natural affection for their offspring is drowned in the depths of the bottle; while some are children of the ignorant, inefficient and helpless, who seem almost from nature incapable of fulfilling discretely the commonest duties of life. But *all* of them, from these and kindred causes, more or less remote, are daily exposed to the contagion of crime, and will grow up with idle and ruinous habits, and be eventually hurried to an early and dishonored grave, or live only to prey upon the community, and eventually crowd our State Prison, if not arrested in their career and brought under the humanizing influence of this or some such kindred institution.

Now, I ask again, why is it? Here we have a building capable, when completed, of accommodating two hundred and fifty or three hundred of this very class of boys, and of giving them all the comforts of a better home, in many respects, than nine tenths of them have ever had, to say nothing about its educational advantages, and yet at the expiration of two years we report about the same number we did then. I cannot follow this subject to its logical conclusion, for my space will not permit, and I only throw out these remarks as food for reflection, and say, as I said then, "It is a source of regret to the best friends of the school, that its character and merits are not more fully known and appreciated."

These youths will suffer from some one's neglect and apathy, and will as surely entail their dreadful consequences upon the community, in the increased burdens and crimes of the State, as cause follows effect.

We believe the school capable of accomplishing much good, and commend it and its interests to the careful attention of the public, and ask that it may be visited by our citizens in the future more than it has been in the past, that its workings may be better understood and more fully appreciated.

To the employés of the house I can but express my unqualified praise, and commend them each for their unselfish interest and zeal, which has tended greatly to lessen my otherwise arduous duties.

And to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, co-workers in the good cause, for your uniform courtesy and kindness, accept my grateful thanks, and believe me faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. HOBLITZELL,
Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

Joint Committee on Public Buildings

IN RELATION TO THE

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE CAPITOL.

D. W. GELWICKS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Committee on Public Buildings of the Assembly and the Committee on Public Buildings of the Senate are hereby instructed fully, carefully and impartially to investigate and report upon the points following: The suitableness of Sacramento City as a permanent location of the State Capital; the amount already expended upon the State Capitol building; the safety and stability of its foundations; the manner in which the work upon said building has been done; the value of said building in its present condition; the amount of grading, if any, that will be required around said building and the cost of said grading; and the amount that will be required to finish said Capitol building according to the plan proposed.

Resolved, That, to enable them to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, said committees are hereby authorized to avail themselves of the aid of scientific men, practical mechanics and experts.

The respective Committees on Public Buildings of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, acting under the above concurrent resolution of both Houses, and having had under consideration the subject matter contained in said concurrent resolution, beg leave respectfully to submit this their

REPORT

To the Senate and Assembly:

Your Committee personally inspected the new Capitol building, and likewise caused the same to be so inspected by a large number of disinterested and distinguished civil engineers, architects, mechanics, builders and contractors, with a view to thoroughly inform themselves as to the stability and character of the foundations upon which the building rests, and also with regard to any apparent defects in the manner of its construction.

In prosecuting this inquiry, your Committee resorted to all available sources of information, and are gratified in stating that rival members

of the same professions and trades gave with alacrity the benefit of their superior knowledge, skill and experience to aid your Committee in its investigations. Your Committee were not clothed with the power of bringing these gentlemen before them by writ of subpœna, but they appeared upon simple invitation, which, at the instance of any member of your Committee, was freely extended to any gentleman whose experience, skill and knowledge could be brought to bear in elucidating the subject matter of our inquiry.

It appeared in evidence before your Committee that long before the trenches for the present foundation were dug, the Capitol Commissioners were duly impressed with the great importance of securing a good foundation, and had determined to pile it, irrespective of any cost. The services of Mr. Reuben Clark (now deceased), an architect of vast experience, and pre-eminent upon this coast in his profession, had been secured by the Commissioners to superintend the erection of the work, and his attention was, by order of the Commissioners, first directed to the character of the soil and substrata underlying the present site of the building. Mr. Clark accordingly proceeded to make a full and thorough examination, and for that purpose instituted a series of borings in order to ascertain the character of the underlying earth and strata. The earth and strata extracted by these borings were preserved by Mr. Clark, and by him submitted to the examination of geological experts, and this preliminary examination occupied the attention of the architect several weeks, when he finally reported to the Commissioners that he had found as good a foundation for the building as could possibly be needed. He also gave a detailed statement of the result of the inspection by boring, and stated that piling for a foundation would only do a mischief and result in positive injury. (See testimony of General Redington.) In this connection your Committee beg leave to refer to the testimony of Marshall R. Rose, a pump maker and well borer, who made the borings above spoken of, under the direction of Mr. Clark, and who also made borings on the same ground about one year ago. He testifies that he does not believe that there was any difference in the material obtained in the first and last borings; says he did not preserve that obtained at the first, but did preserve the material obtained at the last borings, and that he has submitted the same to Colonel William J. Lewis and C. F. Reed, civil engineers, and A. A. Bennett, architect, who, in their testimony, refer to this material as being produced and identified by Mr. Rose. Colonel W. J. Lewis, the civil engineer just spoken of—who is now the engineer in charge of the construction of the seawall at the Port of San Francisco, and who possesses experience derived from the practice of his profession during a period of forty years—being fully advised of the character of the soil and substrata underlying the Capitol building, says in reference to piling: "In a soil of the character presented under the new Capitol building there can be no question that piling for a foundation should not be adopted. Taking it on a hard pan of a solidity approaching to rock, and laying on that a concrete very nearly three feet thick, is far preferable to any piling. Piling should not be used when a uniform, solid foundation (a reasonably solid foundation) can be obtained. I do not suppose there would be any question in the mind of any architect in regard to a foundation approaching anywhere near to the character we find under the new Capitol building, that piling should not be used. Indeed, it would be impossible in that material to drive piles, and worse than useless if you could do so. It would injure the foundation, not strengthen it. It would not be so good. The effect

of driving piles would be to break up the good foundation; and making a foundation partially piled would certainly make it worse." Thus, unconciously, fully supporting Mr. Clark in his opinion on the same subject, given after an actual and thorough examination and upon mature deliberation, long before the present foundation was adopted. (See testimony of Colodel Lewis and General Redington.)

In order to better elucidate the subject, it will be necessary to refer briefly to the report signed by Colonel William J. Lewis, A. A. Bennett, Chas. F. Reed and P. J. O'Connor, together with the diagram thereto attached, all of which is hereunto filed and marked "Exhibit C." The report says: "It will be seen from this plat (diagram) that the first, or surface formation, is alluvial soil to the depth of some three feet, then a species of clay and soil mixed of some four feet. The next strata, on which the concrete foundation rests, is hard pan and clay to the depth or thickness of from fifteen to thirty-three feet; next, a dark sand and blue clay mixed—this strata lying twenty feet in thickness between the hard pan and a solid bed of bowlders which are impenetrable."

With regard to the suitability of these strata for foundations for heavy structures, your Committee have consulted all of the distinguished engineers, architects and builders who have been before them, and find that they are unanimous in the opinion that hard pan is the next best thing to rock to place heavy structures upon, although it is somewhat compressible.

Mr. Rose (the witness before spoken of) who did the boring, states in his testimony that this second formation varies much in places as to hardness, but does not vary as to color. And Messrs. Lewis, Bennett, Reed and O'Connor state in their report, that "the cases embracing the boxes for each boring are lettered from A to H, and were identified by Mr. Rose, who stated that the same were correctly labelled and described." Showing that the latter named gentlemen had before them the material taken at eight different depths in each boring.

And your Committee are of opinion that if this variation as to the hardness of the material was so great as to seriously affect the question of the stability of the foundation, that it would not have escaped the attention of these gentlemen, who are most properly zealous of their professional fame, nor would the experienced and scientific architect in charge of the construction of the building have failed to resort to some method of compensating for this difference in the resisting quality of underlying strata.

But your Committee show that the Report C, heretofore referred to, is silent as to this one quality, and that the bearings of the foundation are constructed solely with reference to the weight they are required to support, and without regard to any difference in the compressibility of the material upon which it rests. Mr. Rose speaks of this hard strata in the second formation, and says that it varies in thickness from two to four feet; but he does not inform your Committee at what depth it was encountered. And under the circumstances your Committee do not feel warranted in attaching any great importance to this branch of his testimony, so far as the same goes to indicate a difference as to the hardness or compressibility of any particular strata found in the second formation as compared with the main body of that formation.

Gordon P. Cummings, the architect in charge of the construction of the building, states as his conclusion, that there was no place in the soil underlying the building that did not assure the safety of the foundation;

and he further says: "I think the soil foundation under the building perfectly safe; I had rather have it than a rock foundation, because it is more certain to be equal. In all rock foundation there is a chance for it to be unequal—that one portion will give way more than others."

George E. Gray, a civil engineer, who has been in the practice of his profession for over thirty years, says in his testimony:

"I think from the materials obtained from the borings from the depth of from ten to fifty-five feet, that you may safely assume it will make a good foundation."

P. J. O'Connor, architect, concurs in the report marked Exhibit C.

George Bordwell, architect, in his testimony says:

"If I had been the architect employed to build the building (meaning the Capitol), I should probably have done the same thing, with one exception: there being more weight upon the west half of the building, I should probably have increased the width of the concrete foundation in that part, not thinking at all about the soil below. I think any architect would have been satisfied to have built upon that ground."

S. H. Williams, an architect examined by your Committee, in his report herewith filed and marked Exhibit D, in speaking of the depression at various parts of the walls of the building, says:

"Now, this irregularity may be partially owing to the manner of carrying up the walls and laying on the burden, placing many more tons on one portion or line of the wall than upon another. But the main cause, in my opinion, lies in the irregularity of the soil beneath."

He then proceeds to show, in his report, that the greatest sinking of the foundation occurred at the northwest corner, where the borings were deepest. The borings at this corner, according to his report, went to the depth of fifty-five feet—"no gravel or bowlders were reached; the earth, from the surface of the ground down to the gravel sand or bottom of such borings, appears quite uniform, being dark loam at the top, and yellowish impure clay and hard pan, this last being found at a depth of eighteen feet and varying from two to five feet in thickness."

But Mr. Williams, in his testimony taken before the Committee, and which is herewith filed, appears to have abandoned this theory as to the existence of any material irregularity in the underlying ground, for in speaking of the probable future settlement, he says: "I do not think I should be warranted in saying that the settlement will be greater on the northwest corner than anywhere else." And in speaking of the past settlement at that corner, he says: "But I could not say, judging from the work done upon it and the length of time which has elapsed, that there has been much, if any, increase of sinking in that part. I understand that Mr. Cummings has tried it upon levels at different times, and that it has not settled one-eighth of an inch from January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to the third of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. If so, it indicates a very slight settlement. The bond being broken, if the foundation at that corner had been to a material extent different from the other, it would have been likely to have sunk much

faster. I think there can be but a slight variation in the quality of the foundation of that part compared with the other parts."

Mr. A. A. Bennett, an architect, testifies that he knows the character of the foundation; that he has personal knowledge of the same; and states the same to be as mentioned in the report marked C, signed by Colonel Lewis and others as well as himself; he believes the ground to be good.

William B. Smith, a bricklayer who assisted in laying this foundation, testifies in relation to it as follows: "I think the character of the soil there is sufficient to carry the weight of that building, or a building of any other size."

W. L. Herndon, a practical brick mason, contractor and builder, was sworn, and testified that he had experience in relation to the foundations of buildings and the compressibility of soil in Sacramento City, and that he has found there as good an earth foundation as he ever built upon.

A. Henley, a contractor and builder of thirty years experience, testifies: "In my experience of thirty years I have never known a better foundation for a building than the soil under the new Capitol building."

W. F. Knox, a contractor and builder, says he was very often at the ground in company with Mr. Clark, the architect, and that there was no difference in opinion between himself and Mr. Clark—both thought it good.

Your Committee also examined Michael Fennell, who testified that he was a builder and the party who had the original contract for laying the foundation to the top of the brick work. Mr. Fennell says (see his testimony): "From the borings made that I examined I found no hard pan; I found clay, but it was soft and spongy; it looked as if it would come to putty in your fingers; the material when it was bored was taken out by an auger; I was there at the time the borings were made by Mr. Clark; I do not think that I was a party to it, except that I was preparing to lay the foundation of the building." Thus far the witness only informs us that, of the material examined by himself, he found no "hard pan." But further on the witness says, in speaking of his examination: "We bored down sixty feet at that soft corner (the witness meaning thereby the northwest corner); we did not get anything down to the hard pan." And the same witness, at the close of his report herewith filed and marked "Exhibit F," uses this language: "In relation to what is termed 'hard pan,' I have not seen any produced by the numerous borings which have been made; hard pan is dry in all seasons; the same cannot be said for the material which they call hard pan and forms the foundation of the Capitol."

Your Committee are not learned with regard to the peculiar characteristics of this material, but they are forced to the conclusion that if this hard pan does not exist as shown in the diagram attached to the Report C, that then the eminent gentlemen, civil engineers, architects, practical builders and contractors who have examined the material extracted by Mr. Rose are lamentably ignorant in a very important branch of their several professions and employments. But your Committee have no doubt of the existence of this hard pan. It is true that Mr. Fennell has no knowledge of its existence; he has not seen any of it. He has not examined the material extracted at all the borings, but only says: "From the borings made that I examined I found no hard pan." He says, too: "The material, when it was bored, was taken out by an auger." This evidently shows that he could not have been generally present at the borings, or cognizant of the results produced, for he fails

to state the most important particulars concerning the manner of conducting these borings and the instruments by which it was effected. The witness, Mr. Rose, corroborated by Mr. Bennett, says, "In boring through the second formation we found places that were particularly hard, so hard that we had to use what is called a churn drill. Stratas of two or three feet would be so hard that it would take us two or three hours to drill through it." This important fact has escaped the attention of Mr. Fennell, who is in blissful ignorance of the use of the drill, and is quite confident that the auger only was brought into requisition.

From the testimony of the above named gentlemen, your Committee are unanimously of opinion that there is nothing in the natural character of the site to prevent a good, safe and secure building of any magnitude from being erected thereon, and your Committee will next proceed to consider and report in detail upon the character of the foundation proper.

The foundation of the Capitol building is of concrete, which rests on a strata of hard pan and clay. Your Committee find that the concrete for this foundation was formed of small broken granite, no piece larger than one inch in diameter, intermixed with cobble, also broken, of the same size and of equal parts, the whole united with a grout or thin mortar composed of Rosendale cement and sharp river sand and water, all put in one common box and well manipulated, a frame being constructed as shown in the sketch in Exhibit C, and turned in with buckets and ramrod.

Your Committee are informed by scientific experts that of this kind of work there has been but little done in the United States except in the construction of fortifications. France, England, Spain and Germany have used it for centuries, especially in all heavy works. The oldest fortification on the continent of America—Fort Lorenzo, at Chagres—is constructed of this material; also the walls of Panama. Its strength is looked upon by scientific men as being equal to solid granite. This concrete foundation varies in breadth according to the weight it is required to support. The brick work commences the entire width of the foundation and rises two courses perpendicular to each offset, which is one inch on either side, and so until the size of wall is arrived at. The brick employed in this foundation was of the best quality and laid in the best cement mortar. These facts are shown by the report of Colonel Lewis, Charles F. Reed, civil engineers, and A. A. Bennett and P. J. O'Connor, architects, before referred to, by the testimony of Michael Fennell and many other witnesses, and it is an undoubted fact that the work upon the foundation has been well done. All the witnesses examined in regard to the foundation testify that the same is constructed strictly in accordance with the plan (which is indicated above), of the best material, and that the work has been properly and thoroughly done, and your Committee are satisfied that the same has been constructed with great care, and this is the opinion of all the distinguished professional and practical men who have been consulted by your Committee. But your Committee show that the building which has been partially erected upon this foundation has seemingly suffered injury, the extent of which has been inquired into. Your Committee caused a series of levels to be run in order to ascertain whether any undue subsidence of the walls had taken place, and also to inform themselves whether such subsidence was regular or irregular. By reference to the report marked Exhibit I it will be seen that this duty was performed by J. R. Ray, civil engineer, and J. Z. Davis, architect and builder, who found the greatest depression at the

northwest corner. The depression at this corner, as compared with the southeast corner, which is distant therefrom diagonally three hundred and sixteen feet, is only two and three-quarters inches; and this is the greatest difference observed in the depression of the building when compared with its depression at any other part. The report last referred to states fully the minor depressions at other points. Cracks or fissures were observed in the walls of the basement of the building, and the witness, Mr. Fennell, states in his testimony that the depression at the northwest corner is four inches. In his report he states the depression there to be four and one-third inches, and that the east wall is out of line at least five inches. Now, by the report of Messrs. Ray and Davis it will be seen that Mr. Fennell is not sustained, those gentlemen stating in that report that the depression at that corner only amounts to two and three-quarters inches. Your Committee, in order to test the accuracy of Mr. Fennell's statement with regard to the east wall being so far out of line, caused the same to be particularly examined by A. F. Goddard and J. R. Ray, civil engineers, and A. A. Bennett, architect, who, being sworn, in their report say: "We have examined and plumbed the east wall with a transit, and find the brickwork and entire wall vertical or dead plumb. At the northeast corner the stone work slightly inclined westward, not more than one-half of an inch variation from dead plumb; this exists only in the stone, which is of no consequence." Your Committee are unable to reconcile these statements of Mr. Fennell with the testimony of intelligent, disinterested and scientific persons before them, and are constrained to believe that this gentleman is somewhat prejudiced, from the fact that he informs us in his testimony that his original contract for laying this foundation amounted to about eighty thousand dollars; that he was not allowed to complete this contract, but wrought upon it to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and in one way or the other lost about seventeen thousand dollars. He says in his testimony, in speaking in relation to this contract, "Everybody seemed opposed to me in every manner; they reported that I was too slow—all that sort of thing." He also informs us that at one time he aspired to build the State Capitol; but fortunately for the State (as your Committee believe) he was not selected as the builder, and the effect of these severe disappointments may have so prejudiced his mind in reference to the building itself as to lead him to regard it with a feeling akin to aversion.

The Committee find that cracks or fissures in the walls of heavy buildings are by no means uncommon; the lower walls of the British House of Parliament, the foundation of which rests on piles, are cracked. Major-General Alexander, United States Army, who is senior Engineer on the Pacific Coast, in speaking of the cracks or fissures in the Capitol building, terms them mere blemishes, and says they frequently occur in buildings of this character; that he has seen them occur both in fortifications and buildings erected under his own supervision. The scientific and practical gentlemen who were before your Committee presented various theories to account for the presence of cracks or fissures. Some thought that in this instance it could be assigned to the compressibility of the soil beneath; some thought they may have been caused by the shrinkage of the material, and others thought that they were owing to a combination of causes, to wit: the compressibility of the soil beneath, and unequal distribution of the weight upon the different parts of the foundation; whilst more thought that these fissures were attributable solely to the unequal distribution of the weight. And all of the experts

examined by your Committee agree that it is of the greatest importance in erecting a building of this character that the weight should be laid on uniformly.

Now it appears from the testimony of B. B. Redding (who was one of the Capitol Commissioners), that Mr. Clark, the architect, suggested that the front portion of the building at this end, that is, the northwest angle of the building, could be built up really in advance of the outer work without detriment or danger to the building. Mr. Redding says in his testimony, "It was his (the architect's) desire, and the wish of the Commissioners, as there had been a movement made about every year to remove the Capital, that the building here should make a good appearance as early as possible; and, therefore, upon his suggestion, we authorized the architect to build that portion as he wished. Whether the placing the increase of the weight upon that corner in advance of the outer work was the cause of that crack, of course can never be fully ascertained; but I have concluded that it was; that it was our fault partially in permitting it; that the building, as was originally intended, should have been carried up even, or, as the architect expressed it, 'the superincumbent weight should be carried up equally.'"

Your Committee then find that the first crack or fissure occurred where the rule as to the equal distribution of weight or burden was departed from. In the course of construction, and from the testimony before them, they are impressed with the belief that this of itself is one adequate cause for the mischief, and perhaps the only one that can properly be assigned. But whatever may have induced these defects, it is certain that the operation of the cause has long since ceased, for these cracks or fissures have been continuously and carefully examined since the time of their discovery, and no appreciable difference can possibly be observed; or, more accurately speaking, they have by no means increased in width, but have a closing tendency. The theory appears to be that the foundations have now finally settled as far as they will sink under present pressure.

With regard to the extent of the injury, as indicated by these cracks or fissures, we beg leave to refer to the testimony at large, and particularly to that of Major-General Alexander, United States Army, whose large experience and extensive reading places him in the very front rank of his profession. He says:

"These cracks are more of a blemish than a detriment."

Colonel W. J. Lewis, in his testimony, says:

"We only found three cracks there, and the widest crack was not to exceed three fifths of an inch; but certainly the foundation is good, and the material and the structure are good, and it is a perfectly safe structure; in my opinion these cracks do not affect the permanency or the durability of the walls of the Capitol building in any manner." And again he says: "These cracks may be attributed to putting in the reverse arches or to any other cause; but it is a matter of no particular consequence."

George C. Gray, a civil engineer, says, in his testimony:

"I do not think these fissures are a very material injury to the building; they are disfigurements, but they will scarcely be perceived in

the story above the basement, and the finishing in the interior of the building will aid it in that respect; then again, the fissures in the buildings are not greater than you will find in a great many other buildings—the Parliament House of Great Britain, for instance; although the greatest possible pains was taken in laying the foundation, the piled foundation going down to the London clay, yet in that building there are cracks a great deal worse than you have here."

Mr. Bennett, architect, says:

"The cracks are lying in the same line, and the whole space between any of the cracks, aside from the mortar, is less than half an inch; I do not think the cracks in the building affect the stability or the durability of the building in any manner; it has only reached a small portion of the walls; above the granite it has reached the window sills in two places, but no higher; it has not affected the granite at all that I can see."

Gordon P. Cummings, the architect and civil engineer in charge of the construction of the building, says:

"The cracks in the building do not, in my opinion, endanger the safety of the building in the slightest degree."

L. R. Townsend, a professional architect and superintendent of buildings, says:

"I do not consider the cracks or fissures in the new Capitol building to be any serious damage, if the work is put up by a competent architect. I consider Mr. Cummings a competent architect."

J. L. Davis, a mechanic and contractor and builder, says:

"I do not consider the cracks in the wall as a detriment to the building. I have not examined them as much at the present time as I have heretofore. I do not consider that the cracks are extraordinary in a building of that size. I do not consider that the cracks endanger the building in any respect whatever."

Edward A. Conolly, a contractor and builder, says:

"I do not consider the cracks are any serious detriment to the building. I think the cracks will not injure the building materially. I think it will be impossible to make the appearance quite perfect; the cracks are below the granite, nearly all. I think if there had been iron ties put in these walls there would not have been any cracks."

A. Henley, a contractor and builder of thirty years experience, says, in speaking of the Capitol building:

"I have never known a building that covered so much ground, and with such heavy walls as these are in this building, but that there were more or less cracks."

And again:

"The fissures or cracks in the building are such as are liable to occur in any large building, and are not detrimental to the foundations of the building; and when the building is completed and the ground graded, these fissures can never be seen."

From this testimony and much other of a similar character, and from actual observation and inspection, your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that these cracks or fissures are mere blemishes; they do in no wise affect either the solidity or durability of the building.

With regard to the manner in which the work upon the building has been done, your Committee have great pleasure in stating that on all sides it is found and conceded that it has been done not only in a workmanlike, but in a very superior manner. So superior is the character of the work, that it is said by witnesses to be equal to that done upon the Bank of California, in San Francisco City, which all say is of the very highest degree of excellence.

All of the material used in the building is of the very best quality.

There has been expended upon the building thus far, that is to say, up to February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the sum of six hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-one cents ($680,636 31). To prepare the building so as to be ready for the next Legislature, in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, a further expenditure of three hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents ($367,657 51) will be necessary. And to complete it entirely, with the exception of the sculpture and the pictures, there will be required the further sum of two hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-five cents ($259,595 95). This would give the total cost of the building, as estimated, when completed, at one million three hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents ($1,307,889 77); this sum, however, not including the cost of the sculpture and pictures. The most of the material used in the construction of the building was furnished under contracts let out to the lowest responsible bidder, and a large number of these contracts for material to be furnished, amounting, as your Committee believe, to about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($230,000), are still outstanding and unperformed. All these contracts made for the material of the building were made nearly two years ago, and the material has been and is now being delivered as is required by the progress of the work.

With regard to the value of the Capitol building, your Committee say that they are entirely without data upon which to estimate its value, save only its actual cost. The work done upon, and the material used in the building, is of very superior quality, and it is believed that the building is worth its present cost. But it is difficult to say what is its actual cash value, for this may greatly vary, according to the uses to which it is to be devoted; and it is equally difficult to say what would be the difference in the cost of constructing a similar building at another place, or at the present time.

It is estimated that grading the Capitol grounds will cost from forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) to fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

Your Committee have personally examined the levee defences which protect the northern side of the City of Sacramento and which are built to the south of the southerly bank of the American River, extending from the banks of the Sacramento in an easterly direction some five or six miles to the high lands. This levee has a base of from fifty-eight to

sixty feet in width, is ten feet high and has eight feet of breadth at its top or surface. The levee has been constructed with care. All sand has been first removed and the soil along its location has been first broken, in order that the foreign soil used in the construction of the levee should be in a manner mixed or conglomerated with the underlying soil, thus producing greater strength. This levee is not constructed on the bank of the American river, but is retired therefrom, in some places a distance of over half a mile; and its nearest approach at any point to the bank of the river, is at or near Rabel's Tannery. Here it is distant from the bank only about one hundred feet; and to the westward of Burns Slough, above Smith's Gardens, the levee defences are constructed three hundred and seventy-five yards from the bank of the river. At this last named point the river is approaching toward the levee, but is still three hundred and seventy-five yards therefrom; but, if it should prove necessary, this weak point could be efficiently guarded by the erection of a wingdam, or placing in obstructions to straighten the curvature of the stream at this point, which should be immediately done to insure safety. The Committee are of opinion that no danger is to be apprehended at Rabel's Tannery, because the course of the river there is straight. This levee at all other points is so far retired from the banks of the American as to be, in the opinion of your Committee, perfectly safe and reliable.

The Committee are supported in these conclusions from the testimony of the Levee Commissioners and many other witnesses, including Mr. Doherty, County Surveyor and civil engineer. The only witness who has any doubt of the sufficiency of the levee on the American River is Mr. A. P. Smith, who is of opinion that the river should be straightened above his garden, which, he thinks, can be readily done.

Your Committee are firmly impressed with the belief that the levee defences at or near the east bank of the Sacramento are entirely sufficient, and that no possible danger is to be apprehended from the encroachments of the waters of this river.

The testimony touching the sufficiency of the levees is very full, and the attention of your honorable bodies is respectfully requested thereto, with the belief that the conclusions of your Committee will be found to be fully supported thereby.

Your Committee also directed their attention to the subject of the shoaling of the American and Sacramento Rivers. With regard to the latter river, your Committee find, from the evidence, that the channel is as deep now as in eighteen hundred and forty-nine; but with regard to the former river there is some conflict of testimony, some witnesses holding that the channel of this river changes and forms bars and eddies, and also decreases in depth; but others hold that although the channel changes its course, its depth is not permanently decreased, the theory being that the sediment which is brought down during the season of low water, when the current is sluggish, is deposited for a time upon the bottom, and is removed therefrom by the freshets and is finally deposited so as to increase the height of the banks and to form bars in the river.

(See testimony of Mr. Hubbard, General Redington, Captain Fouratt and Captain Poole.)

From examination and from the evidence which is herewith submitted and filed, your Committee find the following facts:

First—That the foundation of the present new Capitol building is safe and secure.

Second—That if, in the construction of the building, due care is

observed in the distribution of the weight resting upon the foundations, the building will be safe and secure.

Third—That the material that has been used in the construction of the building is of excellent character, and the workmanship thereon superior.

Fourth—That the cracks or fissures were caused by carrying up the building with unequal distribution of the weight, and that said cracks are not detrimental to the building.

Fifth—That there has been expended upon the building up to February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the sum of six hundred and eighty thousand six hundred thirty-six dollars and thirty-one cents ($680,636 31).

Sixth—To prepare the same so as to be ready for the accommodation of the Legislature at its session of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, it will be necessary to expend the further sum of three hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents ($367,657 51).

Seventh—That to complete it entirely according to the present plan, not including the cost of sculpture and pictures, it will cost the still further sum of two hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-five cents, ($259,595 95); making the aggregate cost of the building one million three hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents, ($1,307,889 77).

Eighth—That the said building will be ready for the use of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Ninth—Nothing has been elicited in evidence before the Committee which would beget any fear or suggest any reason that the State Capital should be removed from this city on account of the insecurity of the Capitol building or the fear of inundation by reason of the want of security of the levee defences, and that the water defenses of the city are secure or can be made so.

Tenth—The Committee find, from the evidence, that if work upon the present new Capitol building is abandoned the building would be comparatively worthless to the State in its present condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CURTIS,
CONLY,
TEEGARDEN,
BEACH,
SHAW,
Senate Committee;

CANAVAN,
BATCHELDER,
BIGGS,
DAVIES,
Assembly Committee.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE E. GRAY.

George E. Gray (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am forty-nine years of age; my profession is that of a civil engineer; I have been engaged in my profession as a civil engineer nearly thirty years; I have had the experience in civil engineering usual in such a number of years service; I have been engaged in the construction of State works and railroad works, and so forth; my principal employment has been upon State canals and upon railways; I have been engaged about fifteen years upon the New York Central Railway; I am now connected with the Central Pacific Railroad; I have been connected with it for the last two or two and a half years; I have have had considerable experience in relation to the construction of buildings. I received a note from the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings, N. Greene Curtis, asking me to examine the Capitol building and give my views in relation to the character of the foundations of the building and the manner of its construction; in accordance therewith I examined the structure quite closely, and find there has been some displacement of the walls from settlement; after that examination I went to the office of the architect and examined the plans of the building; my examination was general; my impression is that the origin of these cracks in the building occurred originally from a combination of two causes—one, the disproportion of the bearing surface of the foundation, the other I attribute to the undue proportion of the weight in carrying up the building, in not carrying up the walls uniformly; from the evidence of the work that has been carried on since its erection, and from the total absence of any additional crack, it seems to me very evident that the addition of buttresses to the corners and carrying up the work uniformly has remedied, virtually, that defect; my conclusion from the examination is, that these walls can be carried up now without apprehension of any other disturbance; in the calculation I have made, and also from the evidence of your engineer in charge, or architect, almost four fifths of the weight is already placed upon the foundations; my opinion is that if the same care is taken in carrying up the walls that is now observed, you need not apprehend any further difficulty. As far as the character of the work is concerned, I will say that the material and the workmanship, with the exception of the caution that should have been observed, is superior; it is first class. I have superintended the erection of buildings, of course not as heavy or of the character of this building, but upon a much more treacherous character for

foundation than this building is upon; I have built them upon a quicksand foundation; I observed caution in carrying up my walls uniformly; of course a settlement will take place in all such cases; but if quicksand or a compressible material is confined so that it will not rise it will compress, and you will have as good a foundation as from a more expensive preparation; I have put up a building five hundred feet long and eighty feet wide upon a foundation of quicksand without undue displacement of the walls from settlement; I think this building can be built safely if the proper precaution in relation to the equal distribution of the weight upon the building is taken; but with such material as you have for a foundation, I think it will compress to a certain extent, but not to an extent to destroy or materially injure the building; I think from the material obtained from the borings from the depth of from ten to fifty-five feet, that you may safely assume it will make a good foundation; I have examined the material stated to have been taken out by the borings that have been made under the foundation of the building; it is a mixture of clay and sand; the greater proportion is clay; it is a material that becomes exceedingly hard under compression; I have no apprehension of the walls of the building settling down to such an extent that the building will rise in the centre; I have no fear of that kind. From my investigation there thus far I am led to the conclusion that this displacement or these apertures that have been formed are rather diminishing than otherwise, from the careful manner in which the work has lately been carried on and the increase in the bearing surface; you can easily test that by further observation. I reviewed Major Elliot's report, which is rather short and in some respects rather unsatisfactory, in that it does give the reasons why he arrives at his conclusions; I differ with Mr. Elliot in regard to the necessity of piling the foundation; he thinks it should have been piled foundation; I do not conceive that piling it would have been materially any better; the borings indicate the depth of the material at the west side to be sixty feet before you strike the gravel; no piling would go down sixty feet in this material without injury to the piles, and you must reach the gravel before you get to a material that will not yield; I think if the first architect had observed the proper rules of proportion in his foundation at the corners and in carrying up the walls, no displacement would have occurred.

Question—From that you infer that the place of the foundation itself was defective, even had the walls been carried up uniformly?

Answer—That is a problem you can scarcely answer in the affirmative.

Witness (continuing)—There is a pretty large area of foundation for the building, but the proportion is not fully carried out; in these corners, displacement might not have taken place until you got the full weight of the building upon it, although I should rather think they would; you will see the theory fully illustrated in the laying up a cross wall in the rear of the building; you will see that the ends of the cross wall are fostened to the main wall, and in the centre at the top it is apart; this wall had no weight in the centre, and of course it has not gone down uniformly; the ends have, because they are bound to the main wall. I do not think these fissures are any material injury to the building; they are disfigurements, but they will scarcely be perceived in the story above the basement; the finishing to the interior of the building will aid it in that respect; then, again, the fissures in the building are not greater that the fissures you will find in a great many other buildings of the same character; in the Parliament House of Great Britain, for instance,

which I examined last Summer, although the greatest possible pains were taken in laying the foundation, the piled foundation going down to the London clay, yet in that building there are cracks a great deal worse than any you have here. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the foundation of this building safe and sufficient, and that it will bear the weight of the structure that is to be erected upon it. I have been in Europe the greater portion of my time for the last two years, examining railways and other objects of interest in the line of my profession. I am employed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the capacity of Consulting Engineer.

Question by Mr. Shaw—Your opinions and your conclusion are, that without doubt the building can be erected without fear of its falling down?

Answer—Yes, sir; I think you may dismiss that fear from your minds.

Question by Mr. Canavan—Have you examined the designs so as to be able to give an opinion in relation to the light and the proper ventilation of the building when finished?

Answer—No, sir; these questions were not referred to me.

TESTIMONY OF S. S. MONTAGUE.

S. S. Montague (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am Chief Engineer upon the Central Pacific Railroad; Mr. Gray is the Consulting Engineer upon the Central Pacific Railroad. I have had considerable experience in laying foundations for piers and bridge work upon railways, which are usually more difficult than foundations of buildings, being frequently under water and sometimes required to be built upon soft material. I cannot say that I have made a thorough critical examination of the new Capitol building, but I have seen it, observed it, have taken some interest in it, and think I am qualified to judge in relation to it; I have seen the written evidence of Mr. Gray, and fully concur in all that he has said in relation to the Capitol building; my information is that these fissures which have shown themselves have really become less since the abutments were placed at the corners.

EXHIBIT C.

To the Honorable Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, to whom was referred the matter pertaining to the State Capitol Building:

In compliance with your request, we beg leave to submit the following report and accompanying sketch, showing the different formations of earth, the concrete, also the spread of brickwork and basement wall of the Capitol building, in Sacramento City.

It will be seen from this plat that the first or surface formation is alluvial soil to the depth of some three feet; then a species of clay and soil mixed, of four feet; the next strata (on which the concrete foundation rests) is hard pan and clay, to the depth or thickness of from fifteen to thirty-three feet; next, a dark sand and blue clay mixed, this strata lying, twenty feet in thickness, between the hard pan and a solid bed of bowlders, which are impenetrable. These results we have ascertained from actual borings. Hard pan is looked upon by engineers, architects and builders as the next thing to rock to place heavy structures upon, although somewhat compressible.

The concrete was formed of small broken granite, no piece larger than one inch in diameter, intermixed with cobble, also broken of the same size and of equal parts, the whole united with a grout or thin mortar, composed of Rosendale cement and sharp river sand and water, all put in one common box and well manipulated, a frame being constructed, three feet in depth, in form as shown in the sketch, and turned in with buckets and rammed. We give the full particulars of the construction of this foundation, as but few know what is meant by the term concrete. Of this kind of work there has been but little done in the United States, except in the construction of fortifications. France, England, Spain and Germany have used it for centuries, especially in all heavy works. The oldest fortification on the Continent of America, Fort Lorenzo, at Chagres, is constructed of this material, also the walls of Panama. Its strength is looked upon by scientific men as being equal to solid granite.

This concrete foundation varies in breadth according to the weight it is required to support.

BRICK WORK.

The brick work commences the entire width of the foundation, and rises two courses perpendicular to each offset, which is one inch on either side, and so on until the size of wall is arrived at. It is also proper to state that all of the brick employed in this foundation were of the best quality, and laid in the best cement mortar. The foundation, we are satisfied, was constructed with great care. On a full and careful examination, therefore, we are of the opinion that the foundation of the State Capitol building is amply capable of supporting the weight that it is intended to sustain, without injuring in any manner the walls

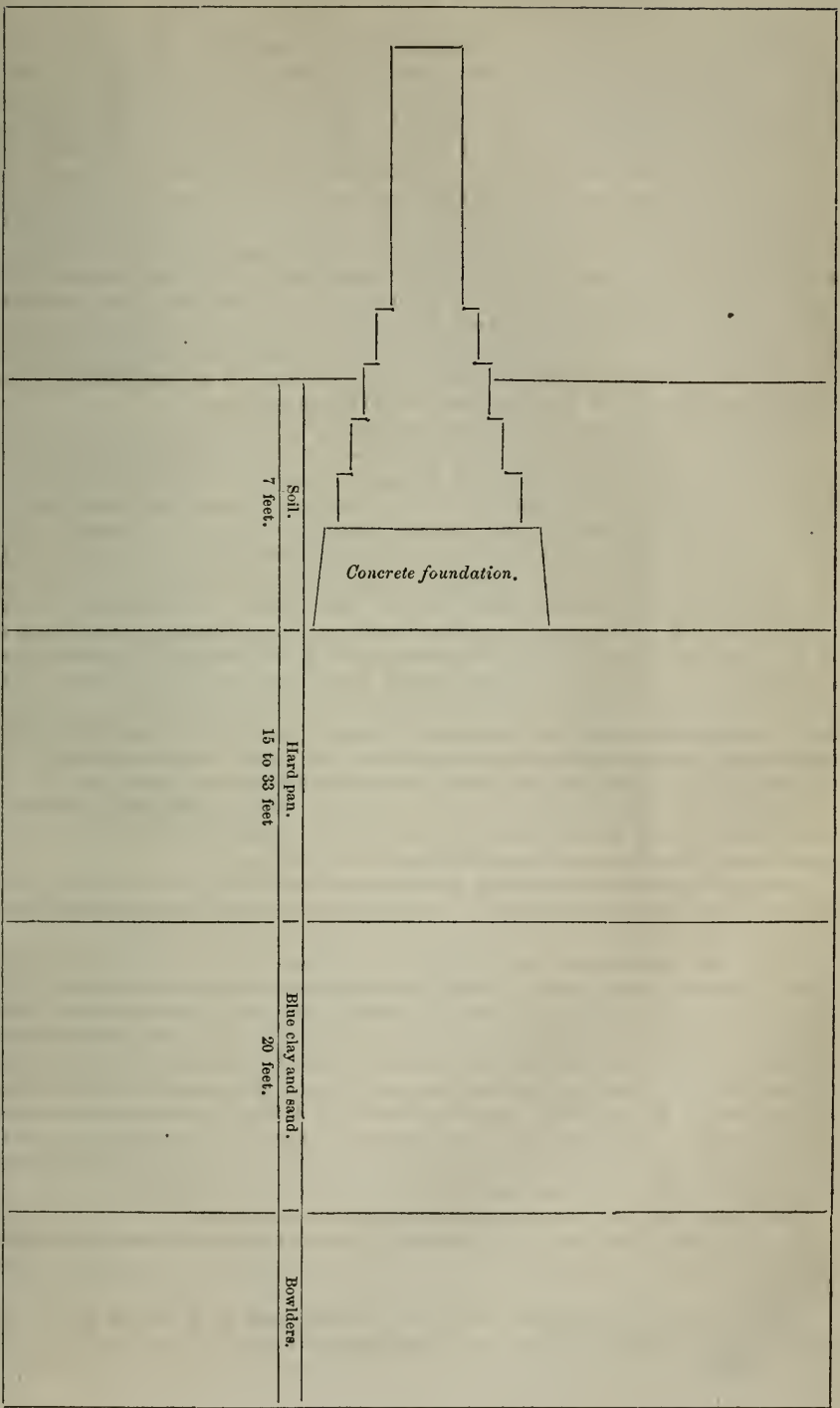
The borings to ascertain the character of the ground on which the Capitol rests were made by Mr. M. R. Rose, a practical well-borer of this city, about one year since. The borings were made at the four corners and near the middle on each side of the building. The material extracted from each boring, at the several depths, is preserved in tin boxes, and is before us. The cases embracing the boxes for each boring are lettered from "A" to "H," and were identified by Mr. Rose, who stated that the same were correctly labelled and described.

These borings were from sixty to twenty-four feet; in the latter case bowlders being struck at that depth.

Forty-five boxes of specimens of material taken from the borings are exhibited, showing the different strata encountered at the depths described by the labels.

We are, your obedient servants,

WM. J. LEWIS,
A. A. BENNETT,
CHARLES F. REED,
P. J. O'CONNOR.


Concrete foundation.
Soil.
7 feet.
Hard pan.
15 to 33 feet
Blue clay and sand.
20 feet.
Bowlders.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM J. LEWIS.

William J. Lewis (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am fifty-six years of age; reside in San Francisco; my profession is that of a civil engineer; am engineer of the seawall at San Francisco; I commenced as an engineer on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; I have been engaged at my profession a large portion of the time ever since, in that as United States Deputy Surveyor, and with matters collaterally connected with engineering; I have been principally engaged in the construction of works connected with railroads, including of course, particularly, the foundations of bridges and such structures as are carried on on railroads generally. I have examined the foundations of the new Capitol building under the authority of a letter addressed to me by N. Greene Curtis, Chairman of the Joint Committee upon Public Buildings of the State, and the result of my examination is embodied in a written report, which I now submit to the Committee.

[Mr. Lewis here read the report marked "Exhibit C."]

Mr. Lewis (continuing)—I have examined the character of the material and the character of the work being done upon the building; I think both the work and the material is of a first class character; as an engineer, I can state that I have not the slightest doubt of the safety and permanency of the foundation of this Capitol building; any settling of the foundation that would take place must have taken place long ago; the very slight indications there are of the settling are probably quite as much owing to the putting in the reverse arches as to any other cause; it is a matter of no particular consequence to what cause it should be attributed; we only found three cracks there, and the widest crack was not to exceed three-eighths of an inch. Certainly the foundation is good, and the material and the structure is good, and it is a perfectly safe structure; in my opinion these cracks do not affect the permanency or the durability of the walls of the Capitol building in any manner.

Question by Mr. Bennett—By permission of the Chairman of the Committee, I will ask Mr. Lewis if the widest crack we found when we were there was not over three sixteenths of an inch?

A.—It may not be over three sixteenths of an inch; but I had rather let my statement stand as it is. I say that three eighths of an inch is a very full estimate.

Mr. Lewis (continuing)—I say that the widest crack does not exceed three eighths of an inch. These cracks frequently occur when the foundation of a building is put on rock; they may occur from the slightest degree of carelessness. My opinion is that, the cracks all occurring where the reverse arches are, it was in putting in the reverse arches, and not from the foundation, that caused the cracks; I think the foundation of the building is perfectly solid; I find the cracks all occur under similar circumstances. As I stated, I think it was in the manner of putting in the reverse arches, and not from the foundation, that caused the cracks. I observed the buttresses of the building.

Question—Did they accomplish the purpose designed?

A.—Yes, sir; but I think the building would have been perfectly safe without them. I am satisfied there will be no further settlement of the building.

Question by Mr. Canavan—Am I to understand that these portions that have settled out of level will remain so always?

A.—Yes.

Question by Mr. Curtis—Does that discrepancy affect it in any way?

A.—No. It does not exceed one and three eighths of an inch from one end of the building to the other; it may not amount to that. I am certain that the settlement does not exceed one and three quarters of an inch in the whole length of the building; and so slight a settlement will not affect the character or the symmetry of the building to any perceptible extent.

Q.—Will it disarrange the corners?

A.—I did not make the measurement there; that can be proved outside of me.

Mr. Lewis—I looked particularly at the character of the material used in the building; it is, as I stated, of the best character. I have never resided in Sacramento City; I am not interested in any manner in relation to the State Capital remaining at Sacramento; I do not own a foot of land in the Sacramento Valley; have hardly ever been here before, except in passing through; I am entirely disinterested in this Capital question; I have a very slight acquaintance with the people of Sacramento City; I do not know that I know twenty men that live in Sacramento City; if I do, I have met them in connection with other business elsewhere. In a soil of the character presented under the new Capitol building there can be no question that piling for a foundation should not be adopted; taking it on a hard pan of a solidity approaching to rock and laying on that a concrete very nearly three feet thick is far preferable to any piling. Piling should not be used when a uniform solid foundation, a reasonably solid foundation, can be obtained. I do not suppose there would be any question in the mind of any architect in regard to a foundation approaching anywhere near to the character we find under the new Capitol building, that piling should not be used; indeed, it would be impossible, in that material, to drive piles, and worse than useless, if you could do so; it would injure the foundation, not strengthen it; it would not be so good. The effect of driving piles would be to break up the good foundation, and making a foundation partially piled would certainly make it worse.

TESTIMONY OF A. A. BENNETT.

A. A. Bennett (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—My profession is that of an architect. I was present when the site was selected and the foundation laid for the new Capitol building, from time to time; I have been familiar with the work done upon the building from the commencement until the present time. I have been engaged as an architect about twenty years. The report made this morning by Colonel Lewis, Mr. Reed and myself, marked "Exhibit C," is correct; I fully concur in the report. I know of my own knowledge the character of the foundation of the building as set forth in that report. This first stratum [showing on the diagram attached to the report Exhibit C] is intended to represent the soil down to the clay and hard pan mixed; that is the dark space. That second stratum is the clay and hard pan down to another formation lying between the bowlders and the hard pan as indicated there and marked. That third formation is clay and sand; that is a different formation from the second; there is water in the third formation—none in the second formation; this second formation is dry.

Sometimes the bowlders run up high. It is not exactly uniform, because the bowlders strike up at one place within twenty-four feet of the surface; at that point they were unable to get down lower than twenty-four feet from the surface, from the fact that they struck the bowlders. In places in going through the second formation Mr. Rose stated he was unable to get through it without using a churn drill; it was so hard he could not get it out without using a churn drill and taking it out with a sand pump. We saw from the specimens it had the appearance of having been poured out of a sand pump; it looked like it had been poured in there; it shows itself in these different subdivisions. The character of the soil there is compressible somewhat, more particularly the upper portion of it; not all of it is compressible to any extent; the upper portion is compressible. The gravel and sand contains water. In going through this stratum, the second formation, you find no water; after you pass that you find a stratum of water and bowlders; I do not mean that there is water, but that it is moist soil; that is compressible; but the stratum lying above this, the clay and hard pan, cannot be broken; you cannot drive piles through this formation. I thought in the first place that it ought to be piled, but I am now satisfied that piling would be of no use whatever—think it is abundantly sufficient to sustain any weight without it; piling would be of no use except you could get to the bowlders, and you could not drive piles through this stratum. I have examined the cracks in the Capitol building. I do not think there would have been any cracks there but for these inverted arches. In solid masonry, where there are no inverted arches, it will yield somewhat. My opinion is, it would not have settled enough to have broken the walls had it not been for these inverted arches. The breaks are lying in the same line, and the whole space between in any of the cracks, aside from the mortar, is less than half an inch—does not, I believe, exceed three eighths of an inch. I do not think the cracks in the building affect the stability or the durability of the building in any manner; it has only reached a small portion of the walls; above the granite it has reached the window sills in two places, but no higher; it has not affected the granite at all that I can see; it has not broken the stone at all, only the mortar; the settlement of one and three quarter inches in three hundred feet could not possibly affect or injure the building in any manner whatever. I am informed by the architect of the building that there is not one inch and three eighths difference in the level from the corner to where the wall is broken. I could not tell exactly what it is of my own knowledge, because we did not run the levels. Very often, in a building of this kind, a crack may break the mortar and not break the masonry. The character of the material used in the building is fully set forth in the report Exhibit C. The building was built with hard brick, the foundation made of concrete; of my own knowledge, the materials used in the construction of the building were good throughout. I was with Mr. Clark when he caused the first borings to be made there; he was a stranger here and I rendered him all the assistance I could, although at that time I examined the borings but little. It was not from knowledge obtained from the result of these borings that I recommended the piling for the foundation; it was prior to the time of the boring that I held that opinion and wrote an article upon the subject. My opinion in relation to that matter was formed from my knowledge of the character of the soil at the river bank; the soil under the new Capitol building I find to be soil of a very different character. The last borings were made something like a year ago, since these cracks or fissures were observed.

I know that there were borings made in the soil under Mr. Clark's superintendence before the foundations of the building were laid; but, as I stated, I did not examine them very thoroughly at that time. The man who made the borings the first time also made the borings that were made there a year ago. His name is Rose; he lives on Ninth and K streets; we examined him and he stated to us that the result of the borings was the same in both instances. It was suggested by Mr. Reed to put him under oath, but we finally concluded we had not authority to do so.

Mr. Reed—Our idea was, and we intended to embrace it in the report, that Mr. Rose was the gentleman who made the borings in both instances, and that the borings corresponded.

Mr. Lewis—It is in the report.

Mr. Canavan—I do not think that statement is included in the report.

Mr. Lewis (examining the report)—I will state that that portion of the report was written in pencil, and it has been left out in copying. That portion stated that Mr. Rose was the same man who made both the borings, and that he stated the result of the first boring was the same as the last.

A. A. Bennett (continuing)—I have no fear whatever of the permanency and stability of the Capitol building—not the slightest fear of the permanency of the foundation when the building is completed. I will state that the foundation varies in width from four feet to fourteen feet and six inches; it varies according to the weight which each part is intended to support. Mr. Clark told me that he made the foundation varying in width upon calculations made as to the weight each part would have to support. I could not tell exactly, at the present time, what the difference is in the width of the foundation between the corners and the centre of the walls. The plot, from which we could tell exactly, was in our hands at the time of making our report, and we ought to have brought it up with us. From my examination of the borings, I am satisfied that piles would not go through to the bowlders; piles would have been of no use, except you could have driven them through the hard pan down to the cobbles, and there are places where piles never would have gone through. As Mr. Rose stated, there were places where he had to use a churn drill, and take it out with a sand pump. The least amount of hard pan was terminated at from about twenty-two or twenty-four feet; in two instances it was found to terminate at that depth; in all the other cases it was deeper, as stated in the report; it varied in depth from twenty to thirty feet; taking off the seven feet of alluvial soil, it would leave, at the thinnest part, fifteen feet of hard pan; you strike the bowlders at that point. I consider that fifteen feet of hard pan is of sufficient strength to bear any building, where the hard pan rests upon bowlders; that will serve to equalize it where it is thicker; you could never break through that crust.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES F. REED.

Charles F. Reed (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I reside at Knight's Landing, Yolo County; my profession is that of a civil engineer; I have examined the new Capitol building, in

connection with Colonel Lewis and Mr. Bennett; I fully concur in the report made by Colonel Lewis, read this morning before the Committee. We examined the character of the soil beneath the Capitol building, as ascertained by the borings; we had the testimony of witnesses before us as to the character of the material used in making the foundation of the building, the quality of the cement; we examined very minutely whether the material used in making the foundation was of good quality—whether it was broken stone or round stone—all the material used in making the foundation of the building, and how it was put in. As I stated, I fully concur in the report made this morning. I have had considerable experience in relation to the character of concrete foundations of buildings. I was engaged on the Northern Canal—put in some foundations; also put in some foundations of buildings at Lowell. They took out the old breast-wheels in the mills, used for manufacturing purposes, and put in turbine wheels, because they could run the turbine wheels with a less fall of water. Almost all the foundations put in there were concrete foundations. According to the testimony adduced before us in relation to the concrete foundation of the Capitol building, there is no doubt, in my mind, it is amply sufficient. My impression is, it varies in thickness from six feet to fourteen and a half feet, under the walls, according to the thickness of the walls. In the recesses, where it only went up one story, it was thinner, as a matter of course. Where the most weight was, I think the width of the foundation was fourteen feet six inches. Of course, that is what I got from the parties who laid the foundations. I think the manner in which they made and put in the concrete cannot be excelled. Having had some experience in the matter, I asked particularly as to the manner in which they made it and put it in. I am not positive, but I do not think the foundations were made broader at the corners until the buttresses were put in. There is a little more weight upon the corners. It might, perhaps, have been better to have made it a little broader at the corners; but it is difficult to tell. These cracks may have been made entirely by an unequal raising of the building.

TESTIMONY OF P. J. O'CONNOR.

P. J. O'Connor (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am thirty-seven years of age; my profession is that of an achitect; I have read the report signed by Colonel Lewis, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Reed, marked "Exhibit C;" I concur in the report and have signed it. I have been quite familiar with the State Capitol building; I did not draw the identical plans now in execution, but the main features of the present building were copied from my design. I consider the foundation of the Capitol building as being safe; a great deal will depend upon the manner in which it is carried up in order to prevent its settling unequally; if it is carried up properly and with judgment, there is no danger of any serious settlement—no question about it at all. I first commenced studying my profession at the age of fifteen years; since that time I have been constantly engaged at it; I have studied architecture in Dublin, London and Paris.

EXHIBIT F.

SACRAMENTO, March 2d, 1868

To the Honorable Joint Committee on Public Buildings:

GENTLEMEN: At the request of your Chairman, N. G. Curtis, Esq., I have examined the building, as well as the short time alloted would permit, and find the following facts by personal examination:

The first question to be considered is the foundations. As I was the first contractor, I had the opportunity of being acquainted with the various soundings made in the foundations, which varied from twenty to sixty feet. Where the sixty feet soundings were made is where the weakness is most apparent. It is evident to me that the foundations, as first planned, were not sufficient to sustain the immense weight they must sustain when the building is completed. There was not proper care taken in a fair distribution of the weight; that, added to the softness of the foundations, caused, in my opinion, the twelve cracks or fissures, so visible at present in the building. Were it not for the immense amount of anchors used in the walls, I think the building could not be saved under any circumstances. A question arises in my mind, shall the building when completed, with the immense weight added, and with the amount of anchors which shall be used in the entire building, be sufficient to support the whole weight? An ordinary mechanic can readily see that there can be no diminution in the weight; and as there can be nothing done in the way of piling and capping, there can be no improvement made in the way of strength. For example: I find by actual levels, taken by Messrs. Williams, Bordwell and myself, that the building is out of level four and a half inches, running in a diagonal direction from the northwest to the southeast corner. What may be expected when the foundation has to sustain the whole weight after completion?

I have been asked by a member of the Committe to give my opinion as to what it may cost to finish the building. It would be difficult to give an accurate estimate without a careful examination of the plans, which time does not permit at present. From a general observation, I think it will cost a million of dollars. I refer to the building alone. I find the east wall out of line at least five inches; the cause must be the bad foundation, excessive weight or unequal distribution of same, or both. There can be no fault found with the workmanship, as it is of an excellent character in every particular. In relation as to what is termed hard pan, I have not seen any produced by the numerous borings which have been made; hard pan is dry in all seasons; the same cannot be said for the material which they call hard pan, and forms the foundation of the Capitol.

MICHAEL FENNELL.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL FENNELL.

Michael Fennell (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—My age is fifty-two years; reside in San Francisco; am a builder. I was invited to come here and examine the foundation of the new Capitol building, and the building itself. I have examined it, and herewith submit a report upon the subject.

[Here Mr. Fennell read his report, marked "Exhibit F."]

Witness—From the borings made that I examined, I found no hard pan; I found clay, but it was soft and spongy; it looked as if it would come to putty in your fingers. The material when it was bored was taken out by an auger. I was there at the time the borings were made by Mr. Clark. I do not think that I was a party to it, except that I was preparing to lay the foundation of the building. I had the first contract to lay the foundation to the top of the brick work; it was for the foundation alone. I laid the foundation, pretty much; there may have been some little portion that was not accepted when I left, but I laid the foundation generally of the building. I put in concrete for the foundation; it was made of broken granite and cement; I laid it under the plan of Mr. Clark; it was good material; it is hard now; if you dig down and try it you will find it difficult to get a pick through any part of it. I had a contractor to lay the foundation. The material was as good as was called for; it was good; the foundation was properly laid and the work was well done. At that time I advocated the idea of piling, but it was then too late. I remember the time when the corner stone of the Capitol building was laid. I think the piling could have been used successfully through that clay; I have not tried piling upon that clay; I know it could have been piled there. We bored down sixty feet at that soft corner; we did not get anything down to the hard pan. I am not an architect; I am not a civil engineer; I am a builder. I had a contract for the Insane Asylum; I built it; I did not pile it; the character of the soil there is not unlike this. Everything depends upon the weight of the building; if the weight hereafter put on the building is properly distributed, and the supports are given to it, as recommended by the architect, Mr. Bordwell, I think the defects in the building will be remedied in part. I did not have any difficulty with the State Capitol Commissioners. I wrote an article in relation to the foundation of the building; I did not publish it; I have showed it to persons; the substance of it may have been published; I did not publish it myself. I have described a conversation I had with Mr. Clark, to a gentleman; I do not know who he was; I think he is from Santa Clara; I said: "When I came to this soft foundation where the trouble is now, I called Mr. Clark; I asked a laborer to give me a shovel, and I took a spade full of the material out and asked Mr. Clark, 'Is that the foundation?' He said 'Yes.' I said: 'It will never do.' He got angry, and said to me: 'It is time enough for you to give your opinion when it is asked.'" My experience has taught me that when anything happens to a building that the contractor is held responsible for it, although it is very well known that they have very little to do except to follow the plans of the architect. A coolness arose between me and Mr. Clark, arising from that circumstance, and some articles may have been written in relation to that. There was no trouble between me and the State Capitol Commissioners about my contract. I took the contract for eighty-odd thousand dollars. I completed the contract as far as I went; did not complete the whole contract. That Winter was a Winter not unlike this,

and I asked for an extension of time; I asked for an extension of time of ninety days to finish the contract. I came down and spoke to Mr. Clark and Mr. Heacock, the Sacramento Senators, about it; they did not give me proper satisfaction. I said, "What is the matter; do you refuse to give me an extension of time?" They did not give me much satisfaction. I told them I was going to get a resolution passed, giving me the extension of time, and I did so; the resolution passed, giving me the time I asked for. It would take me half an hour to tell the balance of it, and why I left it before I had completed the contract. I did not complete the contract, because they got me out of it. It would be a long story to tell how they got me out of it; there was a combination of circumstances. Those opposed to me found they could not beat me on an extension of time, and they went to work in another way—went to my personal friends and told them that I would be paid liberally for what work I had done, but that they wanted me out of the contract. Mr. Rooney was on my bond, and he had a number of teams employed for me; he said to me, "You will be dealt liberally with if you will go out of the contract." I looked at him and said I would not go out of the contract for twenty thousand dollars He said, "Why not?" I told him my reputation would be endangered by it. They got me out of the contract; I did not complete it in full; I completed it to the extent of about thirty-five thousand dollars I did not abandon the contract; they got me out of it. I got paid for what work I had done, but one way or the other I was out about seventeen thousand dollars. I paid several thousand dollars for part of a marble quarry—several thousand dollars for a lime quarry—several thousand for an interest in the Benicia cement quarry; indeed, I aspired at one time to build the State Capitol; I commenced laying my plans for that. I am not an architect; I am not an engineer; I am a builder; have been a general builder for thirty-seven years. From my knowledge of this State Capitol building, I do not think it is safe, except it is remedied in some way; and I think when the whole weight of the building comes on, that the depression will continue; think it will keep sinking; it has sunk four inches now at the west corner by the present amount of weight, and when the whole weight gets on you can imagine what it will sink. From one corner to the other there is a variation of four inches. I have no evidence of the east corner sinking. The extension of the system of building buttresses will benefit it some, but I do not think it will fill the bill; I think it will not be sufficient. The weight is unequal in the building—is not properly divided; and there is an agent of power that has not been mentioned; there is a pressure outward. Here is the building, with a certain amount of weight on, and we find this outward pressure; by adding on the weight you will increase the outward pressure from the centre, which may add to the cracks or fissures which are apparent at the present time, and will increase the swell outward that we observe there. I suppose that the buttresses certainly cannot do any harm; but capping and piling the foundation is now too late. To the best of my knowledge, there are no cracks in the building above the basement story; there are twelve cracks, ranging from twelve to twenty-six feet apart—up to the window sill.

Mr. Williams—The cracks in the north wall run to the window sill; it is only visible to the sill of the window.

Mr. Fennell (continuing)—I do not think there is any iron binding in the brickwork foundation of the building; in the front of the building, higher up, there is binding, but not below. I think it would have been

better to have had it bound with iron below, but I presume the architect never thought about it. I think it will be very difficult to remedy the defects in the building and render it secure. You may build all around it, and improve it considerably, but I think when the whole entire compression comes that there will be a gradual settlement take place, except you could, by some plan or other, sustain it all around, and especially at that corner where there is the soft formation. I have not made any estimate of what portion of the weight has already been placed upon the building; I have not had the plans to measure it by. I know that a square foot of granite weighs from one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and seventy pounds. There is, perhaps, nearly half the weight to go yet upon the building; I am not positive upon that point. There is an immense roof to go on—walls, and so forth; there is one story to go on yet, at the highest point where it is now built. The contract I made to lay the foundation was made with the Capitol Commissioners. I did not make any particular examination in regard to the soil at that time. Sticks are put down by the architect, and the contractor is told to work according as the ground is staked off. I looked at the ground, but made no particular examination in regard to the soil. I was there when the borings were made; they had been experimenting there. I think it was four feet from the surface that the trenches were made for the concrete; the outward trenches, for the outer walls, I think, were eighteen feet wide; the inside trenches were made in proportion to the thickness of the walls; I think they were ten feet wide; I do not remember exactly; it was all set forth in the specifications. In laying the foundations of the building I started at the upper end; came around to this corner, and must have returned on the other side some. I did a little of everything I left almost suddenly, almost unexpectedly; I advertised for everybody that I was owing anything to to bring in their bills, and when I had settled them I left. In taking this soil out at this corner I found this soft earth. There had been, I think, a gully or a creek where this sixty feet boring was made—that is, where there is the greatest settlement in the building; it looked there as if it was the bottom of some old creek; the loam was softer there. I do not recollect exactly what proportion of the foundation walls I laid; I must have laid the west foundation walls, because I laid the corner stone there. I stated that at one time I aspired to put up the whole Capitol building. At that soft corner I did not consider the foundation of the building was sufficient. I did not leave the contract to lay the foundation of my own volition; I would not even charge it upon the Capitol Commissioners that they alone were the means of removing me; everybody seemed to be opposed to me in every manner; they reported that I was too slow, and all that sort of thing. There was an Act passed appropriating money to pay me; I could not give you the precise wording of the Act, but that was the intention of it. The State does not owe me anything. I just got money enough to pay my bills; I was out several thousand dollars for outside matters, which they agreed to pay me for, but did not. I am satisfied that on the northwest corner the foundations of the building are not sufficient. I commenced work at that season of the year there when the springs are down—at the time of the year when the defect in the soil would not be quite so apparent as at other times; at that time it was my opinion that the building should be placed upon a piled foundation. There was a set of plans there that called for piling under the foundation of the building.

EXHIBIT D.

SACRAMENTO, March 2d, 1868.

To the Honorable N. Greene Curtis,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith offer my opinions in regard to the stability of the foundations of the State Capitol now in course of erection in this city. I must confess that I do not find that soundness and regularity of line throughout the basement walls as are most certainly proper and necessary for a structure of the magnitude and importance of the one in question. The various fissures in these walls, together with the several depressions or sinkings below a level line, plainly apparent in the granite base course immediately above said walls, indicate a want of firmness and solidity in the earth upon which the foundations rest—the earth evidently being of a compressible nature and irregular, yielding at some points more than at others; for instance, the greatest depression or yielding appearing at the northwest corner, where the level indicates a sinking of three and one quarter inches in a distance of forty-two feet; that is, from the westerly side of north porch to the northwest corner; whereas along the entire line of front, the sinking is only one and one eighth inches, which appears at the centre opposite the rotunda—the base being seven eighths of an inch lower at the side of main entrance than at the northwest corner, and one and one eighth inches lower than at the southwest corner. At the south end I find the southwest corner one and one half inches lower than the porch about forty-two feet distant. The northeast corner is one and one eighth inches lower than the north porch. Along the rear the variations were very slight—about three eighths of an inch on the northerly half, or one hundred and forty feet. Now this irregularity may be partially owing to the manner of carrying up the walls and laying on the burden—placing many more tons on one portion or line of wall than upon another; but the main cause, in my opinion, lies in the irregularity of the soil beneath. I have come to this conclusion on examining the specimens of various kinds of earth found around the premises—being the result of borings made some time ago, and corroborated in part by such as we have had made at the present time. These borings show that on the southeast corner a bed of gravel and bowlders are reached at a depth of twenty-two feet; at the southwest corner, a sand bed at the depth of forty-four feet; at the northeast corner, gravel and bowlders at a depth of thirty-five feet; at the northwest corner, at a depth of fifty-five feet, no gravel nor bowlders were reached. The earth from the surface of the ground down to the gravel, sand or bottom of such borings, appears quite uniform, being dark loam at the top, and yellowish impure clay and hard pan—this last being found at a depth of eighteen feet and varying from two to five feet in thickness. It will be seen by the above that at the point where the deepest borings were made there was no gravel found, and that the greatest sinking of the foundations occurred at that point, viz: at the northwest corner, and that where the gravel lies the deepest the foundations have settled the most. I do not assert this as the only cause for the sinking that has already occurred; but

until some better reason can be assigned I feel warranted in adhering to this. My opinion is, that if the concrete bottoms and footings of the walls had been increased in proportion to the depth of the gravel beds, and the walls carried up uniformly all around, the soundness of the work would have been preserved throughout. But the evil is not without its remedy. The magnitude, beauty, excellence of materials and workmanship, together with the great cost of the work so far, appears to me would warrant the appliance of easy and effectual remedies, viz: the increase of bearing surface by buttresses outside, and in if necessary, such as have already been applied at some points, and also by tying the walls firmly together with wrought iron ties. On examining the walls above the basement, I find the work perfectly sound; convincing proof in my mind that, with careful and skilful treatment on the part of the superintending architect, no further failure need occur, and that the edifice can be completed and maintained perfectly sound above the foundation walls.

Yours, truly,

S. H. WILLIAMS, Architect,
No. 47 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS.

Stephen H. Williams (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—My age is fifty-one years; my profession is that of an architect and superintendent of buildings; I reside in San Francisco. I have examined the State Capitol building in this city; I have written out an opinion in relation to the construction and the foundation of the building. This report I hold in my hand embodies my opinion in relation thereto. Of course I am willing to answer any questions in relation to the report.

[Here Mr. Williams, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee, read the report marked "Exhibit D."]

Mr. Williams—That report I submit as the result of my investigation. I have examined the cracks or fissures in the building; I examined inside and outside, thoroughly, throughout the building. The fissure in the north wall has been filled up since it occurred, but it evidently has been open, as far as I can see, as much as three quarters of an inch at the top.

Question—What effect will these cracks have upon the permanency of the building, or its foundation?

Answer—It is merely a separation of that portion of the wall, although I do not think it is probable it will open any more if the weight is carried up uniformly. It is a separation; that, of course, is not as desirable as if it was not separated; but I think by tying the walls firmly together with wrought iron bars, and increasing the bearing surface, that it can do no further mischief.

Mr. Williams (continuing)—Above the basement of the lower walls I do not find any cracks, except a very slight one in one of the upper arches of the upper story, which I do not think is of any importance whatever. I have been an architect; have been building upon the water lot property in San Francisco for the last fifteen years. I must confess this Cap-

itol building is a larger building than any we have put up in San Francisco—a larger building than I have had the control of; but the weight upon a superficial foot of earth under this building is not as great as upon a superficial foot of earth under the tower of the Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco; we have finished it without having cracks or a settlement of the building. The settlement here is a little in excess of any that have, to my knowledge, occurred in buildings in San Francisco; I am not familiar with any heavy building there where there has been as much settlement as there has been at the northwest corner of the Capitol building. The effect of the crack in the building is nothing more than a separation; it is a separation. If the stone wall was laid up in large blocks, without mortar, of course there would be a bond; in coarse work there would be a bond. This is a vertical line, instead of being an irregular line, as if large blocks of stone had been separated. There may be a further settlement of the building; but it may be kept uniform by putting the weight on the foundation uniformly; that is, by correcting it—putting the building all up alike.

Question—One gentleman spoke of a settlement having taken place in the building—that it would settle gradually and "go home;" I do not understand the term; I suppose it is a technical term among architects?

A.—What I infer from that is, where the weights have not been put on the earth uniformly—where one part settles in advance of another, that by making the weight uniform the cracks will close up—will, as we call it, bring it "home." I understood Mr. Cummings to say that the building had gone home to a certain extent; but I do not think that building will go home sufficiently to make a perfect level around from that northwest corner—that portion of it.

Q.—The language was used in this sense: that, having settled to a certain extent, it had reached the limit—would settle no farther.

A.—I understand your question now. I have taken it in this light: that, one part having settled more than another, it had gone away from home, and that when the other parts reached it, it would all be on the same level.

Mr. Williams (continuing)—I do not think the building can go home until the entire weight gets on the earth; there will be a sinking until the last pound is on, in a slight degree. I do not think I should be warranted in saying that the settlement will be greater on the northwest corner of the building than anywhere else. I judge by the boring, by the depth of the clay; I call it clay; it is impure clay, porous clay—admits moisture very freely; I think it is soft and compressible, and where there is the greatest amount of it it will sink the most, until the last pound is put upon the building; but I could not say, judging by the work done upon it and the length of time that has elapsed, that there has been much if any increase of sinking in that part. I understand that Mr. Cummings has tried it upon levels at different times and that it has not settled one eighth of an inch from January last, sixty-seven, to the third of September; if so, it indicates a very slight settlement. The bond being broken, if the foundation at that corner had been to a material extent different from the other, it would have been likely to have sunk much faster; I think there can be but a slight variation in the quality of the foundation of that part compared with the other parts. I consider the present foundation of the building safe. In relation to putting in additional buttresses—that would, in my opinion, depend upon the manner in which the foundation bore the additional weight put upon it. I am perfectly satisfied that the buttresses that are put in there are

efficient at present—will do their duty; if further sinkage should occur, additional buttresses should be built; the remedy should be applied where the difficulty occurs; that can be done at any time; it would be better to be done before the earth is filled up around it. The principle is to give more bottom; there may not be bottom enough where that excess of soft earth occurs; I think the buttresses that have been put in have accomplished the design intended; think there is no equally efficient way of giving support to a burden. The shoring principle is the most effectual, except, indeed, you put in a new foundation under the corner; and even if it was necessary to apply that remedy, it would not be very severe; we have sometimes to do it in San Francisco. I do not know that I have seen a new foundation put under a building of as much weight as the Capitol building, but in Montgomery Block the greater part of the entire foundation had to be put under the building; the building was shored up all around; the old piles were cut off some three or four feet below the original level; new cast iron caps were put on the piles; when it was completed it left the building in a better condition than it was before; the walls, I think, were firmer than they were before. If this work to be put up on the Capitol building is put up with attention and care, I have no fears of the building or of the foundation; I would risk my reputation as an architect on that single theory, if there is particular attention paid to the proper combination of the work above. It is necessary for an architect at all times to watch with care the manner the work is put on the building he is erecting. The work all through upon the building is excellent work; I have never seen work equal to it except on the building known as the Bank of California, in San Francisco; and even there the stone work is elaborate but is not a bit better than this; the brick, the cement and the mortar is all of the very best character; of course we did not see cement in the upper walls; the sand and the mortar are excellent; I can see no fault in the character of the work. We plumbed from the top of the rotunda; I could not see any variation; there was not over a quarter of an inch; the wind was blowing; I could not say there was a difference of one sixteenth part of an inch out of plumb; I did not make any other plumbing; we made the level with as much care as we possibly could. If the floors were put in level there would be a difference between the height of the windows and level of the floor; the difference in the height would be observed from the floor from one point to the other; it would be perceived at the northwest corner.

Question—From the examination you have given the building, as a private individual, is the building in such a condition, if you were building it, that you would feel justified in abandoning it; is there anything about it to justify you in abandoning the building?

Answer—Not in the least. I should feel, if I did so, I should be doing a great wrong. Nothing could persuade me to abandon the building.

Witness (continuing)—I have no doubt that with careful attention in putting on the work the building can be completed without injury, and be made a permanent structure; that is my candid conviction. I have thought upon the matter considerably; at one time I felt a little shaky upon it, but upon a little reflection and examination I am of the full belief, I feel perfectly convinced, that I could not be persuaded to abandon it; I should see no necessity for so doing if it was a work of my own. I have looked at the plans; giving a rough guess, I should put the cost of finishing the building at one million of dollars, in addition to what has been done; but that depends a great deal upon the style of the work

that will be done upon its completion; the estimate I made is with the idea that the building is finished to correspond with the character of the work now being carried on, with such additional stone as may be necessary; that estimate does not include the grading; that estimate is merely an approximate cost; I could not give you a detailed estimate without having detailed plans. I think you should finish the interior throughout the building. That estimate would not cover cast iron casings, but that would not be necessary, as they could be made with wood; your floors, of course, could be of fire-proof material—asphaltum in some instances, marble tile in others; the roof to be of wood; the dome of cast iron; and if you wished, front up the interior with cast iron or stone, but I do not think that would be conformable to the building; I should say wood would be sufficient—the harder woods, laurel or Spanish cedar We were shown some sections of the interior, as it is proposed to finish them—the library, the Senate and Assembly rooms; I see nothing faulty in them; I have no fault to find with the interior details. I have been engaged in my profession as an architect ever since I came to San Francisco, in eighteen hundred and fifty, eighteen years ago; I have put up a number of buildings in San Francisco; I have been constantly employed in San Francisco in that business. I was the architect who put up the Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco; I put up the shot tower there, but that is a very plain building. I have put up several large warehouses; for instance, the first warehouse I put up was on the corner of Clay and Battery streets, the New Orleans Warehouse, a block covering about fifty varas; I have put up several smaller warehouses on the water-lot property; have had a good deal to do with the remodelling of buildings and the putting up of buildings stories higher—putting them up in shape to stand on their own bottoms—and I have had some pretty difficult bottoms to deal with. I ascertained the depth of these borings and the material obtained from them by the samples that Mr. Cummings has at his office—the material obtained by the borings at several different depths; I do not know when they were made. We made borings ourselves; we bored thirty feet last Saturday at the northwest corner of the building, and twenty-two feet at the southwest corner; we intended to bore down at the northwest corner until we reached the gravel, but the rain prevented us; we wanted to ascertain at what depth the gravel could be reached, but we could not on account of the rain. From my knowledge of the material found in the borings lately made, I believe that the representations made in relation to the material found by the previous borings are correct; I did not find anything in the borings made under my supervision materially different from that represented to have been taken out before. The Merchants' Exchange building in San Francisco cost a little over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. It has one hundred and twenty-six feet front and is one hundred and thirty-seven feet deep; is three stories in height; the top of the tower is about one hundred and twenty feet from the ground. I think, with the knowledge I have now of the soil under the Capitol building, I should have preferred to have it piled if the water could have been reached within a moderate depth, so as to keep the piles under water. I think it would have been a good safeguard; the irregularity of the depth of that soft soil, I think, would warrant it. The piling should be under water in order to prevent its rotting; in almost every instance where piles are left out of water, a few years will show its decay; I would not think of using wooden piles except they could be kept under water. I did not

measure the whole of the Capitol building; I measured some portions of it; I followed the plans from the outside; on the outside it is one hundred and seventy feet in breadth and two hundred and seventy-five feet in length; it covers about twice the area of the Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco, but then the work is far heavier here, and the stone work is far in excess of that. When you take the Bank of California, which cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it will give you an idea of what the stone work may cost; that building is stone work through the street front; the face work is where the great expense lies, in the fine cutting; the Bank of California is built entirely of stone on the street; the Capitol building is only faced; there is more curving work in the Bank of California than in the Capitol building; but taking the plain work, I think they are about equal. The actual expense of a block of stone behind the facing is not much greater than the same quantity of brick—where it is all rough behind the outer face; the principal expense of the stone work is in the facing—the manner of the facing and the manner of the ornamentation. I pronounce the material used in the construction of the State Capitol building to be excellent throughout.

EXHIBIT E.

SACRAMENTO, March 2d, 1868.

To the Honorable Chairman and Joint Committee on Public Buildings:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have examined the State Capitol building, as regards the stability of the foundation, etc., and would respectfully report:

I find upon examination of the building, cracks or fissures, as follows: One in the centre of the west wall of the building, and one under the front veranda in the centre opposite the first one. I also find two cracks in the north wall, one on each side of the north porch. Also, two cracks in wall at the side of the north hall, running east and west. Also one crack in the north wall of the south hall or passage, and one in the south wall opposite the series of cracks through the building from north to south. Also a crack in an inner wall back of the east front.

I made an accurate survey of the level of the building, and I find by commencing at the west side of the north portico and running the level on the granite water table to the northwest corner of the building, some forty feet in length, the corner is down three and a quarter inches. The north portico is level. From the east side of north portico to the northeast corner of building, corner down one and one-eighth inches. And from said northeast corner to centre of the east front, centre down three-eighths of an inch. The southwest corner of building is down, from the south portico, one and one-half inches. And from the southwest corner to centre of the west front, centre down one and one-eighth inches. From the northwest corner to centre of west front, centre down seven-eighths of an inch.

In the examination of the ground from previous borings, corroborated by our present soundings, I find a disregard as to the nature of the

ground in laying the concrete foundation. For instance, while the foundation of the east wall is good, laid upon comparatively solid ground, the west wall would require a much greater breadth of foundation, or piling to a considerable depth, to equalize the weight of the superincumbent walls.

I find, upon examination of the walls of the building and its general construction, that there is an excess of weight upon the west half of the building. The north and south hall, together with numerous walls forming small rooms, are upon the west side of building, while all the large rooms, making lesser weight, are upon the east side of the building. The weight of the rotunda, also, is mostly upon the west side of the building. I find the materials, workmanship and skill displayed in the erection of the building to be second to none in the State. I am satisfied, upon a general survey, that the rotunda as it is, with the additional weight of material to be used in its completion, will have a tendency to sink the west wall in the centre of building, and would recommend a curtailment in the weight of material, as much as possible, to its completion. My opinion as regards the settlement of the building is, it has been caused by the irregularity of the soil, and in the construction of the concrete foundation. I would recommend a thorough system of bonding the building with iron, until completion. I am also of the opinion that by a system of piling or of continuing the abutments along the west front, it would effectually prevent any more settlement of the west wall of the building to the detriment of the structure. I would also recommend if possible, and if consistent with the plan of structure, that the architect be requested to lessen the thickness of the walls of the last stay, from the north portico around and along the west front and south end, to portico, including all interior walls in the west half of the building.

FROM BORINGS.

Position.	Depth.
Northwest corner, no gravel	55 feet.
Northeast corner, gravel	35 feet.
Southwest corner, loose sand	44 feet.
Southeast corner, gravel	22 feet.
East centre, gravel	24 feet.
South centre, no gravel	37 feet.
West centre, no gravel	40 feet.
North centre, no gravel	60 feet.

The strata or formations of ground being the same at each of the several borings, but lying deeper below the surface of ground after leaving the east wall of building, show conclusively to my mind that the house is being built upon sideling ground.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE BORDWELL, Architect.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE BORDWELL.

George Bordwell (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I appear before this Committee in response to an invitation to examine and give my opinion in relation to the foundation and the manner of the construction of the State Capitol in this city. My residence is in San Francisco; I am forty-seven years of age; my profession is that of an architect. I have made a report upon the subject, which, by permission of the Committee, I will read.

[Here Mr. Bordwell read his report marked "Exhibit E."]

Witness—I do not think the cracks or fissures in the building will have any effect upon the stability or permanency of the building, if the work is carried up properly—would have no effect, in fact, if the cracks remain as they are, if this system of bonding is adopted, and the work is carried up properly. In my opinion, the building is built upon sideling ground I am of opinion that if the recommendations I have suggested are adopted that the building will remain firm, that there will be no more fissures or cracks in the building; that if the recommendations I have made are adopted, the building can be finished, without doubt, with perfect security. If the building can be so bound as to keep it where it is, the cracks will be of no detriment to the building. It is possible to do so. My idea is this—I will explain a little: I differ in one respect a little from my friend Mr. Williams; we will say, for instance, this building is built upon sideling ground, in this manner [making an angle from the table with his pencil]; in going down ten feet we strike a certain soil with a gravelly bottom, or bowlders, as they name it here; now, extending it a little further it is twenty feet, and a little further it is fifty feet from the surface before we reach this same material, this same gravelly bottom; now, sir, if I am correct, if it is built upon sideling ground, it is necessary to increase the breadth of the concrete foundation in order to equalize the ground between the twenty and the fifty feet; if we pile, and if the piles do not rest upon the same hard strata, we do not get the same foundation; but if we strike with the piles at the fifty feet the same as we should at the twenty feet, then we get the same foundation; or, suppose we have dug down the twenty feet and commenced the foundation for that, and then piled where it was fifty feet and the intermediate space, letting the piles rest upon the hard bottom, then we should have the same foundation. I think by continuing the system of the present abutments, lessening the weight on the west side as much as possible, and putting the weight on the east side, that it would have rather a tendency to compress the building together, and the building would eventually be nearer on a level than at present; then, by continuing the present system of abutments, it would prevent the building from settling unequally. I do not think the present buttresses are sufficient; I think they should be extended further; I think that is all that is necessary; it can be remedied by that means more effectually now than it can hereafter; I recommend them to be put in now. I have not made any calculation of the weight of the material upon each cubic foot under the building; it would be easy to make the calculation; the outward walls of the building are the same in thickness. I find the hall and the rotunda are upon the west side of the building; I find the larger rooms are upon the east side, which of course have a lesser weight of walls that if made into small rooms; and that smaller rooms are on the west side. I was going to remark about the centre wall in front; I understood Mr. Cummings to say that they were

putting the weight upon the centre as much as possible, so as to equalize the building and keep the weight so that the building would go up without crack or disturbance. The way I recommend the equalization of the weight, is this: The wall is now down seven eighths of an inch in the centre from the northwest corner; from said centre to the southwest corner, it is down one and one eighth inches; the rotunda will have a tendency to bring it down still more; now, lessening the weight as much as possible on the west side of the building will, I think, prevent the settlement being detrimental to the building. With proper care and attention in putting in the work on the building, it can be made as safe and substantial as any building that was ever built. If I was the architect or the superintendent of any building in the course of erection, it would be my place to pay particular attention to the work placed upon it—to watch it in all its bearings. I think that this building can be made a genuine, first class building. It will require the utmost attention and skill to complete it. I had been led to the belief, by the representations of some parties. that there was a great deal of iron bonding on that building; but after examining it, my opinion is that if there had been iron bonding used in proper places in the building that there would have been no cracks in the building whatever, and that by going through a system of iron bonding there will be no more cracks in it. I think that the tower walls, when completed according to the design, will be bound first rate; but here is a long building which requires bonding from one wall to another—not in little places; bonding in a little place will bind an arch, but will not bind the whole building; but there is no trouble, in my opinion, by taking the proper precaution. In regard to the proper bonding having been made of this face of stone, we could not examine it; we have to take the evidence of parties who are connected with the work in relation to that. It is represented that the stone is bound together, or the greater part of it—that there is iron work under the windows; but it appears, again, that part of this stone work was let by contract, and the iron was furnished to the contractor, but the contractor thought he could probably make more money by not using it, and did not do so, did not put it in; that we get merely from outside evidence; we could not see the extent of the bonding there because it is covered up with stone; we are assured these stones are bound together firmly and continued back in the wall. I would consider the tower walls well bound. The work where we were told it was not bound is in the back (east wall) side. And here is what leads me to think that the walls in the back basement are not bound: I think if there had been a bar of iron one foot wide and one inch thick, from one end of the building to the other, say from the northeast to the northwest corner, put through the brick work, that it would have bound it; it would have taken a very considerable strain to have broken it. There is always a settlement in a building, more or less; but if you build it up equally, the settlement will be the same in all parts of the building, provided there is no deficiency in any part of the foundation. If a building is all bound it will of course all settle, to some extent. Take this building; it may settle ten inches and probably not settle out of plumb more than one-fourth of an inch or half an inch in addition. I do not think there would be any cracks from the shrinkage of the material within itself; there must be a cause for every effect; I do not think the material used in the building will shrink within itself so as to produce any crack or disturbance; the material used in the work is excellent. We did not

find any gravel at the northwest corner by boring down fifty-five feet; we took that from the former borings without the gravel.

Mr. Williams—The sixty feet boring was in the centre of the north porch.

Witness—In the center of the east wall there is gravel at the depth of twenty-four feet; taking it on the same ratio, the inclination of the gravel bed, it would appear at the surface at a distance of three hundred feet east; but I would not go upon that hypothesis at all. I have never in these clay lands had any boring done through the bowlders. If I had been the architect employed to build the building I should probably have done the same that has been done, with one exception: there being more weight upon the west half of the building, I should probably have increased the width of the concrete foundation in that part, not thinking at all about the soil below. I think any architect would have been satisfied to have built upon that ground; now, with our present experience, we can begin to see where it might have been probably a benefit to have done different, and I should certainly have piled it on the west end with my present knowledge of it, or made a broader foundation. The evil, as I stated, can be remedied by the suggestions I have made; I think the building can be erected without detriment by instructing the architect to lessen the weight on the west side and increasing it upon the east side.

EXHIBIT G.

SACRAMENTO, March 3d, 1868.

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly of the Legislature of California—N. Greene Curtis, Chairman:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned most respectfully reports as follows:

First—On careful examination and survey of the State Capitol building, I find through the centre foundation walls running east and west a crack in said walls which is larger at the north corner and centre, gradually decreasing in size toward the south end of building; that, in my opinion, said crack and defect must have been occasioned by the too rapid building up of the principal front granite basement of the said building, thereby overloading said walls with extra weight and not equalizing the whole weight on the concrete foundations.

Second—If there was a settlement since the main groined arches inside were built, the cracks would certainly show on the soffits of said arches, now the wooden centres are removed.

Third—I have been to the top of the rotunda and find no cracks or defects, but the walls are firm, solid, well built and bonded together.

Fourth—I am of the opinion that the building of the extra buttresses was well advised by the architect in charge, and will be sufficient to resist any settlement in the extra weight in completing the building.

Fifth—I find by measurement that the weight on one superficial foot

of the foundations, equalized for the outside and inside walls and rotunda walls, to be when all completed two and one quarter tons.

Sixth—I find, on examination of the detail drawings, that the upper walls, above the basement groined arches and directly under the principal floor, contain sufficient iron rods, bars, plates, ties, etc., to prevent any further settlement or give, in any direction, to the walls of the building.

Seventh—The nature and character of the borings, as exhibited in the late examinations, and also those shown as authentic in the architect's office, satisfy my mind that the under stratum or gravel exists, but that no hard pan was found; hard gravel was found under the building with a decline northward of thirty-five degrees. I do not think the nature of the ground forms any serious objection to a building of the size and nature of the aforesaid State Capitol building.

Respectfully,

L. R. TOWNSEND, Architect.

TESTIMONY OF L. R. TOWNSEND.

L. R. Townsend (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—My age is thirty-two years; my profession is that of an architect and superintendent of buildings; my residence is in San Francisco. I have examined the Capitol building, and have made a report upon the subject, which I will read.

[Here Mr. Townsend read his report, marked "Exhibit G."]

I do not consider the cracks or fissures in the new Capitol building to be any serious damage to the building, if the work is put up and the building completed by a competent architect. I consider that Mr. Cummings is a competent architect; he has been employed there, I believe, about two years; was employed there under Mr. Clark. I think that the building, with the designs contemplated, can be carried out with safety; I do not consider that the cracks now under the foundation will injure the building; I think there will be no danger. I think these cracks in the building would not have occurred if it had not been built up in parts, and by an unequal distribution of the weight. The architect is now distributing the weight properly; I do not think that there will be any future cracks. The groined arches are not cracked at all. I think the walls are now being equally carried up. I think the building will be safe when completed. An architect should always carry up his walls four to six, or in that proportion. We never build a building higher than in that proportion. With that precaution I think there will be no danger.

EXHIBIT H.

SACRAMENTO, March 3d, 1868.

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly of the Legislature of the State of California—N. Greene Curtis, Chairman:

I have been through and examined carefully the new State Capitol building which is now in course of erection, and submit the following:

Through the centre of the building there is a settlement or crack in the basement running through all the various walls. In the north end of said building the settlement or crack is largest; decreasing until it is scarcely perceptible in the south end wall. I have been through all the building as far as practicable, and am satisfied that these settlements occurred in the early part of the erection of the same. Since these various settlements occurred it is evident that they are not getting worse. If it had, it certainly would have affected and shown in the groined arches forming the ceilings of halls and corridors, in which I could observe no sign of cracks. I am of opinion that the settlement was caused by erecting too much weight on the principal front ahead of the rest of the building. As a general principle laid down by architects, they do not allow one wall to be raised more than four feet six inches or five feet higher than another at one time. As to the workmanship, I think it cannot be excelled. I believe those outer piers or abutments that have been added will be sufficient to prevent any further serious settlement.

EDWARD A. CONOLLY.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD A. CONOLLY.

Edward A. Conolly (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am thirty-seven years of age; I am a contractor and builder; my residence is in San Francisco. I have examined the new Capitol building, and have made a report upon the subject which I will, with the permission of the Committee, read.

[Here Mr. Conolly read his report, marked "Exhibit H."]

Witness—I was employed as foreman under Messrs. Nougues and Fennell to lay the brick foundation of the Capitol building; I laid out about half the work they did; that is, the outer courses, the leads and the levels. I have examined the materials and the work done on the construction of this building; I have examined it very closely; I think the work done and the material that has been used in it cannot be excelled in California; nor have I seen it excelled in any place I have ever been. I was led to believe, from representations that were made to me, that the foundations of the building were insecure; but from my recent careful examination made there I am satisfied that it is sufficient—that the building can be completed according to the design, and that, with proper

precaution taken in completing the work, it will be a permanent and substantial structure. I was led to believe that it was not so—that the cracks in the work had extended up to the work lately put on; but I find such is not the fact; I do not consider that the cracks are any serious detriment to the building; I think the cracks will not injure the building materially. I think it will be impossible to make the appearance quite perfect. The cracks are below the granite—nearly all. I think if there had been iron ties put in these walls, there would not have been any cracks. I think they have remedied this now by putting iron ties in the walls; I think they have remedied it effectually, so as to prevent any injurious settlement. From the amount of weight placed upon the earth, and the length of time that has elapsed since there has been any settlement to any extent, I feel satisfied that the building will not settle much more; it may settle some, but I think there will be no more serious settlement. The theory we proceed upon in San Francisco in that respect is this: when the soil is compressed to a certain extent by the building in the course of erection, an additional amount of weight makes a very slight settlement of the building. I think if the ground was graded around the building it would assist it; I think if the grading should cost one hundred thousand dollars it ought to be done. As the result of my examination, I consider the foundation of the Capitol building as being safe. I have not made any calculation as to the probable cost of the completion of the building; giving a rough estimate, I should say it would take one million of dollars to complete it in the manner it ought to be done. Mr. Cummings has made an estimate of the cost of completion, given under oath; I have seen his estimate; but he has put down some things very low; for instance, he has estimated the cost of the cast iron figure at fifteen hundred dollars, which I think is lower than it will cost.

TESTIMONY OF W. L. HERNDON.

W. L. Herndon (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—In connection with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Bennett, and others, I made a thorough examination, the other day, of the work done on the Capitol building. I have read this report (Exhibit C); I fully concur in the report. I am a brick mason, a contractor and builder; I have some experience in relation to the foundations of buildings and the compressibility of soil in this city; have erected buildings in this city; I built a building for S. C. Fogus, now occupied by ex-Governor Stanford, and I found there as good an earth foundation as ever I built a building upon. I think the foundation of the new Capitol building is abundantly sufficient and safe; I have no doubts as to its permanency and stability, or of the permanency of the building. If the weight of mason work is put on equal, if it is equalized on the building—it will, of course, settle some little—it will settle down bodily without any damage or any crack. The climate of Sacramento has no effect at all upon brick and mortar when properly laid; it is impervious to frost; the mortar congeals and becomes harder as it gets older.

TESTIMONY OF A. HENLEY.

A. Henley (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am a resident in Sacramento City; am a contractor and practical builder; have been engaged in that business for thirty years; have had thirty years experience in the business. I am acquainted with the new Capitol building—with its foundations and the manner of the work in the construction of the building. I have never known a building that covered so much ground, and with such heavy walls as there are in this building, but that there were more or less cracks in them; for in building upon the most solid ground the shrinkage of the material will necessarily cause one portion of the building to settle more than another, except the weight is exactly and equally distributed, which cannot well be done in all respects during its erection in a building of such vast dimensions. I have never known a building so large as this that had less cracks in it than this building. The foundations of this building are good; below the loam, which is from two to two and a half feet in depth, you find there a stratum of clay or hard pan of from twelve to fourteen feet in depth; that rests upon a bed of coarse gravel; that stratum rests upon bowlders, the depth of which is unknown. The trenches made for laying the concrete foundation, I think, were from four to six feet deep. It has been found by boring that the soil beneath the foundation of the building is uniformly solid. No doubt has ever been expressed, so far as I am aware of, as to the sufficiency of the foundation of the building. The clay soil under the building is doubtless compressible to a slight extent; but with the vast amount of weight already upon the building, I believe the settlement is nearly done—that it will only require an equal distribution of the weight on the building to bring it to a level and send it "home." The entire settlement of the building, from the first to the last, will not, I think, exceed three or four inches; and I think the future slight settlements that may occur when the building is completed, and the weight equally distributed, will be equal and gradual—will not, in any manner, affect the permanency or the durability of the building. The gravel beneath the clay is not compressible; the strata of bowlders beneath the gravel, of course, is not compressible—would not settle under any weight that could be placed upon it. In my experience of thirty years, I have never known a better foundation for a building than the soil under the new Capitol building. The material used in the building is of the very best quality; the workmanship upon the building is superior. The fissures or cracks in the building are such as are liable to occur in any large building, and are not detrimental to the foundation of the building; and when the building is completed, and the ground graded, these fissures can never be seen.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM CHESLEY.

William Chesley (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am a contractor and builder; am a mechanic—a brick mason; reside in Sacramento City; have been engaged in my business in this city for thirteen or fourteen years; have had a great deal of experience in relation to the foundations of buildings in this city. My experience

is, that the foundations of buildings here, when they are properly laid, when they are covered by water, that the material becomes hard, forms a sort of conglomerate mass that is almost impossible to be broken with a pick. In raising buildings in this city I have been compelled to block the foundation out. The material could not be used with any advantage, from the fact that it had become so hard that it was more trouble to clean the bricks from the mortar and cement than they were worth. I am acquainted with the foundations of the new Capitol building. I consider the foundation of the building as being safe and substantial. I think from the manner in which the work is being done upon the building, in relation to the equal distribution of the weight upon the building, that there is no danger of any settlement that will be detrimental to it; I think that the settlement will be equal and uniform. The material used in the construction of the building has all been of the very best character. The workmanship upon the building is good throughout; in fact, more pains have been taken with the work than was necessary. I consider the foundation, the spread of the foundation, is amply sufficient to bear any weight that can be placed upon the building.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN VOORHEES.

John Voorhees (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am a mechanic; am a carpenter and builder; have been engaged in that business in Sacramento City for twelve or fifteen years. I am familiar with the new Capitol building here, with its walls, its foundations, the workmanship upon the building, and the quality of the materials used in its construction. I pronounce the quality of the materials used in its construction and the workmanship upon the building to be of a superior character. The foundations of the building are, in my opinion, firm, secure and ample, and capable of sustaining any weight that can be placed upon them. The settlement will become even and gradual under the present manner of carrying up the building; that is, by an equal distribution of the weight as the building progresses, which is now being done.

TESTIMONY OF W. F. KNOX.

W. F. Knox (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am a general contractor and builder; have resided in this State since the Spring of eighteen hundred and fifty. I am acquainted with the new Capitol building; have lived here all the time since the building has been in progress of erection. I was acquainted with Mr. Clark when he first came here to superintend it; was there very often with Mr. Clark at the ground while the foundation was being made; have talked with Mr. Clark frequently about it; there never was any difference of opinion between him and myself in regard to the foundation; he thought it was good and I thought it was good. I noticed the foundation very often during its progress of erection, sometimes every day. I think the foun-

dation is as good as it could be, with the exception of the corners. I think that Mr. Clark made a mistake in not making the foundation for the corners heavier than he did; I think that was the cause of the crack; and this is why we always make the foundation for the corners heavier in raising buildings; we often find it necessary to take out the foundation at the corners in raising buildings and make them heavier, upon the principle upon which the foundation buttresses have been built. I know about the improvement made to the foundation under the suggestion of Mr. Elliot. I was very well acquainted with Mr. Cummings before the gentleman (Mr. Elliot) was brought here; I consulted with him (Cummings) about the manner of fixing it, and was with him almost every day while it was being done. I think that the buttresses placed there have obviated the defect I spoke about; I think that the foundation now is abundantly capable of supporting the building; I consider the foundation of the building as being substantial and safe. The great thing is to equalize the weight according to the size of the foundation—to build a foundation according to the weight it has to support. Walls that go up high and are heavy, of course, want more foundation than those not so high and heavy, should cover a greater space. I have noticed how much the building has settled; I have noticed that crack very often. We had a contract in part for hauling granite. That crack has been known to the mechanics here for several years. I am a mechanic; I know that that crack is not worse now than it was when the remedy was applied to it; do not think that crack affects the character or the stability of the building. The character of the material put in the building has always been of the best quality. The character of the work on the building has been good; it has been often the talk of mechanics that there has been more pains taken to make it solid than was necessary; that has been the only fault I have ever heard stated with regard to the brick work. I have found in this city that foundations when they have been properly laid with cement and mortar are harder now than when they were laid down; that, for instance, foundations laid down in eighteen hundred and fifty-three and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve or thirteen years ago, are harder to-day than when they were built; of course I do not mean it would be the case with poor foundations, laid loose and with poor mortar, but where good work has been done—like, for instance, the Adams Building, and buildings of that class, intended for good buildings—the foundations are really harder to-day than when they were laid down. We have sometimes had to cut holes in the foundations for the purpose of setting screws, and sometimes we have had to cut out a square block of brick work; it has been so hard we have had to take it out in great lumps, as much as two or three men could lift, it was so hard to get it apart. There are four blocks of ground in the Capitol grounds—from L to N streets, and from Tenth to Twelfth streets—that is, including the ground the Capitol stands on. I made an estimate two years ago what would be the cost of grading the ground; it will take from forty-five thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars to fill that ground up nine feet high; that is what I estimated it on an average three yards high; that estimate is taken from the inside line of the outside streets; it includes all the streets and alleys that run through it, but not the streets that run around it; I estimated it on an average of nine feet; I would be very willing to take it for fifty thousand dollars; think it would cost from forty-five thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars. I have had some experience with regard to the levees here; was formerly one

of the Levee Commissioners. From my experience I think the levees here are abundantly sufficient to keep the water out, unless it comes over the top. During the time of the last freshet in December, during the time of the holidays, there was one portion of the levee where the water came up nearly to the top. On the main portion of the levee it would have kept the water out if the water had been ten feet higher, but there was a portion of the levee near Brighton where the water was about to the top of the levee. If the water had gone over the levee at that portion I do not think it would have flooded this city; I think it would have gone to the country below. The levee that has been built here is as good as earth can make it; it is getting harder and firmer all the time; it is getting covered with grass—is getting stronger every year. I have been familiar with the levee that has been built here ever since its erection—and was familiar with the levees around here before that time. In the time of the big flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and two I was engaged on the levees—was one of the Safety Committee, as it was called; we watched the levees for weeks. I do not know that I know the difference in the levels between the City of Sacramento and the City of San Francisco, except from hearsay; I have understood the difference in the level is some seventy or eighty feet. After the water here had risen to a certain grade the effect of continuous rains upon it seemed to affect the height of the water but very little; it seemed to rise but very little; in fact, the rain seemed to have no effect upon it at all; I could not tell why that it was so, except that the water had got its regular grade over the country and down to the Bay; I suppose that to be the reason. I have some knowledge of the surrounding country—the extent of country that was flooded; I suppose the water extended some twelve or fifteen miles on the other side of the river during the last flood; the water would have to raise over that whole extent before it rose over the levee here. I think in this last instance, however, the cause of the water being so high at the levee was a kind of embankment that the Central Pacific Railroad Company had built across the American River. I think the same amount of water would not come up to the top of the levee now where it did before; it is all trestle work there now. I think the city authorities of Sacramento have authority to prevent any embankment being built there, but I do not think it will be necessary to use any authority in relation to it. The Pacific Railroad Company are also making arrangements to raise the railroad bridge across the American River seven feet, which will prevent obstructions—caught drift wood, and so forth—will give a free discharge to the water.

EXHIBIT I.

SACRAMENTO, March 9th, 1868.

To Hon. N. Greene Curtis, Chairman of Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, to whom was referred the matter pertaining to the construction of the State Capitol building:

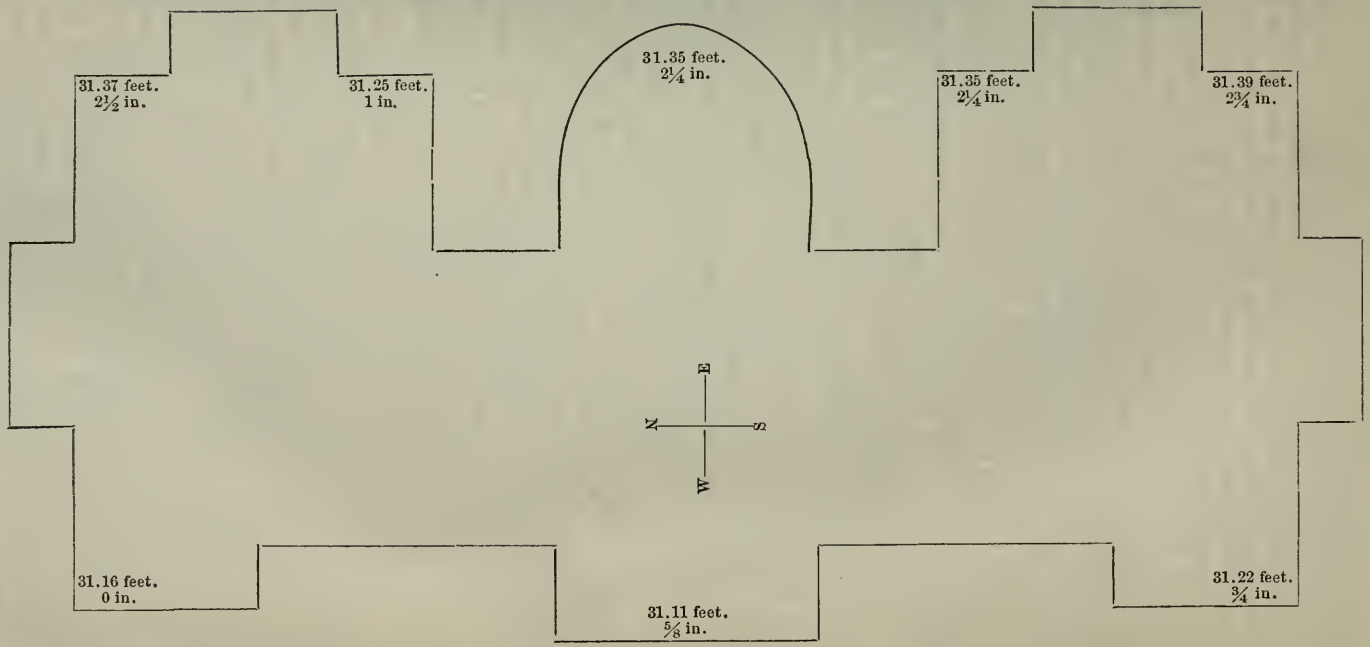
In compliance with your request, we have run the levels of the State Capitol building, and beg leave to submit this, with the accompanying diagram of the building having the results figured at the different points of the same, as our report.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. R. RAY,
J. Z. DAVIS.

SKETCH SHOWING HEIGHTS OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

NOTE.—The figures denote feet and hundredths above 0, on the scale of the easterly river gauge at the foot of K street. The points were taken at the top of the water table, approximately the height of the basement floor.



I hereby certify that the above notes were taken and recorded by me, and are correct.

SACRAMENTO, March 5, 1868.

J. R. RAY, City Surveyor.

TESTIMONY OF J. R. RAY.

J. R. Ray (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am a surveyor; I reside in this city; have resided here for four or five years; previous to that time I was a year or two in San Francisco; I came here in eighteen hundred and fifty-two; was here ten years; then was away from here for a year or two, and then returned here again. I have not read the report or the testimony of Mr. Fennell in relation to the Capitol building; I do not know what Mr. Fennell testified to in relation to it. I went to the Capitol building and made measurements upon the building in relation to the height of the basement of the building above high water mark, and also with regard to the levels at the corners of the building and at intermediate points. I have made a report thereupon, and have made a diagram, which accompanies the report.

[Here Mr. Ray read his report, marked "Exhibit I."]

Mr. Ray—I made a scale of the work (diagram) and gave the height of the basement story as compared with the water gauge—the old gauge at the city front. I took the levels at the corners of the building and at intermediate points; I used an instrument; I know that the measurements I made upon the building were exact; it is my business, all the time, to make measurements; I am fixing the grades in the city. I am employed at the present time as City Surveyor; my business is setting the grades for the streets. The levels I took at the Capitol building were done in the same way as I take the levels in raising the streets. I have been accustomed a long time to the use of leveling instruments. I know the scale I made of the measurements on the Capitol building to be correct. I commenced at the northwest corner of the building. I find that is thirty-one and sixteen one-hundredths feet above the zero point of the water gauge. Twenty-four feet of the water gauge is high water mark. I have been accustomed to refer to the same base; consequently I compare it with that base. Twenty-four feet is the high water mark on the gauge. The northwest corner of the building is, as I stated, thirty-one and sixteen one-hundredths feet above that base, which would be seven feet and two inches above high water mark. The base of the northeast corner of the building is thirty-one and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet; the southeast corner is thirty-one and thirty-nine one-hundredths feet; the southwest corner is thirty-one and twenty-two one-hundredths feet. On the back side, about in the middle, between the two corners, it is thirty-one and thirty-five one-hundredths feet. There seems to be a good deal of uniformity on the levels I took in the back side of the building, the greatest variation being twelve one-hundredths of a foot, which is one inch and a half, on the east side of the building. The western front seems to be a little lower than the eastern front. The difference between the northwest corner and the northeast corner is two inches and a half. I will mark on the diagram the northwest corner as zero; the northeast corner is two inches and a half higher than the northwest corner, marked zero. At the south end of the building, on the eastern front, the corner of the building is higher by two inches and three quarters, than the corner marked zero. The highest point is at the southeast corner; the lowest is at the northwest corner; the difference in level between those two points is twenty-three one-hundredths of a foot, which is two and three quarter inches. I do not know the size of the Capitol building; the size is not marked on the scale. The initial point, the northwest corner, is marked zero; in the middle, on the eastern front, it is two and one fourth inches above the point marked

zero; on the southwest corner it is three quarters of an inch, and on the middle of the west front it is five eighths of an inch above zero. The measurements I made and the marks of the different levels on this diagram are correct.

TESTIMONY OF J. Z. DAVIS.

J. Z. Davis (sworn by Senator Curtis, the Chairman of the Committee)—I reside in San Francisco. I am a mechanic; I have been a contractor and builder; have not been engaged in that business lately. I have had considerable experience in relation to building and taking contracts to put up buildings. I have repeatedly examined the State Capitol building; I used to walk around it and examine it when the foundations of the building were being laid. I consider the foundation of the building as being secure. I was present with Mr. Ray when he made those measurements to which he has just testified; I corroborate the statements he has made; I fully concur in the report Mr. Ray has made, marked Exhibit I. I have no fear whatever that the foundations of the building will be found insecure, or that undue settlement will take place in the building, if it is properly cared for, if the weight is put up properly. The greatest depression in the building is at the northwest corner; running from the northwest corner to the southeast corner is the extreme length, diagonally, of the building. I do not think the settlement we found there is unusual in a building of that size and weight; buildings of that size will settle more or less unequally, except the weight throughout the building is equally distributed in the progress of its erection. If the settlement in the building should remain as it is, it will not be detrimental to the building. I think most of the settlement in the State Capitol building is done; I think it will settle a little more yet, but I think if the weights are properly placed the settlement will be gradual, and that the building will go "home." I do not consider the cracks in the wall a detriment to the building. I have not examined them as much at the present time as I have heretofore; I have examined them carefully heretofore; I do not consider that the cracks are extraordinary in a building of that size; I do not consider that the cracks endanger the building in any respect whatever. The Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco is cracked almost as bad as this State Capitol building is. The levels given here are given showing the height above the high water mark; the high water mark is marked twenty-four feet. I believe the St. George building in this city is one of the best constructed buildings in this town; the whole building, I believe, is free from cracks, although it is built on a mud bottom; there may be some cracks in it since the building was raised, but there were none before, nor have I seen any since. I frequently saw the foundations of the Capitol building when they were being laid; the foundation in the centre of the building is wider in proportion to the weight placed upon it than the foundation under the outside walls, consequently you have to keep the weight on the other portions of the building so as to equalize the weight. I have noticed the abutments; I think under the existing circumstances I would have put these abutments there, but I think the foundation of the building is sufficient to sustain the structure without

any additional abutments. I have been an architect and builder, but I have quit the business for some time. Those wooden keys in the arches are there merely temporarily.

TESTIMONY OF B. S. ALEXANDER.

B. S. Alexander, Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Army (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee).

Mr. Curtis—General Alexander, will you please state your profession?

A.—I am Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corps of Engineers in the United States Army; I am senior Engineer on the Pacific Coast.

Q.—From what you know of this Capitol building, do you consider the foundation sufficient to support the structure; have you any doubt about it?

A.—From what I have learned, without much personal examination—I was at the building but it was raining heavily at the time—from what I have learned, I have no doubt but that the foundation is amply sufficient to support the building.

Q.—Do you consider these cracks in the foundation any detriment to the building?

General Alexander—Do you mean the cracks in the outside walls?

Q.—Yes; these cracks. Do you consider them any detrimont to the building?

A.—These cracks are more of a blemish than a detriment. They frequently occur in the construction of buildings of that character. I have seen them occur both in fortifications and buildings that I have built myself.

Q.—At the time you visited the Capitol building, it was raining?

A.—Yes; it was raining hard at the time.

Q.—From the character of the foundation, as shown by the report and diagram (Exhibit E), do you consider the foundation safe?

General Alexander—What is the greatest settlement at any one point?

Senator Curtis—About two and one half inches from one corner of the building to the other. The settlement is the greatest where the heaviest portion of the work has been put on. One portion of the work was put up in advance of the other work; that has settled.

General Alexander—It ought to have been carried up uniformly all over.

Q.—Is that amount of settlement unusual?

A.—Well, it is unusual; but I have known greater settlement in a building, and yet it was a good substantial building; one in particular I remember, the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans.

Q.—Do cracks occur from mere shrinkage of the material in a building? If so, how do they occur?

A.—Yes; they frequently occur from that cause.

Q.—That is, independent of the foundation?

A.—Yes; in cases where the foundation is solid, incompressible, such as granite, if the building is heavy. Take, for instance, the two exterior walls of a building; build them up to a considerable height and let them stand for years, until all settlement due to shrinkage shall have taken place, and then build a cross wall between those two old walls, and run

the cross wall up rapidly; in such a case we never tie the cross wall into the exterior walls, but make what is called a "vase joint," that is, a clear joint betwen the ends of the cross and the exterior walls, as though they had been sawed apart; this would allow the cross wall to settle independently of the exterior walls. I have frequently observed that when such cross walls are tied into the old walls, cracks occur, due to this cause. The fact that the mortar joints between the course of brick, in a brick wall, are compressible, is well known to all experienced builders. I have noticed a remarkable illustration of this in the construction of the Assay Office in New York; there the exterior walls of the building were carried up and stood some time before the chimney, which was a large one, was constructed; this was carried up rapidly, and levels on the different stories, from the first to the sixth story, were observed as the chimney was laid; in the first story the settlement was very slight; in the second story it was more; in the third story still more, until at the sixth story, after the chimney was finished, the settlement was found to be some six inches. The foundation of the building was incompressible; and the settlement in the different stories increasing pro rata with the number of joints in the chimney, the conclusion was irresistible that it was due in some way or other to these joints.

Q.—Can you give me any further illustration?

A.—Yes; many. In the construction of buildings with heavy towers, or buildings where some of the walls rise much higher than the others, it will not do to tie the lower walls into the higher ones, particularly if they are built afterwards. In such cases, architects always make a "vase joint," concealing that joint on the outside by devices well known to masons, and on the inside by the plastering, or whatever finishing may be adopted. The towers of Norman buildings, and the spires of churches, are built in such a way that their walls are independent of the other walls of the building with which they are connected, and, of course, can settle independently of those walls.

Q.—Have you had much experience and opportunities for observation in the erection of large buildings, as large or larger than this Capitol building? You can answer either as to your own experience, or as to whether you have observed it.

A.—Yes; I have had an extensive experience in the construction of various kinds of buildings, and have observed and read a great deal upon the subject. I was an assistant in the construction of Fort Pulaski, in Georgia, which was built upon a very treacherous foundation. The foundations of the fort were built partly on piles and partly on sand. The foundation had to be counter-arched, and other devices resorted to in order to prevent settlement—or, if settlement did take place, to make it equal throughout the fort; and the building of the fort was an entire success. I was also engaged on the foundations of Fort Richmond, in New York harbor, part of which was also piled. Both of these structures were much larger and heavier than this State Capitol. I have built several large public buildings at West Point, New York, two in the vicinity of Boston, several in the vicinity of Washington City, and more in other parts of the country.

Q.—From the character of this foundation, do you think it was necessary, or would have been necessary, to pile it, with that character of soil?

A.—I do not think that piling would have done any good.

Q.—Do you think the foundation and the soil there is of that char-

acter that the structure can be put up with safety, with that amount of weight?

A.—I think it can; but I think the walls ought to go up uniformly.

Q.—You think it can be built safely by putting up the walls uniformly?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If any undue settlement should occur in any portion of the walls, can it be remedied by the aid of science—for instance, if necessary, by even taking out a part of the foundation and renewing it; or do you apprehend any such danger? The architect has stated that about four-fifths of the weight is already placed upon the building, and he thinks the compressibility of the soil is about exhausted; now, if further settlements should occur, do you anticipate any settlement that will be detrimental to the building?

A.—I do not apprehend there will be any settlement that will be detrimental to the building; but if any should occur, it would be hard beforehand to say how it should be remedied. The cause should be first investigated, and the cause in some way be remedied or counteracted.

Q.—You have no fear of anything of that kind occurring?

A.—No; I have no fears of such a thing, with due caution taken in carrying up the building.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM B. SMITH.

William B. Smith (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am familiar with the foundation of the new Capitol building; I was there when the foundation was made, or the principal part of it. I am a bricklayer by trade. I assisted in laying the foundation of the building; I know the nature of the concrete that was used for the foundation; it was made of broken stone, cement and sand. I think I made a statement to Mr. Bennett and others as to the manner in which the concrete was made. I think the concrete was put on about four feet in depth; it was put in wide enough for the spread of the walls; I do not recollect how wide it was laid; it was put in according to the width of the walls. I pronounce the character of the material used for the foundation to be good; the concrete was made of broken stones and cement, and brick and cement and lime in the mason work; I do not think there was any lime at all used in the concrete. I commenced work on that building under Blake; Fennell and Nougues had undertaken to build it; I was there working at the foundation; they had put in a small portion of the foundation. I think, as a mechanic, that the foundation of the Capitol building is as good as it can be. I think the character of the soil there is sufficient to carry the weight of that building, or a building of any other size. The material that has been used in the building has all been of the first class—everything that has been used in the building.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH W. HILSEE.

Joseph W. Hilsee (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am foreman on the State Capitol at the present time. I com-

menced on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, on this building. I am master mason there; I am foreman of the brick work. I saw the foundation of this building being laid in eighteen hundred and sixty; I was not at work there at that time; I was passing through Sacramento on the twenty-fourth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty; I was acquainted with Mr. Clark, and stopped to see him and I went over the works at that time. They had parts of the foundation then made—were putting in concrete. I saw nothing of the building after that time until some time in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, when I looked at the building and the works generally, but did not examine the foundations. About a year ago I came up to Sacramento and took the position I occupy at the present time; I commenced work there on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and have been on the building every day since. In regard to these cracks in the building, I noticed them at the time I commenced work there. Of course each day we worked there we put more weight upon the foundation; there have been days we put on from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty tons per day upon the building; each day we added weight to the foundation. I noticed these cracks daily; it was my duty to do so; and I know that all the additional weight we have put on since I have been at work there has not made the cracks any larger. As far as the masonry work is concerned, the work put upon that building for the last eleven months, the time I have been there, has been as good as any work I ever saw in my life. In my opinion, the manner in which the weight has been placed upon the building during the past year has equalized it, so that if the masonry had been cut loose the walls of the building would have gone back nearly if not quite to their original position. But there is a bond that holds it—a bond of masonry above that prevents the closing of the cracks. In my opinion, these cracks do not endanger the durability or the permanency of the building in any manner whatever. With my experience as a builder, it is my opinion that if you built a building upon a cast iron foundation, the settlement of the masonry and the shrinkage of the masonry within itself might produce cracks. I consider the foundation of the building safe and substantial. I have no fears at all in regard to the foundation. I think the foundation upon which the building is built is, like all other materials, subject to compression; but when the earth is compressed the structure will hold to its form. I think that foundation is as good a foundation as you could place the building upon. The earth will compress gradually if the weights are properly put on. The weight has been properly applied upon that building all the time I have been there. Over a portion of these cracks which existed in this building when I came there, there has been built some twenty feet of work; if the cause of these cracks still existed, cracks in the work above would have showed themselves correspondingly. There are no cracks in the new work done on the building—no place where you could put the point of your knife in, as far as I have seen it, and I have been over the work every day for the last eleven months. I have the charge of the mason work; I receive my orders from the architect and I execute them. I have no contract whatever in relation to the construction of the building.

TESTIMONY OF M. R. ROSE.

M. R. Rose (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am a pump maker and well borer by trade. I made some borings for Mr. Clark, on the soil under the new Capitol building, at the time the building was located; the borings were made on the morning when there was an extraordinary eclipse; I do not recollect the date. I did not preserve the material obtained at that time from the borings. I made borings on the same ground after that; these last borings were made about one year ago; I preserved the material obtained from the last borings. I do not presume there was any difference between the material obtained on the first and the last borings; I did not preserve the first, but from recollection I should say they were the same; I did not bore so deep the first time as I did the last. I do not know Mr. Elliott. Mr. Cummings was present when I made the last borings. I know A. A. Bennett; I know Mr. Reed and Colonel Lewis; I saw them yesterday, at Mr. Bennett's office; the material I exhibited to them was the material I obtained from the second borings I made at the Capitol foundation; I exhibited the material obtained from these second borings to Mr. Reed, Colonel Lewis and Mr. Bennett. That diagram [diagram annexed to Exhibit C], in the main features, is correct. I made these borings with the tools usually used in boring—with the tools usually used in artesian well boring. That first stratum, the whole of it that bears that color [showing on the map], is composed of a kind of clay and hard pan; it is not different much in color, but as to hardness and softness, it varies very much in places; the stratum is not sand and gravel; that stratum occurs below. I bored down deeper in some places than others, for the reason that in some places we struck the bowlders nearer the surface than we did at other places. This stratum (second formation) is mostly composed of a clay, resembling that color. After going through these strata [showing on the diagram] we struck the bowlders. In boring through we found places that were particularly hard, so hard that we had to use what is called a churn drill; a stratum of two or three or four feet would be so hard that it would take us two or three hours to drill through it; we found a stratum there so hard that I am satisfied a pick would make very little impression upon it; in some places these hard strata would be two or three feet in thickness; in some places a foot in thickness. I saw the concrete that was made and used for the foundation of the new Capitol; saw them making it and laying it down, from time to time; I do not know what proportion of materials was used in making the concrete. This hard pan is the thinnest on the east side. It is twenty-five feet from the surface to the bowlders on the east side; taking off the seven feet of alluvial soil, it would leave eighteen feet of hard pan, and then you strike the bowlders. At the southwest corner the whole depth of the boring was fifty-five feet [looking at a book], and this strata was the thickest there of any. I should have to run over my figures to give you the various depths of the borings; but I have them all noted down in my book.

Mr. Batchelder—The testimony you are giving now is from your book account?

Witness—In substance, from my book account. The borings were finished on the nineteenth or twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

TESTIMONY OF A. F. GODDARD.

A. F. Goddard (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee) I am a civil engineer. I was instructed by the Committee on Public Buildings to examine the Capitol building and plumb the east wall of the building; I have done so this day, in company with J. R. Ray and A. A. Bennett. I plumbed the east wall of the building with a transit instrument. I found the brick work on the entire line vertical—that is, dead plumb. At the northeast corner the stone work slightly inclines eastward, but not to exceed half an inch. The brick wall of the entire eastern line of the building is dead plumb. This slight inclination that I spoke of, not exceeding half an inch, only applies to the stone work at the northeast corner and is of no importance whatever or detriment to the building. The entire east wall, both stone and brick, is vertical—I mean dead plumb—except the stone facing at the northeast corner before spoken of.

J. R. RAY RECALLED.

J. R. Ray (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—I assisted Mr. Goddard in plumbing the walls of the Capitol building. I have heard the evidence of Mr. Goddard. I fully concur in what he has stated in relation thereto. It is true.

A. A. BENNETT RECALLED.

A. A. Bennett (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—I assisted Mr. Goddard in plumbing the walls of the Capitol building. I have heard the evidence of Mr. Goddard. I indorse it in every respect as correct and true.

TESTIMONY OF GORDON P. CUMMINGS.

Gordon P. Cummings (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am an architect and civil engineer. I was an assistant architect on the State Capitol building from September eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; since that time to the present I have been chief architect of the building. My reports, in Exhibit A [Biennial Report of State Capitol Commissioners for eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five] and Exhibit B [Biennial Report of State Capitol Commissioners for November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to November, eighteen hundred sixty-seven] show the facts in relation to the amount that has been expended in the construction of the State Capitol thus far, and the amount that will be required to complete it. The three, or rather the five estimates in relation to the building were

made by myself and presented to the State Capitol Commissioners in November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and will be found in the biennial report of the State Capitol Commissioners for eighteen hundred and sixty-four and eighteen hundred and sixty-five. Exhibits A, B and C, in the biennial report of the State Capitol Commissioners extending from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, were computed by myself, assisted by Mr. Brown in some portions of it; the portion I made was computed from actual facts; the measurements were made with a great deal of care, and somewhat corrected in a few minor details by Mr. Brown and myself. I am sure that the building can be completed, except the sculpture and the pictures, for the sum which is stated, which is six hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-six cents; and I am confident that the building can be prepared so as to be ready for the next meeting of the Legislature in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine for the sum stated in Exhibit C of the report, which is three hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents. I have studied at my profession as an architect since I was fifteen years of age, in its several departments, artistic, mechanical and theoretical. The cracks in the building do not, in my opinion, endanger its safety in the slightest degree. I consider the building as safe as any building in the world. I am satisfied that the foundation of the building is good. There was a fault in the original design in one respect—in not making the concrete broad enough at the corners. We all know that the weight on corners, unless amply protected, is likely to produce cracks towards the middle or centre of the building, by undue settlement at the corners. I find, upon examination, that the general average of the foundation has nearly double the surface, or at least four fifths more, than the surface feet of wall, while the corner piers have but one third more; and the outside square of all has but one and one quarter more than its own surface. This want of equal support, in my opinion, has occasioned the two fissures. The defect has been remedied by the building of the buttresses and the equalization of the weight in carrying up the building. I had observed the fissures and had watched them for some time, and at last felt they were important enough to require a remedy, and I told the Governor so when I met him on the boat going to San Francisco. The next day I saw General Halleck, and mentioned it to him, and explained to him particularly in relation to it, as I knew him to be a very accomplished engineer; but he suggested nothing better than the plan I had formed in my own mind as a remedy. I was about proceeding with my measures when the Governor thought the matter of sufficient importance to call in some other authority, which was accordingly done, Major Elliot and Mr. Kenitzer being called in, who agreed with my views in relation to providing a remedy for the defect, and accordingly I built the buttresses there. There was considerable correspondence between Major Elliot and myself upon the subject; he was afraid that I would get the corner too strong, so that the other parts of the building would settle lower than the corners that were then supported by the buttresses. I reduced the force a good deal, reduced the measurement of strength considerably. I made levelments, measured with the instruments every two weeks, in order to ascertain if there was any difference in the subsidence, and since that time I have found, if anything, that the cracks have partially closed. In the average weight, on the walls, I think there is about three thousand two hundred pounds to every square foot

on the surface, while on the dome or centre it is about three thousand eight hundred pounds to every square foot of the surface—a difference in weight which I think is an advantage to the building. The part under the dome has not had its fair share of the weight yet; there is a large share of the weight that is yet to be added. I think that very nearly four fifths of the whole weight is placed upon the building; calculating the weight from the bottom to the top, I think that about one fifth of the weight is yet to be added. I think that every part of the building will come down nearly to a level. Since we have put on the weight in the centre of the building and put the weight on the dome, there has been no crack. There will be a little settlement in the centre, but none outside. In carrying up the dome I made a calculation of two and one half inches difference from the other levels; that makes an allowance for greater settlement. I think the settlement is nearly all done. I do not know that I can give you the diagrams of the soil; I am not an expert in geology. The borings were made while I was very much engaged in other matters; but I endeavored to give all the information I could in relation to the character of the soil, and I am satisfied that the soil is a solid bed of clay, and that it is very little compressible. I was with Colonel Lewis and Mr. Gray last evening, and our conclusions were—that the borings having gone down from eight to sixty feet—that there was no place in the soil that did not assure the safety of the foundation—there was no place that indicated quicksand in the whole extent of the borings. I think the soil foundation under the building is perfectly safe; I had rather have it than a rock foundation, because it is more certain to be equal. In all rock foundations, there is a chance for it to be unequal, that one portion may give way more than others. I most certainly consider the foundation of this building as being perfectly safe; I feel satisfied that it is a good foundation, and that the building when completed will be as strong as any building in the world. I think the building is worth every cent it has cost, for the purpose for which it was built; but I would not take it as a gift if I had to take the material away; it is so thoroughly put together that by the time you got the bricks separated and cleaned they would have cost all that they were worth. The building has been built of the very best material that could be obtained in the market in California. The contracts have been let to the lowest responsible bidders. The estimates I have made in relation to the cost of the completion of the building I think are correct. If I am directed to do so, and meet with no mishap, I will have the building ready for the meeting of the Legislature in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. This Capitol building, in regard to its beauty, style of architecture and durability, will, in my opinion, when it is completed, be the most important building on the continent of America, except the Capitol at Washington. I thing there are not more than seven or eight buildings in Europe that will surpass it. It will rank as one of the first class buildings in the world. I think the building is now about sixty feet from the top to the bottom; the first story is twenty-one feet six inches, twenty feet in the clear; the second story is twenty feet, eighteen feet six inches in the clear; the third story is sixteen feet six inches in the clear. In the front part of the building there will be a substory of about eight feet. The outside walls, from the ground level, as far as we have gone up, are now about sixty feet high. On the main building, from the window sill that is set to the bottom of the balustrades, where the brick work stops, there is yet to be added, I think, twenty-six

feet. I stated that four fifths of the weight is already placed upon the building. I have not made a very careful calculation in that respect; but from the immense thickness of the lower walls over their decrease in thickness above, and from the omission of many interior walls, I am satisfied it will not exceed that proportion. All the fault that I can find with the work on the building is that it has been done too well. It might, in my opinion, have been pushed on a little more rapidly with a little less perfection of work, without any detriment to the building, and this has been my aim. Every brick has been hammered in the mortar and built up with that degree of care that they are all one solid mass, and the same care has been taken in the construction of every part of the work. There have been no pains spared in the work or the building. There will not be much more granite required in the building. The dome gallery steps inside, between the outer and inner circle of the dome walls, can be made either of granite or of iron. I told Mr. Smith I wanted an estimate of what he would furnish the granite for that portion for. With the exception of that, there is nothing but the stone steps of the front and sides and the ornamental blocking course, for which granite will be required. I have estimated the granite steps, with this design, which I think will be sufficiently ornamental to compare properly with the other part of the building, at about fifty thousand dollars. I have included that in my estimate. The brick that has been used in the building is the best quality of brick. We have used nearly forty-two millions of brick in the building. The bricks in the foundation of the building were laid nearly all in cement; from there, below the second story, they were laid in about half cement and half lime; above the second story we have used but little cement. I do not consider that a foundation wall of granite would have been better than brick laid in cement. I would just as soon have a sixteen-inch brick wall as a twenty-inch stone wall, if the stone is laid up in small pieces, because the brick is less liable to disintegration. I consider that a brick wall, properly laid, is just as safe as a granite wall. There is but one kind of foundation in this building; the granite in the building is nothing but a face. If the wall had to be made of granite, the pieces of granite not being the entire breadth of the wall, I should prefer to have the wall made of brick. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the climate of Sacramento to answer positively what effect a lapse of years will have upon a brick foundation, but I think that a wall made of pieces of granite would be as perishable—would be as easily decomposed, or more so—than a brick foundation laid in cement. Everything depends upon the climate. I have seen the ruins of the baths of Caracalla and other ruins at Rome, that were built nearly two thousand years ago, and they are now as solid as stone. I have no doubt that the brick work here, if the foundation of it is properly laid, will become a solid, hard mass. I think the brick foundation of this building is every bit as good as if it was made of stone. I have urged upon the Capitol Commissioners that granite should not be used as a facing on the walls above, where the walls are thin. Two substances are not as strong as one, when one is more compressible than the other. There is a marked line that seems to produce disintegration; the building in that case is not as strong. When brick work in the lapse of time has crumbled and mouldered, it must, I think, have been owing to the bad state of the air and poisonous gases, as can be seen by the crumbling of hard stone in graveyards. I think the air is as pure here as it is in any part of the world. I obtained with some difficulty permission from the Capitol Commissioners to cut

through the dome wall below, in order to have a passage for the ascent of the material, and where I cut it it was just like solid rock; it had become solid; every five minutes the workmen would break a chisel; I could scarcely have believed, except I had seen it, that it would have become so intensely hard. I do not believe there are stronger brick walls than those in any building in the world. I am aware that brick absorbs more moisture than granite; but, as a rule, the mere absorption of moisture does not necessarily imply a weakness of the material, nor yet of its perishability. A great many of the best works of England and France have their foundations under water. It depends upon the material whether being under water is hurtful or not. I do not think that being under water will affect the strength of the foundations of this building; on the contrary, I think they will be the better for it. I think the foundation of this building will last until the crack of doom. The two cracks on the north side of the building, in my judgment, were caused by the settlement of the corners. We commenced to build on the wall on the top of the cracks—made a solid wall upon it from one end to the other; since that time the corner has settled a quarter of an inch and the centre has settled about two inches. I cannot tell why it should be so without cracking the lower part of the centre of the building; I do not go into the theory of it, but I know it is so. I think that sometimes the parts move in such a way as not to show any perceptible crack. Since we have put on the buttresses they have settled about one eighth of an inch—certainly not to exceed one quarter of an inch. The centre porch is a little high. The subsidence was not only from the centre but from the side; putting on the weight in the dome makes this almost level; while on the north side the subsidence has not been as much, lately, as in the centre. The cracks in the building do not, in my opinion, in the least manner affect its stability; there was never, perhaps, a building of this kind built without some cracks in it, except, indeed, in such a building as the Eddystone Light-house, where every stone had to be laid with the utmost degree of nicety. I consider these cracks were caused by the fault of the original design. I think it was Mr. Kenitzer's fault, in not making the concrete foundation broader at the corners. The crack might have occurred if the walls had been carried up equally, but it might not have been so apparent. There were two faults: first, the weight was not sufficiently protected; and secondly, the weight of the building was not carried up in due proportion. Since we have put up the whole story, the whole building has made a scarcely perceptible, but a regular sinking. I think this building will settle a little more when the balance of the weight goes on, but I do not think the settlement will exceed an inch, except in the centre; in that part it may settle a little more. There will be a time when the building will stop settling. It may take several years before it reaches that actual point of its inertia, but I do not think the settlement will ever be perceived. Since the buttresses have been completed the cracks have not been patched. The cracks that you observe on the north side, on the east and the west side of the north portico, were, under my direction, in July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, whitewashed down—not for the purpose of hiding the cracks, but because I wanted to watch them; and since that time, with the exception of a few days that I have been at San Francisco, I have noticed them every day. I know they have not been touched since; those are the original fissures. The buttresses were joggled into the corner piers, the joggling being reversed at different altitudes; I know they have not

been touched since that time. The front of the building was carried up in advance of the other work, before I was the architect. I think it was in November, when I had been there about six weeks, that they spoke about the crack —or we spoke about it together; I said I had observed it—that I was giving close attention to it. Their idea was that the weight of the heavy cornice was the whole cause of this thing. I was then comparatively unknown to the Commissioners. We spoke about the crack together—myself and the Commissioners. Mr. Clark had not called their attention to it, and they had but little knowledge of me at that time. The fissure was about the size of an ordinary seam of brick work, about three eighths of an inch wide. It does not affect the foundation at all—does not amount to a row of pins. The cause of the fissure at the main entrance from M street was the same as the other. In the settlement of these corners, if the crack had been open to the top, it would necessarily have thrown the corners out of plumb. When we were working at the windows we observed a little deflection in one or two courses of stone; in making the other courses we made a slight allowance for it, but it was very trifling. The drawing in of the walls by the weight in the centre would have the effect of drawing the line towards the centre; that is, the theory is right, but in practice it would not be perceptible, as the cohesive qualities of the two would prevent a separation.

TESTIMONY OF B. B. REDDING.

B. B. Redding (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee) I am forty-four years of age. I am a resident in Sacramento City. I was formerly Secretary of State, and by virtue of that office was one of the State Capitol Commissioners. My term of office as State Capitol Commissioner expired on the second day of December last. I have examined the last two biennial reports of the State Capitol Commissioners [Exhibits A and B]; I am familiar with them—they are correct; the facts stated in these reports, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are correct; all the matters and facts are embraced in the reports. I prefer that you should ask me questions in relation to any subject you wish to examine me upon, as I do not remember sufficiently well to give a detailed statement of all the facts without reference to the report. I was one of the State Capitol Commissioners for four years. I was not one of the State Capitol Commissioners at the time the foundation of the State Capitol was laid. I went to see it when the foundation was being laid. The earth was removed in the line of the foundation, I forget how deep, perhaps twelve or fourteen feet, until they got down to the hard pan, and upon that the concrete was laid; it was allowed to remain until it hardened, and then upon that the brick work was erected. I am not certain whether or not I was one of the State Capitol Commissioners at the time the crack took place; I think the crack had commenced before we were the Capitol Commissioners, but I will not be sure; at any rate, it was not until some time after we were the State Capitol Commissioners that our attention was called to it, and we have always, as Commissioners, partially accepted the blame of the crack; it was about the time Mr. Clark, the architect of the building, was becoming insane; he afterwards became quite insane and was sent to the State

Asylum and died there. I do not think if Mr. Clark knew of the crack that he called our attention to it; our attention was called to it by Mr. Cummings, the present architect of the building. We then, as Commissioners, went to see it and consulted as to what should be done about it, and to come as nearly as we could at the cause of it, and we took upon ourselves, as Commissioners, somewhat of the blame of that crack. In the report of Mr. Clark, or of Mr. Cummings—I think it was Mr. Clark, at the time he was architect—he suggested that the front portion of the building at this end—the northwest angle of the building, could be built up really in advance of the other work without any detriment or danger to the building. His desire was, and it was also the wish of the State Capitol Commissioners, as there had been a movement made almost every year to have the Capital moved elsewhere, that the Capitol building here should make a good appearance as early as possible; and therefore, upon his suggestion, we authorized the architect to build that portion as he wished. Whether the placing the increase of the weight upon that corner in advance of the other work was the cause of the crack at that place, of course can never be fully ascertained, but I have concluded it was—that it was our fault, probably, in permitting it—that the building, as was originally intended, should have been carried up even; as the architect expressed it, the superincumbent weight should have been carried up equally. We called upon Mr. Cummings, the architect, to learn how this defect was to be remedied, and after we got the report from him, and after the earth was removed so as to expose the foundation, we arrived at the conclusion that the concrete at those corners was not sufficiently broad at the base—that that crack might have taken place at any time during the progress of the erection of the building, or after the weight was upon it, from the fact that the width of the concrete at that angle was not sufficient to balance the weight at other places. But, as I stated, the crack was there, and we called upon Mr. Cummings, the present architect, to learn how it should be remedied. In looking at the original plans of the foundation, he arrived at the conclusion that the foundation had not been made broad enough at those corners, and therefore recommended that buttresses should be put in there, and furnished us a design and plan for these buttresses. There had been a great effort made to cause the removal of Mr. Cummings as architect of the building, on the ground of incompetency, for various reasons—so much so, that for the time being it shook the confidence of some of the Commissioners as to his competency as an architect; and as we did not desire to have all the responsibility thrown upon the Commissioners in that emergency, we called upon Mr. Elliott, who was at the head of the United States works in this State, a graduate at West Point, and in fact the engineer for the United States on the Pacific Coast, and also upon Mr. Kenitzer (the former partner of Clark, who designed the building), to examine in full in regard to the foundation and in relation to the whole building, its plans and designs, the material with which it was being constructed, and if the present architect was carrying out the original design of the building as an architect in the construction of the work, and to give an opinion not only in regard to the strength of the building, but also as regarded the capacity of Mr. Cummings as an architect to finish all these nice details which are required, in accordance with the highest style of the art; they did so, and made a report, which has been printed. They also came before the Board of State Capitol Commissioners and stated very freely, and more fully than in their report, in answer to various questions sub-

mitted to them; they recommended precisely what Mr. Cummings had recommended, and suggested, as he had done, the danger, from over abundant caution, of making the buttresses too large, so that the effect might be that the other portion of the building would settle more rapidly than that part where the buttresses were to be placed. They indorsed the ability of Mr. Cummings as an architect, the faithfulness of the work upon the building, the good quality of the material used in the construction of the building, and the ability of the architect to complete the building according to the original design. Their report being the same as Mr. Cummings' report, we, of course, directly adopted the plan they recommended. I will further state, that at the suggestion of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Kenitzer, we caused borings to be made again beneath or near the building. Borings had been made there once before. We caused borings to be made again, and preserved the material obtained from the borings in order that in any after time the exact condition of the ground beneath the building could be seen. We also, after the buttresses were put in, caused a permanent bench to be placed upon the ground and levels to be taken every month after the buttresses were put in, so as to see if the prediction of Mr. Cummings, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Kenitzer, that if the building was carried up uniformly the cracks would gradually close, would prove correct, and we had a report made to us every month upon the subject. These levels were taken up to the time I remained in the office, and the prediction was verified—the cracks were closing and the building settling uniformly all over, as was intended in the original construction. I believe the original intention or idea was that it would settle from four to six inches. No new cracks have occurred since that time. The ground was bored before the foundations of the building were laid, I think, in May, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or perhaps May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; I cannot tell the date exactly. I think the foundation was completed up to the base in eighteen hundred and sixty-two. There is a doubt in my mind at what time Mr. Clark might be considered insane; I thought for some time he was drinking. He would come on one day before the Board with his plans, and suggest what should be done, and be entirely clear in his statements and readily understand any suggestion; and then in a few days, perhaps, he would come before the Board and appear to have partly lost the use of speech and could hardly be understood; and then, again, in a week, he would be entirely clear-headed. As I stated, I supposed he had been drinking when he appeared in the condition I have described, but in reality it was disease, a softening of the brain, from which at times he would be partially relieved, and then it would attack him again. I do not remember the exact time when we considered Mr. Clark was insane; it was about the time we gave him leave to go to Virginia City. The occasions I have reference to when he appeared at times to have partially lost the use of his speech, was before he went to Virginia City. Mr. Clark was to have had the management of the construction of the building if he got better, but he got worse and died. Mr. Cummings succeeded him as architect of the building. I think it was after Mr. Clark had ceased to have charge of the building that we examined the crack in the building. At that time, where the crack had started, in the northwest corner of the building, about four feet of granite was upon it that Winter; that was on the north wall, on the northwest corner of the building. The whole front story was nearly up to the top of the windows; the height of the story was, I suppose, from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet. The portion of the building we authorized to

be constructed in advance of the remainder was, I think, from eleven to fifteen feet higher than the balance. All the important material furnished for the construction of the building was furnished by contract. The material that was furnished was, to the best of my belief, of the best quality. The contracts were let to the lowest responsible bidders. I do not know how much the State would be responsible for, for non-completion of contracts, if work on the State Capitol building here was discontinued; it would be a great deal. There is a contract for lime and sand for the whole building; there is a contract for the lumber, I do not know to what extent; there is a contract for granite, and for iron work also. A contract was made with the men at Folsom for a certain amount of granite; then a change was made, and the granite was taken from the quarry belonging to the State, at Rocklin. Mr. Smith was granted a ten years lease of the quarry belonging to the State, upon the condition that he would open the quarry and furnish all the granite for the building at a stipulated price. It would be such a contract, that if the State did not take the granite, he could go the Legislature and ask relief. He opened the quarry at an expense of from seven thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars. The quarry belonged to the State. He leased it for ten years, and opened the quarry upon the condition that he should supply all the granite that was required for the Capitol building, at a stipulated price. I am not certain whether granite for the steps are mentioned in his contract; the original design did not contemplate any granite above the first story. I could not tell you the time Mr. Smith opened the quarry; the steps being lower than the first story, he might expect to furnish granite for that portion, but he could not hold the State to any contract for granite above the first story, because the original design did not contemplate granite above the first story. When Mr. Smith took the quarry it was not concluded to build the State Capitol up with granite. As one of the Capitol Commissioners, I contended for granite all the way, but Mr. Smith was well aware that the original plan did not contemplate granite above the first story, and that granite could not be used above the first story except by a positive vote of the Capitol Commissioners. A majority of the Joint Committee of the last session of the Legislature seemed rather to favor that idea, but there was no Act authorizing it except in the discretion of the Board of Commissioners; it required a positive vote of the Board of Commissioners to change the original design, and I never could get a majority of the Board of Capitol Commissioners to make that change. While Mr. Smith could not make a claim, if the State abandoned the work here, in relation to furnishing granite above the first story, I suppose he would have an equitable claim if the State refused to take all that his contract called for; he could not sue the State, but he could come before the Legislature and ask relief if his contract was violated. Your question is answerable both ways—as to whether he had a claim—both yes and no; for he could not sue the State. The contract with Mr. Smith has been made nearly two years. The levels were taken monthly, with a view of seeing if the building would settle uniformly; and while I remained in the office, from the reports made in relation thereto, we found such to be the fact. The contract price of the granite furnished by Mr. Smith was fifty-eight cents per cubic foot. After Mr. Clark obtained leave of absence, Mr. Cummings had charge of the building; previous to that time, Mr. Cummings was there, either at the request of Mr. Clark or at his solicitation; but he was not there, previous to the leave of absence granted to Mr. Clark, by authority of the Board of Commis-

sioners; how long he was there I do not remember. All these contracts made for the material of the building were made nearly two years ago; I think the contracts were signed in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. The contracts were made for the best material, and at a lower figure for the lime, brick, and so forth, than the contract could be made at the present time. As I stated, if Mr. Smith had made his contract with an individual, and it was violated, he could sue the party in Court; being made with the State, his only remedy would be to come before the Legislature and ask relief; I do not suppose, however, that Mr. Smith, if the State abandoned the work, would do anything about it. I do not remember how much granite has been obtained from the Folsom granite quarry; I do not remember how much granite has been obtained under the contract with Mr. Smith. The granite obtained from Mr. Smith is brought by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, free of charge, to Sixth street.

TESTIMONY OF W. E. BROWN.

W. E. Brown (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—My age is forty-three years. I have been Secretary to the Board of State Capitol Commissioners for about five years. These biennial reports (Exhibits A and B) were made out by me; they are correct.

[The biennial reports of the State Capitol Commissioners were offered in evidence.]

Mr. Brown—I think the materials yet to be delivered on contracts already made will amount to something like two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The contract for the stone for the building was made about four years ago, for all the stone that was necessary to build the building; the contracts for the other materials, such as iron, brick, lime, cement and things of that kind, were made about one year ago. The contracts were let to the lowest responsible bidder; the contracts are all filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The amount expended for the construction of the State Capitol building, under the original contracts, previous to eighteen hundred and sixty-two, was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; since that time up to February first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-one cents—making the total amount six hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-one cents; that includes everything. All the materials are paid for, except perhaps for some iron that may have been delivered the present month; it is all paid up to the first of February, perhaps with that exception. As far as I know, the material that has been used in the building was of the best possible quality, and the work upon it has been done in the best manner. I suppose the building, if used for the purpose for which it is intended, is worth what it cost; for any other purpose, of course, it would not be worth as much. The Monitor would not be worth a cent to the United States Government if it was placed on the top of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Question—At the time the iron ornaments were determined upon, was there any estimate given as to the cost of them?

A.—Yes; I think so. If so, the estimate is on file.

Q.—Are they in the biennial report?

A.—I think not.

Witness—The iron was estimated to cost about one hundred thousand dollars, outside of the iron for the dome. The original estimate for building the State Capitol building, if I remember right, was about one million two hundred thousand dollars, for building the building and grading the ground; it has cost already about six hundred and eighty thousand dollars. I am not aware that any portion of the material that has been supplied has overrun the estimate, except perhaps a portion of the stone work. The Board of Commissioners are going on under the old contract for lumber, as the Board thought it was cheaper to do so than to advertise for a new contract, as certain kinds of lumber had materially advanced in price, and the Board were fearful that a new contract could not be obtained upon such advantageous terms as going on under the old contract. The material used in the building is not quite as high now as it was when the building was commenced; it is not worth quite as much as it would have been if it were all built at the present time; during the past four years I know of no process whereby equally as good material and equally as good work could have been obtained and put on the building at a less price than was paid for it; I do not think a contract for brick could be made at the present time upon as reasonable terms as the contract now in force. I understand the Central Pacific Railroad Company have made a contract within a week for the same quality of brick at a price considerably in advance of this contract price. The brick are delivered on the Capitol grounds; they are piled in closely. Any one who is conversant with the manner of loading brick can readily tell whether there are a thousand brick on the wagon or not. The brick are usually delivered in thousands, and a ticket for that number given for each load. In muddy weather five hundred may be delivered at a load; then a ticket is given for two loads; when eight hundred are delivered, four tickets are given for five loads. I have heard no complaints made in regard to the quality of the material used in the building. The contract with the party who furnished the granite from Folsom was for one portion one dollar per foot, for another portion one dollar and twelve cents per foot, and for another portion one dollar and fifty cents per foot. The granite delivered on the contract with Mr. Smith was fifty-eight cents per foot, and it was obtained from a quarry on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Central Pacific Railroad transport the rock to Sixth street free of charge to the State. The granite obtained from this quarry is much easier worked than that obtained from the Folsom quarry. The Folsom stone is very much harder, and the cost of working it is proportionably greater. I have heard no complaint about the quality of the granite delivered on the Smith contract, except that in some instances spots have appeared upon it.

TESTIMONY OF ALFRED REDINGTON.

General Redington (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am one of the Capitol Commissioners; I have been acting in that capacity ever since the commencement. As soon as the Board organized after the passage of the law we sought to obtain the services of a good and competent architect. We had various letters from New

York and Boston, recommending prominent men as suitable, and some applications here. We thought that we could obtain a competent architect upon this coast, and among them all the most prominent stood Reuben Clark, who did not wish the position, because he had important business below that would have paid him better than the salary he received here; but he was prevailed upon to take it, and we employed him for no other reason than because he was pre-eminently qualified to fill the position, beyond all other architects upon this coast. There were political considerations came up, but we put them aside and took Mr. Clark because he was known and acknowledged to be pre-eminent among the architects of this coast; we had great confidence in him. The first thing was the foundation for the building, and we felt the importance of having a good foundation then, just as much as you do now; we had determined to pile it, irrespective of any cost, for we knew that unless there was a substantial foundation there could not be a substantial building, and we felt the importance of that matter as fully as it is felt in the community now. Mr. Clark, who had had vast experience in foundations of buildings, was directed to make a full and thorough examination, by boring, of that foundation for the new Capitol building, and he knew at the time our predilection to have it piled—almost our determination to have it piled. He bored, and he got experts to examine the soil; he was engaged at it day after day and week after week; I think he was engaged at it two or three weeks before he made his final report; and he finally said that piling it would only do a mischief—that instead of doing good it would be a positive injury; that piles were perishable; that he had found by boring there were six or seven feet of alluvial soil; that by going down further he had struck cement, clay and gravel; that by going further he had struck bowlders and cobble stone; and he said if we took out this seven feet of alluvial soil we should strike the hard pan, and from that should have as good a foundation for the building as could possibly be needed. We asked him about the probable settlement of the building. He told us it was his calculation to make the base of the foundation abundantly sufficient to support the weight of the building; he said the building would settle; I remember that he said the building would or might settle two and a half or three inches by the time it was completed; he reported against piling, positively and unequivocally; he said it would do an injury; he related to us that he had put up a building in New Orleans in a quagmire, where fifty-feet piles would not reach home—that he had put up a large building there, I believe it was the Exchange—he said he had laid the foundation down in that soil; he laid down concrete; I think he said his widest base was forty feet of concrete, or other foundation, laid down upon that character of soil, and that the building was a perfect success. He said, "I will put a base beneath this building that will be adequate; you may calculate that it will settle to some extent, but in doing so the settlement will probably be uniform;" he said he would put in a base corresponding to the weight to be supported, so that when it settled it would settle together or very nearly so. We hesitated, notwithstanding he was so positive, about the character of the soil, and we made him renew his investigations, and he examined it afterwards day by day, until finally he said, and I remember him saying it as well as if it were uttered a moment ago, "It is as good a foundation as I ever saw in my life." We went to work according to his plan; we all felt the importance of getting a good foundation to the building, and I knew that Mr. Clark felt it also, and that the concrete should be good, and put

in, as he said, without any shenanegan. It was done by contract, but he watched it constantly and with unremitting vigilance. I saw the work done. He often showed me how they puddled it and rammed it home, and he repeatedly said how pleased he was to get such a good foundation. He had the Rosendale cement, pulverized granite, everything, just as he wanted it; he had the best materials put in, as good a concrete as it was possible to get; that is the way the foundation was built, because I know personally in regard to anything I speak of, concerning the foundation. That crack that appears there was observed, I think, in November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, just before that flood—the high flood in sixty-two; we all saw it, but it never troubled Mr. Clark in the least. His theory was this: that the building would settle; that it might settle two inches and a half or three inches, and that it would then go "home;" and then, as if put upon bed rock, it would settle no further. In examining the soil beneath the foundation of the building, you will probably find there is a little difference, in the extent of the three hundred feet, in the thickness of the strata; such may be the case; but my opinion is that these cracks were caused by putting the building irregularly up. I think you have all examined the plans; I think that you will find that not quite a reasonable allowance has been made for the weight of the corners; but notwithstanding that, I believe if the building had been put up equally there would have been no crack whatever. It has been out of level from one and a half to three inches, or thereabout; now, as I understand it, it is much less than that, and for the last year the cracks have been gradually closing; it has regulated itself that much. With regard to the buttresses in the building, my own judgment was opposed to putting them in. I told Mr. Elliot and Mr. Kenitzer that it would all go home; that I never had a particle of misgiving about the foundation, from the first to the last; still, I may be in error about it. Certain it is, that if a building could be built upon a quagmire without a pile being driven in, upon which to sustain the building, and it was found to be a substantial building, that you could build a substantial building upon this hard pan and clay and gravel, with bowlders beneath. It seems to me that if there is a proper relative base laid, that it will easily carry together all the superincumbent weight placed upon it without any serious crack in the building; it will all settle to a certain extent and then go home. I have examined the character of the work, and the character of the material used in the building from the time of its commencement to the present time; the character of the work done upon the building has been thorough, and the quality of the material used in the building has been good; the brick that was used in the building under the superintendence of Mr. Clark was as good as could be made—it was all hard brick; and the brick we obtained under the contract with these last parties was of an excellent quality; I never saw so many brick, of so fine a quality, in my life, in any contract; I think they were better than those you saw put in there during the Summer; those that you see there now are not of as good a quality as those that have gone in the building, owing to the lateness of the season in which these last have been made, and they are an excellent brick. Those bricks that I speak of would have readily brought ten dollars per thousand on the levee, and we got them under the contract for seven dollars and forty-two and a half cents per thousand.

TESTIMONY OF EDGAR MILLS.

Edgar Mills (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—I have been one of the State Capitol Commissioners for four years. Since I have been connected with the Board of State Capitol Commissioners it has been our care to procure the best possible material for the use of the building; and previous to my becoming connected with the Board, and when it was done by contract, my information is that the very best material that could possibly be obtained has been used in the building. I have never seen anything during the construction of the building that leaves a doubt or a question in my mind as to the good and workmanlike manner in which the building has been put up. Since I have been a State Capitol Commissioner the work has been done by the State; before that it was done by contract. Since the time the work has been done by the State it has always been our directions that the very best material should be procured and used in the very best manner in the construction of the building; and I think it has been done so. I do not know anything about the foundation of the building; I was not in this State at that time. I think that contracts have been made for the material for the building in all cases. I think some contracts were made during my absence. There have been no contracts made for material for the State Capitol building since I came back.

TESTIMONY OF LEONARD GOSS.

Leonard Goss (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—On the north levee of this city, from the Sacramento River to Brighton, I judge it is about six miles. Down the river I do not know how much of the levee is really under the jurisdiction of the City Levee Commissioners, but I think it is down to Sutterville, which is about three miles. The levee extends below that; I do not know how far, probably from fifteen to twenty miles; but that is under the jurisdiction of the Swamp Land Commissioners of District No. 2. The cost of building the levee I cannot give you, because I do not know, not having been a member of the Board at the time it was built; I have been here since eighteen hundred and fifty-two. There was at one time a break in the front levee, just below R street; I forget the year; the water was setting in, but it was immediately stopped by putting in cobbles; I do not know but the break was before the big flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-two; I think it was the year before the big flood; it was before the present levee was built. I do not apprehend any danger of a break in the levee on the city front; the whole danger is on the north side. The cause of that crevasse was an old hulk that sunk there, which had the effect of throwing the water against the bank and cutting it there; they put in a number of sacks filled with earth, and worked at it a long time, when it was suggested to go and get some cobbles and throw in; they dispatched a train of cars, got the cobbles, threw them in, and stopped the break immediately. The north levee—from its intersection with the front levee, and going up—our main levee now, was built with a face of eight feet on the top; the slope on the outside was three feet to one perpendicular; on the inside two feet to one; taking the embankment where it was

about ten feet high, the base of the levee would be about fifty-eight wide; that plan was carried out the whole length of the levee, so that by taking the height of it you can tell the width of the levee at the base; it is built on a regular slope in the manner I stated. When the railroad company made their track on the levee they widened it in some places—threw up their track in some places on additions built to the levee, in order to have an easier curve for the cars. When we increased the strength of the levee we only put five feet on the top of the levee, instead of eight feet; we considered there was no necessity to have it eight feet wide on the top, and we found we were correct in the supposition. We have only one north levee. There is a piece of levee that was kept up by some men that owned land outside the levee, about at Twenty-third street; they built a piece of levee out there in order to prevent the water from coming over their land, where they had some asparagus beds. The railroad company have built an embankment running from about Front and I to Sixth and E streets; it strikes the levee again about Sixth and E streets; that is their own private embankment; there are two places in it where is trestle work. Where the railroad track leaves the north levee, from there on, the levee has a five-feet face on the top, a slope of three feet to one on the outside, and two feet to one on the inside; it is larger at Burns' Slough; when it was originally made there I do not know, but the slope was made four to one on the outside, and three to one on the inside, so that it made the levee there with a base of over one hundred feet; and also another place above there, where we strengthened it last year, we made the slope three to one on both sides. The levee strikes the red land at Burns Slough. Burns Slough runs between the alluvial bottom on this side and the hard land on the other side; on the other side, when you go down ten feet in the soil, you come to the bed rock. When the levee was originally built, all the sand that had been deposited there by the overflow was removed from the place where the levee was built and the sward was broken, so that the earth would readily unite with the new earth that was placed upon it; and we took further precaution last year, in regard to the levee, cutting off the weeds, and so forth. I do not apprehend any danger from the encroachment of the American river on that north levee. The corporate limits of the City of Sacramento extend out to Thirty-first street; that is this side of Burns Slough, where the levee crosses the slough. Thirty-first street crosses Burns Slough where it comes down on this side; but where the north levee crosses it, Burns Slough is beyond the limits of the city; I think it is more than a mile above it; that portion is under the direction of the Levee Commissioners. There is no levee running at right angles with the north levee, except that little piece I spoke of, built by private parties to protect their own land. There is no levee where the line strikes the Sacramento Valley Railroad; that is high land. I think the north levee is very firm and stable; the outside slope that has been built the longest is covered over with grass; it appears to be very firm and solid. The Levee Commissioners have determined to strengthen the levee, so as to make the whole line of it, up from the railroad bridge or trestle work, five feet above the highest water mark we had last Winter; from there down to Sixth street it will run down to about four and a half feet above the highest water mark at Sixth street. I think, in the difference of level, the levee is twenty feet higher at Brighton than it is at the river front. My opinion is that the bed of the American River does not fill up so much as many people represent; it is a fact that the sediment

deposited there in the Spring and Summer season fills up the channel; but when the heavy freshet comes in the Fall it cuts it out again; I have arrived at that conclusion from observing that we never get so heavy a freshet in the Spring as in the Fall. I think the channel is nearly down to its old bed. There may be some difference, but I think it cleans its channel very nearly to its old original bed. I was living in Sacramento when the new channel was cut; I was not a Levee Commissioner at the time. My impression is the channel was cut there in eighteen hundred and sixty-three—not later than eighteen hundred and sixty-four. The old bed of the American river had one or two short angles, and the channel was cut to straighten the river. The river was cutting in there at a place designated as Hunt's Mill, on the American River. They cut that channel; it shortened the channel of the river by cutting it across there. I do not think it ever would have come down to I street had the river been allowed to run in its old channel. We have the whole force of the Central Pacific and the Sacramento Valley Railroads in case there is any apprehended danger from a break in the levee; we have their whole force to assist us in such a case; stone, cobble and granite, are easily accessible, and in every instance where they have been used they have had immediately the desired effect. I heard the testimony given in relation to the river straightening itself; the effect is of course to relieve it—cut away the sediment; it is the sharp angles which produce the undermining. The American River now is no nearer the levee than it was a year and a half ago, and there are places where it did not come as near this year as last year. After the first rise, the American river rises much more slowly; the first ten feet rise of the American river may come up in ten or twelve hours, then after that it rises very much slower; that is, I presume, in consequence of the extent of country that is overflowed. Our levees are higher, stronger and firmer than they were a year ago, and we have more facilities now for preventing a break in the levee than we had a year ago. A slight obstruction in the American River will change the course of the current very materially during the Summer, and during the first rise. For instance: a bar during the Summer will change the current very materially from what it was the Summer before. In a full flood the American River is not easily controlled in that respect.

TESTIMONY OF C. H. ROSS.

C. H. Ross (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee—I am one of the Levee Commissioners here. I have heard the evidence of Mr. Goss that has been just given; I concur in the statements he has made in his evidence. I do not think of any facts at this time in addition to what Mr. Goss has stated. I have been one of the Levee Commissioners here over two years. The levee defences of this city have cost about two hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. I was not one of the Levee Commissioners at the time the new channel of the American River was cut. I think it was cut in the same year the new levee was built. I think the new channel was cut in the Fall of that year—in the Fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-three. I am certain it was cut after the floods of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two.

TESTIMONY OF C. H. SWIFT.

Charles H. Swift (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am sixty years of age. I have resided here for the last nineteen years. I am President of the Sacramento Savings Bank, and am President of the Board of Trustees of this city. I was President of the first Board of City Levee Commissioners when the new levee was built, in eighteen hundred and sixty-two. I have had no particular control over the levee since I resigned my position as Levee Commissioner; for the last five years I have had nothing to do with levee matters particularly. I am familiar with it, however—have resided here and watched it constantly. I have always insisted that the north levee, running up the American River to Brighton, with proper care and watching, and raising it if found necessary, is amply sufficient to protect the city from overflow. In regard to raising the streets of the city to the high grade, that is a matter with the property holders entirely. The high grade has been adopted in some parts of the city and carried on to some extent—I suppose the Committee know how far; it will depend on the action of the property holders on the several streets to say how far it shall go and when it is adopted I think the portion of the city thus raised is beyond all fear of an overflow; I cannot say how much higher the water will come; under ordinary circumstances I would consider it beyond reach of an overflow. I have resided in Sacramento City almost nineteen years; I have been here during all the floods since this place was first settled. The expense of raising the streets comes upon the persons owning property fronting on the streets. I am acquainted with the levee in the vicinity of Smith's garden. In making up the line of levee where the new levee was built, there were very strong efforts made to include Smith's garden within the levee—what is usually called Smith's garden; just beyond Smith's garden the river appeared to be gradually making toward the southard; the Levee Commissioners decided that it would be the safest plan to go further south, and not include that particular piece of ground, from the fact that just above Smith's gardens there was a low place where the bank of the river had been cutting away; and it has cut away considerably since; it has cut away what would have been the base of the levee if that plan had been adopted. I regard that place in this light: that the actual cutting away of the bed of the river there is so slow, and must necessarily be so slow, that it will be a long time before it reaches the base of the present levee, and that if it was found hereafter by any Board of Levee Commissioners that it was cutting away so as to cause any apprehension of danger, that there would be ample time to build a levee further south or to take means to prevent its cutting. I do not mean to say that the river, if left to itself, would not cut to the base of the present levee, but I am satisfied that means can be taken to prevent its doing so; or, if not prevented, that the river cannot cut so rapidly but that a levee could be run further south so as to prevent any overflow. The river does not cut away a levee, or very rarely, unless it undermines it, and to do that it has to go a long distance before it gets to the base of the levee. I do not know how far the river is distant from the levee at that point; I have not measured it; I do not know how far it is distant from the levee now. When the water overflows the river banks, when the water is at a high stage, there is very seldom any cutting done, to any extent; I think the cutting is chiefly done at a middle stage of the water, when it is falling; that has been the case in several instances on the American River; the most extensive cutting has

been done at a middle stage of the water. I think that the new channel of the American River, where the water of the American runs into the Sacramento River, was cut in eighteen hundred and sixty-two; it was cut after the flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two; the effect has been that it has straightened the channel of the American River from a certain point—has made it at that part less than half of its former length; it formerly made a large circle there before it reached the Sacramento River. The new channel takes the main body of the water of the American River, takes it all at a low stage of the water, and at high water takes the main portion of it, although it flows over a wide extent of country; quite a large portion runs in the old bed of the American River at extreme high water. If there was a general system of levees on the Yolo side, so as to prevent the waters of the Sacramento River from overflowing its banks, I suppose the water at the mouth of the American River, and in the Sacramento River, in the time of a flood, would be higher than if there were no levees on the other side. The levee washing away on the Yolo side during the last flood assisted us somewhat, undoubtedly; but the levee for two miles up the American River, and in front of the city, is from four to six feet higher than any high water we have ever had. If the levee had not given away on the Yolo side this last Winter, I do not believe that the water would have come over the front levee or over the north levee between Front street and Smith's Garden, although the water would have been higher, undoubtedly. Being forced in a narrow gorge would raise the water somewhat higher; but so long as the water is a good deal lower below, it will run off very rapidly. If the levees had not given away on the Yolo side, the water in the American River between here and Smith's Garden might have been a foot higher, and in this vicinity or at the junction of the two rivers might have been considerably higher; but I do not think in either case that the water would have overtopped the levee. Those points of the levee on the American River that are nearest to the bed of the river are, I suppose, considered the most dangerous, as a general rule. I consider the levee run across Burns Slough as one of the least dangerous portions of the levee; the water has never been over the new levee at that point. That portion of the new levee has been built since eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two; the old levee went through Smith's Garden. The old levee was a very slight affair—did not amount to anything, although at the time it was built it was considered a very good levee; that line of levee run across Burns Slough. The top of the old levee was some six or eight feet less in height than that of the present levee, and the level of the old levee was correspondingly narrower than the base of the present levee.

TESTIMONY OF L. B. HARRIS.

Lewis B. Harris (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee.)—I am fifty years of age. I am a Levee Commissioner. I have been familiar with the levee ever since it has been constructed. Although I have not been a Levee Commissioner until recently, still I have lived here, have been interested in the city, and have watched and observed the levee from the time it was built until the present time, and have also observed it with

reference to its being a sufficient safeguard to the city from flood. So far as the character of the levee is concerned, or any probable action of the water in cutting or washing away the levee, I think Judge Swift has given a very correct description of it; his opinions about it are very correct—has in some measure anticipated what I was going to say, except that in some things I would go further than he has done in regard to the safety of the city. I had occasion to watch the levee very closely this Winter; I was on the levee nearly all the time during high water, and I am satisfied that only that portion of the levee along I street, and in the front of the city, would be affected by a rise in the Sacramento River, and that there the levees are perfectly safe. We never did have any fear from the Sacramento River, or from the waters of the American and Sacramento Rivers, after the American gets into the Sacramento River. I think the levees around the city are sufficient to render the city perfectly safe, and that it is merely a matter of precaution, and extraordinary vigilance, to make any addition to the levee at all. We have had higher water here this year, on account of the railroad embankment, than we should have again with the same amount of water; it was probably from one to two feet higher above the embankment than it would be again with the same amount of water running down the American River. The embankment is now removed, and it is not the intention of the railroad company to build an embankment there again; trestle work is now put up in its place. This obstruction being removed, if the same amount of water was to come again, it would be from one to two feet less in height above the embankment than we have had it during the last Winter, and yet we had a heavier flood, in regard to the amount of water at one time, than we had at any time during the flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two. I have been told by parties who live at Brockliss Bridge, about twenty-one miles above Placerville, that this last Winter, at one time, the water was nine feet higher at that bridge than it was at any time during the floods of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two; that is up in the mountains, where a few feet of water makes a great difference. The place where the north levee is the nearest to the bed of the American River is at Rabel's tannery; the exact distance of the levee from that point I do not remember; I suppose it is two or three hundred, or perhaps four hundred feet from the levee to the river there, or it may not be that much; I cannot tell exactly, for I have never measured it. The Levee Commissioners are facing the levee with cobble stones in all cases where the current has any force against the bottom of the levee; we have proposed and have a contract to that effect, to raise the levee, so that it will be four feet and a half above high water mark at Sixth street—raising it from there gradually to the railroad bridge, where it will be five feet above high water mark, and from there on making it five feet above the high water mark, until the levee strikes the high land. The levee is probably nearly that height now at Sixth street; it may have to be raised a few inches, perhaps from four to six inches in places, rising to five feet above high water mark at the railroad bridge, and that same height above high water mark to the end of the levee; but there are places in the levee above, near Brighton, where the levee at the present time is probably not more than ten inches above high water mark; that is, on the other side of the ridge. We propose to raise the whole north levee, from Sixth street to the end of the levee, to the height I have stated above high water mark—that height above the highest water we have had this last Winter.

We also propose to raise the levees all around hereafter; but this addition I am speaking about is what we intend to do at the present time. A break in the north levee beyond the ridge would not injure us so much as a break in the levee on this side; if the levee should break beyond the ridge the most of the water would go down in the sloughs below; some portion of it, by coming through sloughs, might come into the city, but up there the water seldom remains at its extreme height more than a day or so; it rises suddenly and goes down suddenly, and consequently would do very little damage if it all came into the city; but a very small proportion of it would find its way into the city. If there was no levee above Burns Slough, the water being allowed to flow through above that ridge, in high water a portion of it would come into the city; I could not say how much would come; it would depend altogether upon the height of the water; the main portion would flow off before it reached the city; indeed, if the water did not remain there long, it would go into Burns Slough, which is a continuous slough, and would go off without touching the city. We want to make this addition to the levee because we want to have it secure beyond any peradventure; we have quite sufficient water in here without any running over the levee. Some of the water came around the levee this year, around the other end; none of it came into the city. Just at Redding's place, the water ran in there around the levee—that is, on the other side of the ridge; none of the water came into the city; it all ran down towards Sutterville. The river is the nearest to the levee at Rabel's tannery; I do not know the distance the river is from the levee at that point; it has been measured, and I prefer that you should take it from the measurement. I know the river is six or seven times further off from the levee at Mr. Smith's place than it is at Rabel's tannery; the river may not be more than two hundred or three hundred feet distant from the levee at Rabel's tannery. The levee is not built anywhere on the banks of the American River. I have always, before this last Winter, looked upon that part at Rabel's tannery as being the most dangerous of any portion upon the line of the levee; and when I went into the Board of Levee Commissioners we proposed to make a strong protection there, and in our experiments we cut away some of the point on the opposite side of the river, and, as I anticipated, it threw the cutting further down the river; that is the effect all the time; cutting off the point on the opposite side has the effect to throw the cutting further down the river, and the further down the river that it cuts, the further it gets from the levee. It has now got past the point where there is the most danger from the cutting of the river; that has been conclusively proved by the experience of this last Winter. I stated that I thought the river was some two hundred or three hundred feet distant from the levee at Rabel's tannery, but I am not certain about it; I am not very good at estimating distances; I have never measured the distance of the river from the levee, either at Smith's place or at Rabel's tannery. We propose in the Spring to line the face of the levee at Rabel's tannery with cobbles and granite, to make it perfectly secure, so that it cannot cut anywhere at all there; although, as I stated, the danger from the cutting there is mostly passed; for in all these rivers—and I have noticed the American River particularly, having been interested in a bridge upon the American River for many years—I have noticed that when the river gets a certain regular curve it will stop cutting there; it will cut until it gets that regular curve, and when it gets that curve it keeps cutting further and further down; after it gets that regular curve, it stops cutting at that place alto-

gether. And that is the way it has been doing at Rabel's tannery; it has formed that curve there, and now it is cutting further down; and so it will be, in my opinion, at Mr. Smith's place; long before the river reaches the base of the levee there, it will have formed that curve and will cease cutting there, and it will go in the old channel. I believe that every engineer can give you a certain line of curve, beyond which a river ceases to cut. I have watched it carefully, and have invariably found it to be the case with the American River; after the water in the river gets a certain number of degrees of curvature it ceases to cut; the current flows on with the gentle curvature and ceases to throw the weight of the water against the bank. In regard to the filling up of the bed of the river, my opinion is that the filling up is principally done at the time the water subsides. I think, at the extreme high water, and after it has fairly got the sediment stirred up, that the sediment is carried away, so that the bottom of the river is as deep as it ever was. I am satisfied that, by sounding when the full current is flowing, you will find that the sediment is carried out, and that by dropping a sounding lead you would strike the bottom the same as when there was no sediment; but when the water subsides the sediment is again deposited. The force of the current is sufficient during high water to clean out the sediment deposited in the river. These same bars, that contain in the aggregate the deposits left at one period, are in the time of high water taken away, except where the sediment is left outside of the banks of the river, which being left shallow, there is not sufficient force to carry it off; but in the beds of the streams I think the sediment is all carried off. I think the river will keep cutting at the place I spoke of until the river gets its regular curvature, and that then it will keep cutting below until it gets its regular curvature there; that it will keep cutting lower and lower. I do not think it can ever touch the levee in making that curvature at Smith's place; it cuts very slowly there; there is really no danger to the levee there at all—would not be any danger for years that could not easily be guarded against. There might perhaps be danger there unless the river was watched; it might, if left to itself, cut to the base of the levee, except it got its curvature before it reached the levee and went back into the old bed of the river. This encroachment or cutting of the river can be easily prevented; all that is required is money to do the work; there is no trouble about stopping the cutting right where it is. Between the levee and Smith's place, above there, the high water has left sediment all the time; outside of the channel of the river it is filling up there. I stated that we have the heaviest freshets early in the season, owing, I presume, to the fact that sediment has lodged, which the first freshet cuts away, leaving more room for the water to flow in the bed of the river. I have no doubt there was as much water came down the American River at the time of the last heavy storm as there was when the water was at its highest point this last Winter; we had every reason to suppose such was the case; in fact, we were advised that there was much more water coming down then than had come down on the previous occasion when the water was so high here; yet the water was not so high here—the reason being, in my opinion, that there was more room then for the water to flow than when the first freshet came. Generally, after the water rises in the American River in the Fall, there is a sufficient current to keep the bed of the river clear till Spring; in some places sediment is lodged on the sides of the river. I spoke about the ground being higher above Smith's gardens; that has been filling up all

the time; has filled up probably three or four feet or more; Smith's gardens, or a portion of them, have filled up with sediment many feet.

Question—Is it any benefit being higher ground, where the river is undermining and caving the ground?

A.—No; the mere fact of ground being higher would not make any difference in such a case.

Witness—The water does not appear to cut as much at a high stage as at a lower stage of the water; when the water has been very high we have expected in certain places a good deal of cutting from the action of the water, and have found when the water fell that they were not cut away at all; in a constant, swift current, at a lower stage of the water, it appears to cut more than it does when the water is high. The bank at Lisle's bridge ten years ago was not very high—was probably ten feet high; I do not think it was twenty feet high; there was a ford at the bridge; the bank was higher on one side than the other; I think the bank did not exceed fourteen feet in height. One reason why I have formed my opinion about the current carrying the sediment away is this: At one time I was under the impression that the river had been filled up a great deal more than I afterward believed to be the case; I was asking my toll-keeper one day about the depth of the water; the foundations of our old bridge are there yet, and I told him I supposed they were all covered up; he said no; he said that a few days before he had felt the old foundations of the bridge, and that they were then several feet above the sediment; this was at a time when the water was pretty well up; he said the sediment had been carried off, and had left the old foundations of the bridge clear. I think the sediment that comes down the American river is fine sand, fine loam—no bowlders; there may be gravel brought down in places, but I think not much The first time I ever noticed any gravel brought down by the river was this year. Some one said it was some gravel deposited there, and had come down. I never noticed any gravel washed down the river before that time. I think that nearer the mountains the river may deposit bowlders and gravel; I do not think it is the case here. In digging for the foundations of the new bridge we dug in the bed of the river—we dug through sand and loam. The bars in the river resemble one another so much that you can hardly tell them apart; they are sometimes formed on one side of the river and sometimes on the other side. The channel of the river at low water probably runs on a different side in the bed of the river now to what it did a year or two before; it is owing to the action of the water throwing up bars at different places. I do not think there is the least danger of the American River changing its course so as to form an entirely new bed of the river at any place. The soil at Rabel's tannery is a very tenacious black soil. I do not consider there is the least danger in turning the current of the river so as to protect the levee at Rabel's tannery; it would probably have been done this season if I had been in the Board of Levee Commissioners sooner; we propose to do it as soon as the water goes down. I do not know that anybody knows, from soundings taken, the exact depth of the river ten or twelve years ago, compared with what it is now—only from general recollection and observation. I think the water is now fully as deep on our river front as it was ten or twelve years ago. There was a time when it filled up on the river front on this side, occasioned by the manner in which the American River came into the Sacramento River, throwing the current on the other side and leaving an eddy on this side. This filling up has been remedied in part by changing the bed of the American River—

giving it a more direct course where it falls into the Sacramento; and also this filling up in the Sacramento River has been taken away by the construction of a wingdam on the Washington shore, which has removed the sediment, and which satisfies me that a current will move the sediment. Now, since the American River strikes further up, it has shown that it has washed the sediment out, made deep water in the front of the city; and, as I stated, I judged also from the old foundations at Lisle's bridge being yet above the sediment, that the action of the current takes it away. I do not know much about these water gauges; I think the water gauges indicate from above low water mark, not from the channel bed of the river. I have not had much experience in relation to turning the river; I know, of course, what it has cost the city in attempting to turn the river at Rabel's tannery; they put up a wingdam at Rabel's tannery, which, I have no doubt, if it had been put up properly, would have prevented the cutting of the river there; but they did not take the right course in relation to it; they really put up a dam, instead of a wingdam; the dam was put up at too direct an angle; the water had no proper outlet, and something had to go; if they had constructed a proper wingdam, and had protected it by filling it in behind properly, the same expense that they incurred uselessly would have prevented it from cutting at that place. That wingdam, so called, was made about two years ago; it cost about fifteen thousand dollars. I think a wingdam put there at that point now would be unnecessary, for the river now cuts further down. The river is not cutting the levee at any point; it cuts the river bank away from the levee. I have not been to see the cutting of the river at Smith's Gardens; but from the cutting near Rabel's tannery I should judge that it would take six or seven years at Smith's place before the river cut the base of the levee. Of course, if I am correct—if the river all the time cuts further down—it would take so much the longer time before it reached the levee. My experience in regard to the cutting of the river is that when it has obtained this curvature it keeps cutting further down. I really could not say how long the river has been cutting at Smith's place; I could not state, of my own knowledge, what has been cut there, except within the past few years; it commenced cutting there perhaps in eighteen hundred and sixty-one or sixty-two; I do not know but that it commenced cutting there before that time; I have only seen it occasionally. I was not there for several years until this year; I was up there and observed it in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and two, but have not been there since until this past year. I know it cut there some in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and two. I do not recollect exactly at what time the levee on the Yolo side was carried away; there was a pretty substantial levee on the Yolo side; it was carried away this Winter, during the high water of the first flood, but I do not think it was carried away at the time of our highest water here; I think it was carried away after the high water above here began to subside. We did not look upon it as a matter of any consequence to the safety of this city, whether the levees on the Yolo side remained or were washed away; the Levee Commissioners had no apprehension of serious danger to this city if the Yolo levees had stood. We never anticipate any danger from the Sacramento River, or the Sacramento and the American Rivers when they form one river; it is the American River we have always feared. I do not think, if there was an additional outlet made for the American River where it reaches the Sacramento River that it would make any material difference above. There is an immense coun-

try that the American River flows over at high water before it reaches the Sacramento River. I do not think if any opening was made at the junction of the American and Sacramento Rivers that it would make any material difference above.

TESTIMONY OF A. P. SMITH.

A. P. Smith (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I reside near the bank of the American river, at the place known as Smith's Gardens; I located where I am now in December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. The floods never had any effect upon my place, never overflowed my place, until eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two; that was the first damage I ever had there from the floods; before that the river ran nearly straight past me, from Brighton down, probably to Twelfth street, with very little curves; since that time it has made large crooks, which have cut in and changed the bed of the river altogether. In eighteen hundred and forty-nine or fifty there was a flood in the city, but that place of mine was not overflowed at that time; it is twelve or fifteen feet higher than the ground is here; it did not overflow my place then. The American river then had almost a straight channel; there were little curves in it from Lisle's bridge to Brighton; there were curves, but they were so that the river did not cut in at all; but when it changed the channel it threw the water against the bank near Rabel's tannery and cut and undermined it there, between eighteen hundred and fifty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two, so that during that time, while we had no floods that reached more than the base of the levee at my place, near Rabel's tannery it had cut away two or three levees where the first levee was. At my upper line, the distance of the river from the levee is —I have not measured it myself, but I was told that it was—twelve hundred and some feet from a tree that now stands out in the river, to the levee. In some places at my garden the sediment has accumulated to the depth of five feet; in some places not any; in some places it has cut away a channel, and in some places has raised the ground four or five feet. Since my house was built, a portion of the house immediately back of it was over the river; I built the house right on the bank; a piece of the house was over the bank of the American river; the house is there yet, it is probably now one hundred feet from the river; the back porch of my house, when I built it, was over the river; the levee as it now stands is away below me; the river went north probably three or four hundred feet, filled up. The river then set in on the other side; the current, the channel, was on the north side of the river; it filled up so that large trees came up, a thicket there until the flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and two, and then it cut over at Norris'; it cut on the other side, and threw it back on this bank, and since that time it has been cutting and encroaching on this side—it has cut away the natural bank of the river above me—has cut probably one hundred or two hundred feet of it; since eighteen hundred and sixty-one and two it has probably cut in four hundred, five hundred or six hundred feet above me; I do not know the distance it has cut, by measurement, only by looking at it; it is cutting right down toward the levee. I do not know that I know exactly the distance of the river from the levee at Rabel's tannery; I came up on the levee and judged

that there were places where it was not over one hundred feet; it is perhaps from seventy-five to one hundred feet at Rabel's tannery from the levee to the channel of the river. The old bed of the American River has filled up a good deal; the bed of the river at the bottom is, I I think, from twenty to twenty-five feet higher than it was in eighteen hundred and forty-nine and fifty; the river bed is filling up; it has filled up above my place. As late as eighteen hundred and fifty-six I could go up between my place and Norris' and get on to the gravel—could get all the gravel from the bed of the river that I wanted to use for any purpose; there were rapids there then; it has filled up so that there are no rapids there now; it has filled up so that it is as high below as it is above. In eighteen hundred and fifty-four I put up a steam engine, a boiler and a pump, just above my house; I put a flume up there; the current was at that time setting in on the north side of the river, and bars were forming between my place and the river; it was difficult for me to get water for my engine and pump, so I put up a flume in eighteen hundred and fifty-four; I got my engine and pump from New York in May; the bar had then formed so that I had to go out some ways; I built the flume, I suppose, about three hundred feet long, two feet wide and four feet high, and I got about six or eight inches of water in the bottom of the flume at that time. Then the next year I had to raise my flume up four feet; I did not have to carry my flume out so far then, perhaps not over two hundred feet. Then, after that, I raised the flume six feet; then, after that, six feet; then, after that, four feet, which which made twenty feet the flume had to be raised; and now the water goes over the top of that old flume. That has been from eighteen hundred and fifty-four to the present time that I have had to raise the flume twenty feet. During the first portion of the time the water was going from me; during the last portion it was coming toward me. Where I started that flume, it is now flowing over the top of it and is cutting on this side; it is cutting into the old natural bank of the river. I have my engine near a big oak tree, near which I erected a windmill in eighteen hundred and fifty and run the pipe out in the river; that tree went away in the last flood—has gone away within the last ten days; that was on this side of where I commenced my flume. It is cutting into the natural bank of the river this side of where the bank was in eighteen hundred and forty-nine; the current cuts it. If you put in an obstruction it would turn the water on to another point, but without an obstruction placed there it will keep cutting this way. If you can put in an obstruction there that will stand it would prevent the cutting there. I think it is very easy to put in an obstruction so as to turn the current sufficient to prevent its cutting. Above my place the river spreads wide—above a mile and a half subject to overflow; the narrow point commences where the railroad bridge is, and also at Rabel's tannery; the railroad embankment no doubt was an obstruction to the free passage of the water; and below that there is still as narrow a place; when the water comes up it submerges the whole country. I am not as well posted about the American River where it is further down and joins the Sacramento River, but on this side of Brighton it comes down and keeps its own channel. On the upper part of Norris' ranch, it commences cutting in on the north side; there are places that are half a mile wide, but it all has to come through what we used to call Hoyt's place, below the railroad bridge; I think that is about the narrowest point of the river between there and Rabel's tannery—that and the place where the railroad bridge is; it dams the water up above

that place, and it is a damage to the levee a great deal. The river bed is filling up, and there are curves making the river like this [describing by a pencil mark upon paper]; it does not seem to carry half the water that it would if it had a direct course. The further that the river cuts above my place you find that the land is lower, making of course less resistance to the action of the current. It is cutting in this side of the channel every year now; that will bring it in time across the levee—will bring it down to the low point on the east side of the city. It cannot spread; it spreads now to the high ground; it cannot spread further. When the water of the river strikes a sharp corner of the land, it strikes heavily—cuts the base very rapidly. The river makes its own channel, in some place or other; where the river makes a turn the water will keep cutting the bank until it finds a proper outlet somewhere. At the point above me, it cuts in right at Norris' ranch; then it comes right back and cuts in this side. If the point on the north side of the river, opposite me, was cut away, the river would have a straight shoot, and would carry double the water that it does now; I think if the river was straightened out there it would clear its own channel; if it had a straight course it would clear its way in the channel the same as it does above, near Brighton. There are high lands there, but the whole American River goes in a space of between two and three hundred feet. My place is nearly a mile above Rabel's tannery; it is nearly a mile this side of Burns Slough; it is about half way between Rabel's tannery and Burns Slough. My land there is about twelve or fifteen feet higher than the land at this city. My land never overflowed until eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two. I located there to get on high ground.

Question—If the Levee Commissioners had run a levee on the outside of your place, north of your place, would it have prevented that cutting and the overflow of your place; would it have kept the river straight if they had made an obstruction at that place?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can they do that yet?

A.—They can; but they could have done it for three, four or five thousand dollars then; it would cost a great deal more to do it now.

Q.—If there was a levee run above you, striking the high land above you, would that protect your property?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Your property is protected all the time, except at the time of high floods; they run the levee south of your place—left your property unprotected?

A.—Yes; it has damaged me thousands of dollars.

Mr. Smith—This cutting on the other side at Norris' ranch throws the current on this side above my place. I am of the opinion that by putting in an obstruction there it would very materially straighten the river and would prevent the river cutting so much on the south side. The old levee, if it had been high enough, would have protected the whole city; it was built in eighteen hundred and fifty and there never was anything done after to it until in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two. I laid up one of the old levees, and where the ground was twelve or fifteen feet lower I made cross levees. I do not think the water would ever have got in above me. I am satisfied if the old levee had been made higher it would have protected the city. I built my point narrow, extended it right over the old levee that was built in eighteen hundred and fifty.

Q.—If they had run the levee along there [showing on the diagram], and so as to include your place, there would have been no danger?

A.—If they had run it up to this point, and north of me, the river never would have cut in; for even the flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and two made but little encroachment—but by cutting in on the north bank it throws the water more directly against this bank. It has cut more this past year than ever it did before in any one year—cuts more against it.

Mr. Smith—I had conferences with the Levee Commissioners when they were considering about the line of the levee that was to be built; I tried everything I could to induce them to run the levee there. The engineers who located the levee, Mr. Leet and Mr. Goddard, run the line back of my place and recommended that as the best place to run it—where the old levee run. I do not think that any engineer selected the line upon which the levee was built as being the best line. Mr. Jackson run it, but I think he was elected engineer on the levee after the line was located. I think that some of the Levee Commissioners located the line and told him to run that line. I tried to prevail upon the Levee Commissioners to run the levee so as to include my place.

Q.—If there had been proper means taken, your place could have been protected?

A.—Yes; I think the river, if that had been done, would have been comparatively straight at this time. A straight river will clear its own channel.

Mr. Smith—In relation to that flume I built on the top of the old flume: the bottom part filled up with sediment; the lowest water now flows over the top of that flume; there is the flume twenty feet below, that has not been washed away; the bed of the river is twenty feet higher than it was; when I first built the flume I think it extended out three hundred feet; when I raised the level of the flume and built it, it was not necessary to run it out more than one hundred and eighty or two hundred feet. I made the flume ten feet wide and four feet high; I am not positive whether it was the first or second season after I built the flume that I raised it that four feet; perhaps it was the next year after I first built it; it never swept away. The next year, I think it was, when I went to clean it out, I found it was so deep I could not bring water in it; I took off a portion of it and let the other part go; I raised it four feet, then six feet; then four feet; then six feet—in all twenty feet; the lower part of the flume I never did raise; the stream is running over it—I suppose it is standing there; it is at the bottom of the river; it has been standing there, has never been carried away. The bottom of the river is now twenty feet above that old flume; the bank of the river is probably twelve feet above the top of that twenty feet that has been filled up. The river was over thirty feet deep there. In eighteen hundred and fifty I put up a pump on the bank of the river, and at low water I could not raise water from the river by suction; I had to put my pump down twelve feet and had to put on a force pump in order to raise the water on the bank. The top of the bank of the river was over thirty feet to low water mark. I know the depth of the river by having sounded it. I have not sounded the river for probably three or four years. This bank has been there, has not been moved at all; it has only cut in for the last ten years. Where the flume was it has not cut in until the present season; the river, until this year, was all outside of the flume; this season it has cut in so that it is nearly inside of that. How

much of that flume is left there now I do not know. The flume was filled over with sediment; it was in the bed of the old river. The channel of the river has been raised so that the water has been flowing over the top of that flume for the last six years; I cannot be mistaken about it. I went to my place, Smith's Gardens, in December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. We crossed very little at Lisle's Bridge in that season; we had to go out there to Norris'. I have seen within the last three or four years animals walk right across the river at low water; I have not seen them walk across it at high water. I do not think it makes any difference in the height of the water above, the fact of the Yolo levees having given away. Where I got the gravel at one time it has all filled up with bushes at one point, where the river formerly run; it is filled up, and the channel runs away north; it is cutting on the other side. I think that straightening the river is the only thing; that it is every year getting more and more like that [pencil mark showing a waving line]; it is getting inside of Lisle's Bridge. The river will by and by come in this side of it, instead of under it. When the river cuts in upon one side, a bar generally forms on the opposite side. The more crooked the river is—the more the current cuts against the bank, the more the river will cut; and after the water cuts a certain distance in the bank, it must cut below in order to give a proper outlet to the water. Two years ago it was cutting away above my place. After the water makes a certain elbow in the bank, it must cut below in order to give a proper outlet to the water. The base of the levee is from four to eight feet lower than the old bank of the American River. Any current, after the river gets out of the channel, will have a tendency to cut the levee. At Burns Slough, and right outside the levee, there is an excavation, averaging perhaps four feet in depth, that has been cut outside and next to the levee—that is, cut next to the levee, which the water fills; that helps to bring a portion of the water of Burns Slough in there, instead of throwing it into the river; that, with the addition of what flows over, makes quite a current. The water comes in at the upper end of my place—comes down towards the levee. I was told by Mr. Doherty that it was something over twelve hundred feet from the oak tree, that I spoke about, to the base of the levee. Since a year and a half ago it has cut in, I suppose, over four hundred feet towards the levee. I have always found that the greater the bend is, the more the water cuts the bank; when there is a little curve the water cuts slowly; when the river bank curves more, it cuts faster; the further the river cuts in, the less resistance there will be, as the ground is lower; where the oak tree stood it was two or three feet higher than where the river runs now. I found that at the time of the last flood the water run over the bank of the river in several places, while at my house it was not within two or three feet of running over. When the river cuts, say one hundred feet further, it will get to ground that is two or three feet lower; as it cuts down, it gets beyond the bank of the river and must cut down towards the bank of the levee. The foot of that oak tree, in the flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and sixty-two, was not more than six inches below the high water; now, with the same amount of water, it would be two or three feet deep. Every one hundred feet further that you get down, you have less bank to protect against the encroachment of the water. It is cutting in to the levee at my crossing. That crossing was made about three years ago; they threw off from the levee a car load of granite; it cut in a little; it cut in there a hole of forty or fifty feet deep. This last year they filled the hole up

with brush and sand, and so forth; but it is still cutting in from the base of the levee to the levee; it has cut twenty-five or thirty feet into the levee. I think if from Burns Slough they would run a broad levee, and cut Burns Slough off, and were to place an obstruction on this side of the river, so as to partially turn the current, that it would stop the cutting of the river on this side. My place could be protected and the levee there could be protected by the use of proper means. Where you see the point of bushes, up near Burns Slough, perhaps one hundred and fifty rods from my place, there is no current there, any ordinary levee would do; but where the river is cutting, it would require an obstruction to be placed on this side of the river in order to prevent the cutting. A few years ago this could have been done at an expense of a few thousand dollars; what it would cost to do it now I could not say. My place, as it stands now, is bound to go away; and when my place has gone away, it being the highest ground there, the current will be thrown right down against the levee, and you have nothing but that levee between the current of the river and the city. At the time they built this levee there was a row of big oak trees there that would have been worth twenty thousand dollars to this city in aiding to make a substantial defence against the action of the water of the river, but now they are all gone.

Question—If a levee was built there, coming down from Burns Slough to your northeast corner, to protect the city and protect your place, would it be an additional safeguard to build the levee there?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Would that effectually stop the encroachment of the river?

A.—Yes; it would straighten the river. You would also have to put in an obstruction in the river where it is cutting to partially direct the current and prevent the cutting.

Mr. Smith—An obstruction can be put in the river; it can be done so as to protect me and protect the city; I think when my high ground is taken away that a mere levee will not protect the city. I located my place in December, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. I put up my house there, and above there a bar began to form around it. The current of the river has always been on the opposite side of the river, on the north side of the river, until the last year or two. I have resided at that same place ever since. In eighteen hundred and fifty-two the river was almost straight; the steamers, not the large boats, ran up to Brighton in the high water of eighteen hundred and fifty-two and fifty-three, and at intervals in high water until the floods of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The water was very near going over the levee in the flood of eighteen hundred and fifty-two and eighteen hundred and fifty-three. There was a levee built there in eighteen hundred and fifty; it was a very small levee; the water came almost to the top of that levee in the Spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-one; we got out thirty or forty men and stopped the water from going over the levee; we worked there all night; the water did not do any damage. I tried to have the city raise and strengthen that levee; I believe that for a few thousand dollars the city could have been made perfectly secure against any flood there, but they did not do anything about it, and in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the water overflowed the city. Previous to eighteen hundred and sixty-one the river ran almost straight there; probably from Lisle's Bridge it ran a little north; after that time it began to cut on one side, and it has kept cutting on one side and the other until the river has got into its present shape. It began to fill in on this side

at my place as early as eighteen hundred and fifty; but when I commenced to build this place it was in eighteen hundred and fifty-four. This last season it cut away a large oak tree that was perhaps where it is now seventy-five feet in the river; but the cutting in my place has all been done this last Winter; the water is higher with me than it was in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Below me it has formed a bar. I recollect that in June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, I went out there, within fifty rods of my house, to a big oak tree that remained there until the flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The water cut in a little in eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, probably about twenty-five feet at that time It is now cutting more and more every year, and the further it cuts in the more it throws the current directly against the bank.

TESTIMONY OF M. S. HURD.

M. S. Hurd (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I came to Sacramento City in eighteen hundred and fifty-two. I have been familiar with the levee defenses of the city since eighteen hundred and fifty-two. I do not know the exact number of miles of levee there is around the city. I am familiar with the north levee running up the American River. I have been Levee Commissioner about two years and a half; have officiated in that capacity since I was elected by the Board; have officiated in that capacity at several floods, although at the last one I was not here, having left just before it came. I consider the levee defenses of this city sufficient to protect it from inundation. I was a Levee Commissioner at the time when the levee was built, leaving Mr. Smith outside of the levee; Mr. Smith attributed it to my action, that he was not leveed in; but there was a direct angle of the river, and I was afraid that by taking that course and leveeing that portion in, the current of the river might cut the levee away. The river now is three hundred and seventy-five yards from the levee there—that is, above his east line; at Smith's north line the river is four hundred and ninety yards distant from the levee. The object in running the levee as we did was to strengthen the levee—to put it on ground where we could make a stronger defence. The character of the soil between the levee and the river there is sandy. I went up the other day and measured the distance between the water and the base of the levee; that is the reason that I know the exact distance now. The nearest place where the river approaches the levee there, which is about one hundred and fifty yards east of Smith's line, is three hundred and seventy-five yards; and at his north line, as I stated, the river is distant four hundred and ninety yards from the levee. The river had worked in there eighty feet; there was nearly a direct angle, going above Smith's a mile and a half; in coming down, it bore a little toward the levee, made nearly a direct angle, and then bore off past Smith's house; in coming down it struck Smith's Gardens. Now, the river has worked its way east so that it is nearly straight. If you stand at Smith's east line, or where his house is, you can see up the river and see that is very nearly straight. I went up there the other day and saw it; the river has encroached above Smith's house and below his east line, and in another year his house may go

away. From along above Smith's to the river bridge the river is very nearly straight; there are one or two small angles, but no sharp angles, and it is better for the levee to have no sharp angles; there is a small angle just when you get to the railroad bridge. If the river should come up to the base of the levee at any point, I should have no fear of its washing the levee away, if it was cobbled up. In the contracts we let to build the levee, the contractors were bound to take off the sandy deposit and make the base and the entire levee of good soil; the contractors were required to do that. In one instance we found they were deceiving us, and we made them take off that sandy soil and replace it with alluvial soil. The levee, at the base, is fully sixty feet, and I think it is over that width. The river has not made toward the levee; that is, it made toward the levee until it straightened it. The sand on the top of the deposit of alluvial soil is washed away above Smith's fences; I think that perhaps ten, yes, twenty feet of the sand on the top had washed away there; but there is a shelf below. That was the case the year before it undermined; but now there is a shelf of sand washed up below, which shows conclusively that it is not undermining. The American River can be controlled if there are not too abrupt angles; you can control it also by building wingdams; you can control it by placing obstructions in the water and thereby turning the current. I do not think there is any more danger of the levee giving way at Smith's Gardens than there is of the levee giving way on Front street. I think there is no danger of it giving way; the levee is better to-day, by long odds, than it was a year ago; I think there is no danger, but that the levees are amply sufficient to protect the city from floods. After you get the channel of the river straightened there is no danger. The river rises very slow when the water is high; it overflows such an immense amount of country that it requires an immense amount of water to raise it then even a few inches. I have been told that the difference in level between the base of the north levee and the city of San Francisco was seventy-two feet. The pressure of such an immense body of water would of course cause it to go down with greater velocity. The more water you get together, and the greater the pressure, or the greater the elevation, of course the greater will be the velocity with which the water will run down. As soon as the embankment was broken away the levee was relieved in an hour. We have been contending for that for the last ten years—that there was not a sufficient opening for the accumulation of the water above. The railroad folks built their embankment and threw the water back upon us; they are now building trestle work in the place of the embankment and are going to raise their railroad bridge. A portion of the levee is made a railroad track. I think with the facilities we have now, that if there was a break in the levee that it could be stopped almost immediately by filling it up with cobble and granite. The river bed does fill up, to some extent, in places; it leaves deposits in places, and the next freshet moves it. The channel is not in the same place at a low stage of the water as it was before. I could not answer you whether there is always the same extent of channel to carry off the water, because I have never had occasion to measure the channel of the river; I know there are deposits made and land made in the bed of the river, in places, and that it is carried away in other places. The levee from Smith's Gardens to the high land is a very good levee. We were particular in making our contracts for the building of the levee to require that the best material should be used for the purpose of making a good levee, and also to prevent sipeage. The Levee

Commissioners contended that sand would sipe, so we required the sand to be stripped off and the dirt put on. I do not think I have seen any great cutting done in the river in a high stage of the water; at a middle stage of the water the cutting is done; but that is on the surface; the hard soil is not cut. I have no question but that the bed of the river is filling up. I was here and helped to fix the levee in eighteen hundred and fifty-two and three; I had charge of the men who built it; I had charge of the men that built it, at Tivoli and Burns Slough; after it was completed at Tivoli I went to Burns Slough. In regard to the new channel of the American River, that was cut through purposely, in order to let the water through to ease the levee; that was cut through by the city authorities. If they made the levees sufficiently strong on the Yolo side, so as to prevent the water overflowing on that side, it would, I think, in the time of high flood, have an effect to make the water very high. The opening on the Yolo side has no doubt been a great relief to the levee. We never apprehend any danger from the Sacramento River; we look for the chief danger from the American River. I do not think it is probable they can keep their levee system up on the Yolo side. If their levees had stood, I do not think our levee would have cut away; with the opening here we have plenty of room now.

Mr. Batchelder—In case there was a good levee on the Yolo side, it would raise the water here very materially, in a flood?

A.—Yes; there would be less extent of country overflowed.

Q.—If the bed of the river was to fill up, and a high flood come and spread over the whole country, would it affect the north levee?

A.—Yes; it would. We should have to raise it.

Q.—I want your opinion as to what the effect of a high flood would be if there was a general system of good levees built on the Yolo side. I think the outlet there has been the means of saving the city?

A.—I have no doubt that helped us very materially; but if they levee we must levee accordingly, or we shall be flooded. If the Yolo folks raise their levees we must do the same.

Witness—I know there was some complaint on the part of the Washington folks about the wingdam that was built in the Sacramento River, but I did not know there was a suit about it I know there was a wingdam put in the river—may be, two. Our levee, in the front part of the city, was cutting a year or two ago, but we had no difficulty in stopping it in a short time. We drove in a row of piles, put in gravel and brush, and stopped it immediately. The river has encroached very little above Smith's place in the last two years—I think about eighty feet; below Smith's line it has encroached more, but then it was straightening the river. I felt very bad for Mr. Smith, in leaving him outside the levee, but I could not give my sanction to run the levee at the public expense an improper course in order to protect an individual; I felt that I should be throwing away the money of the public in order to protect an individual, and I considered it my duty to vote for putting the levee where it is built. Some of the Levee Commissioners wished it to run around there, and I wished to protect Mr. Smith, and I advocated the propriety of putting in three wingdams, and by that means throwing the water over on the other side. We proposed putting in granite and brush, so that between the three wingdams there would be dead water. Well, he got up a remonstrance against it, and we finally decided to put the levee where it is. It will probably entirely ruin Mr. Smith, but I felt I should not be doing justice to the community to run the levee as he wished it, and have it undermined and have us flooded, which I think we must

necssarily have been. If we had run the levee that course, and not raised our levee as we did, we should have been flooded without a doubt. In regard to the new channel that was cut, I was not here at the time it was done; I think it was cut through in eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

TESTIMONY OF B. R. CROCKER.

B. R. Crocker (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—I have been one of the Levee Commissioners of this city. I am familiar with the levee defences on the north and west of this city. The levee is about five miles long on the north line; above the railroad track, extending to the high land, the north levee is about five feet wide at the top and about fifty-five feet wide at the base; where the railroad track is on the north levee, the levee is broader at the top and broader at the base; there are places where it is from twelve to sixteen feet wide on the top, with a proportionate breadth of the base. I unhesitatingly say that I consider the levee defences of the city sufficient to protect the city under all ordinary circumstances; and when the contemplated improvements are made upon the levee it will be sufficient to protect the city under all circumstances, or under any emergency. There was some trouble with A. P. Smith in relation to the line upon which the levee should be built near his place; he wanted the levee to run outside of the line upon which it is now built, near his place, in order to protect his land; but the Levee Commissioners decided not to do so, because they considered it would be unsafe, and they left him on the outside of the levee. I do not consider the levee above Smith's Gardens as unsafe; the river bed at some places has filled up on this side some twelve or fifteen feet, and as it fills up it bears northward, cutting a new channel further from the levee. The channel in which the American River runs is now, I think, as deep as it ever was; it forms bars and bends, but the same depth of channel to convey the water still exists. The first freshet that comes is generally heavy, higher than the others, from the fact that the bed of the stream is partially filled up; but the heavy current cuts it away, and the subsequent freshets do not affect the height of the river so much. I consider the levee is each year becoming stronger, instead of weaker—is becoming harder and more compact. I think the river above Smith's Gardens is making towards the levee; but that can be easily remedied if it becomes necessary; the river there at the nearest place is about four hundred yards from the levee, and the soil is of that character that the Commissioners by putting in obstructions can easily remedy it if it becomes necessary, which I think it will not, owing to the fact that as it has approached the levee it has deposited there a large amount of sediment, which I think will have the effect of turning the current of the river off again from the levee. I think the river, by running towards the levee, has strengthened the levee rather than weakened it, from the fact that it has left a heavy deposit of sediment there, which will naturally have the effect to turn the current of the river to the other side at the next rise. I think the water was higher here in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, than it was in the flood of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two. I think the top of the levees here are higher by some twelve or fifteen feet than the face of the coun-

try north which is subject to overflow. My experience of fifteen years here is that the levee, as it now exists, is amply sufficient to protect this city—that with the present high grade in the city, and the contemplated improvements upon the levee, the city will be placed beyond any contingency of overflow; in fact, I have no doubt of it. Whenever the water made any encroachment upon the levee the Levee Commissioners have used cobble stone as a facing for it, and the result has been always successful; it has invariably stopped any washing against the levee—has invariably turned the water. It is safe to say that the current of the river can be controlled by the use of cobbles and granite; I have no fears upon that subject. At the place above Smith's Gardens the entire current of the river can easily be changed and turned; the filling up of the bed of the river on this side is, I think, a benefit to the levee, because the new channel cut by the water is further north—is further from the levee; it has left a heavy deposit between the levee and the new current. At the time of the freshet last December, the water did not break in on any portion of the levee; there was one portion where some sipeage occurred, but it was quickly remedied. The new levee on the north of the city has been constructed since eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The object of running the levee on its present line near Smith's place, and not including Smith's grounds, was for the purpose of having a stronger, straighter levee, and removing it further from the river, so that when the water spread over the banks there would be no current affecting the safety of the levee. If the levee had been built so as to include Mr. Smith's grounds it would have been nearer the river, and by making that angle the levee might not have been so secure; making the levee on a straight line adds to the strength of the levee. I have been a Levee Commissioner almost three years; was a Levee Commissioner up to about a year ago. I am quite familiar with the levee here; have travelled upon it quite frequently, both night and day. The high water of eighteen hundred and sixty-six lacked six feet of coming up to the top of the levee.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DOHERTY.

John Doherty (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—I am a civil engineer. I was employed under the Levee Commissioners a year ago. I am now engaged on the north levee, north of the city. The levee is all right now; there is no danger to be apprehended from the water coming over or breaking the levee—not a particle. I have seen some leveeing done at the South; I have been principally engaged as a railroad engineer. I consider that the north levee is sufficient to protect the city under all circumstances; except the water comes up a great deal higher than it has ever yet done, I consider the present levee would be sufficient to protect the city. It is difficult to say what greater amount of water would have taken it over the levee at the time of the last flood, if the water had had a free passage; there was an obstruction, placed there by the railroad company, that prevented the free discharge of the water and caused the water to rise higher against the levee than it would otherwise have done; as it was, with that obstruction, if the water had risen three feet higher, it would at one portion of the upper end have gone over the levee some; but in that case I do not think it would have come

into the city; I think the water would have run in another direction; I know that is so by the levelling I have made. I was instructed by the Levee Commissioners to raise the levee so high that the water could not come over, above the high water mark. If the water had come over the levee at the point I am speaking of, it would have flooded Swamp Land District No. 2. There is a ridge of ground that comes in—a portion of the ridge comes in—at Poverty Hill. The water would not come into the city if it broke the levee at Brighton. It might have broken this side of that place a year or a year and a half ago; it is about four miles from here where, if the water broke through the levee, it would not come into the city. I consider the levee perfectly safe from there all the way down. I suppose the water in some places at the time of the last flood came within two feet of the top of the levee; but that was at some angles, and the water by surging at such places will rise up a foot or a foot and a half. There was an angle where the railroad company had put in a frog; and there is another place where the water came within two feet of the top—that is a very little place; though I do not think if the same current of water was to come again that did at the flood in December that it would rise near as high as it did at that time. There has been a large amount of brush removed that probably obstructed the water; and further, there was a railroad embankment of some thirteen hundred feet that is not there now, and instead of which trestle work is built, giving a clear passage for the water. The water, I think, would have to come about three feet higher than it was, before it goes over the levee. If the levee should begin to break we have means to prevent it—by throwing in gunny sacks filled with earth, and granite or cobbles on the outside; there is no danger but what a break on the levee could be stopped; besides, at the weak points in the levee, where the low ground happens to be, they made curves, which are a great protection to the levee; these points where the levee would be the weakest are generally on the back of a curve. If the water came over the top of the levee the people, of course, would have to raise the levee; it could easily be done by filling gunny sacks with earth and putting them on the top of the levee; but I have no idea that the water will get that high. I do not know what the difference of the level is between this place and San Francisco; some say there is fifty-two feet, some say there is seventy feet in the difference of level between the two places. When it is high water it runs off very fast by the pressure from above and the vacuum below. When it is high water here, and the water is spread over the whole country, I could not tell how much water would have to come to raise the water here a foot; I should have to get a map of the whole country—all that is overflowed—before I could tell. When the water rises high here it overspreads the country; it spreads over a great space, and then the water rises very gradually. The water here was never known to stop more than one or two hours at its greatest height. The water in the river, when the water is high and confined between its banks, runs a great deal more rapidly than it runs at a low stage of the water; the higher it gets the more rapidly it runs, and it runs down more rapidly in the centre of the river than at its sides. Any inclination beyond the curvature of the earth will cause water to run; it is generally understood that water will run with a foot inclination to the mile; water will run in a pipe with an inclination of anything beyond eight inches to the mile. In high water, the water when confined within the banks will run off faster in the river than when it is spread over the

whole country. At the point you have named—at the Straits of Carquines—if the tide is going out, it will help to carry off the water; if the tide is coming in, it will partially stop it. The tide comes in, whether it is high or low water; of course the body of water will draw off faster when the tide is going out.

Question—How does a freshet affect the tide at Rio Vista?

A.—That I do not know.

Q.—Do you know that in a heavy freshet the water goes down with such velocity that it has been seen to drive float-wood and drift, in spite of the tide, clear through the Golden Gate?

A.—I do not know.

Mr. Canavan—I lived at one time on the bank near the Straits of Carquines. In a heavy freshet the velocity of the water is very great; it runs down all the time.

Mr. Redington—At an ordinary stage of the water the tide rises and falls six feet at the lower end of Sherman Island.

TESTIMONY OF W. C. HOPPING.

W. C. Hopping (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee)—I am a Levee Commissioner of this city. I reside near the north levee; I have resided in the same place since eighteen hundred and fifty-one. I think the present line of the levee was located correctly in the Summer of eighteen hundred and sixty-two; it is, I think, in the right place; before that time the citizens of Sacramento had not had experience sufficient to enable them to judge where the best line was for the levee. I think the high water of this last season has demonstrated that the line of the north levee, built in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, was located at the right place, upon the proper line. I have for a long time considered that the only dangerous place upon the line of the levee was at Rabel's tannery; that place is now faced with a perfect rip-rap wall of granite and cobble, from the top to the bottom of the levee; and besides, the river there is being straightened out by its own action; the point on the opposite side of the river is being worn off; it was assisted by blasting on the opposite side, and since that time the channel has gone further north; instead of cutting it is filling up at that point. The object of placing the levee on its present line, and not to include Smith's grounds, was to have a straighter levee, and further away from the banks of the river—to afford a more free passage for the water. The embankment at Smith's house, that is now cutting away, is almost altogether a formation that has been made within the last ten years; it is loose drift sand; but a very little portion of the old original embankment of black dirt has been worn away at Mr. Smith's place; his house was built projecting over the embankment, was set over the bank of the river—that was the original channel; the water came close under his house, and as it appears now it is not a fair representation of the cutting, because it is apparently cutting more than is really the case; it is taking away the sand bed, which is of recent formation; those trees and brush have grown up there within the last six or eight years. When I saw Mr. Smith's place in eighteen hundred and fifty-two and eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the water was running close past his house; the bed of the river is now

further from his house than it was in eighteen hundred and fifty. I have never known the American River to make an entirely new channel; it moves from one old channel to another. I consider the present levee sufficient to protect the city from all floods; with such a levee as the present, I have no idea that the floods of eighteen hundred and sixty-one and eighteen hundred and sixty-two would have flooded the city. With the contemplated improvements on the levee, when the improvements on the levee are completed, I consider the city will be protected against any flood, beyond all contingency. The object of the Levee Commissioners is to place the city beyond all probable danger from any flood; and I have no doubt that result will be accomplished. At the time the line of the levee was selected I was not one of the Levee Commissioners; but I believe that the line of the north levee was located correctly; the line was located by an engineer; it runs to the high land instead of following the American River. I have not been at Smith's place very lately; I was there last Fall. I know, from information from Mr. Smith, that the river is encroaching upon the original bank to some extent, but not so much as it apparently shows; it is chiefly cutting away the sandbar, and a sandbar cuts away very easily, while the natural earth is tenacious and will resist the cutting for a length of time. I have been acquainted with the character of the original soil at Smith's place, and at other places on the banks of the river, since eighteen hundred and fifty-one. At Smith's place the original soil is composed of the very best material for resisting the current of the river; we regard that kind of soil as being the very best for the construction of the levee; it will stand a great deal of wear before it is cut by the river. I know where the oak tree stood in the water; I saw an oak tree there last Fall, that Mr. Smith said had come from the bank on this side; I hardly think its present location would warrant the idea that it had grown and had been carried from the bank on this side. I have not been to Mr. Smith's place since the flood of last December; I only know from information how much it has been cutting recently toward the levee. I do not consider the levee unsafe at Smith's place—not at all; I think there is not the slightest danger from the excavation make above Smith's Crossing in order to build the levee; the willows are growing up and filling that excavation, and the growth of the willows and brush this season will add to the filling up, so as to make it perfectly secure there; any water that runs from Burns Slough to that excavation cannot possibly do any mischief; the willows and the deposit formed by the brush have filled it up so that very little water comes down from Burns Slough to that place. A part of the contemplated improvements on the levee is to face it with granite and cobbles at all places where by any possibility it may be necessary; and from the facilities we have now in protecting the levee, I think we can guard against all possible contingency of floods. I think it will take many years before the river approaches the base of the levee at Smith's place, and that we could protect the levee at any time by facing it with granite and cobbles, if it was necessary; if the river should cut two hundred feet every year there, it would, I think, take six or eight years before it reached the base of the levee—that is, provided it made that regular approach every year, which it has never done, and which I have no idea could possibly be the case. I do not regard the cutting at Smith's place as any injury to the levee at all, it is so far off; I judge it is from eighty to one hundred rods from the levee to the river, where it is cutting; it is nearer to the levee where it is not cutting now. As you come down from Smith's place the course of the river takes it

away from the levee, except at one point, at Rabel's tannery, which point is faced with granite and cobbles. I judge it is one hundred rods from where the river is now cutting to the base of the levee near the hole at Smith's Crossing, a greater distance than it will be at right angles; that hole was made by the water going over a grade made for a road over the levee. As Levee Commissioners, we have at the present time about four thousand dollars on hand, and there will be collected about fifty thousand dollars additional this Spring; that will leave a surplus of fifteen thousand or twenty thousand dollars to apply upon any contingency, after the contemplated improvements in the levee are made.

TESTIMONY OF I. M. HUBBARD.

I. M. Hubbard (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—I have had some experience with regard to the levees around this city. I am a contractor. I came here in eighteen hundred and fifty; I have lived here ever since except an absence of about nine months. I consider that the levees around the city are sufficient to protect the city from inundation; I consider the levees safe. I think I know something about the bed of the American River; I can give you some facts in relation to it, which are better than theories; I will give you, for instance, one fact in relation to the bed of the American River: I built the old railroad bridge; we drove the piles through twenty feet of sand before we struck the old gravel bed of the river; we drove the piles as hard as piles could be driven; we went out there one day after one of these freshets and Mr. Baker, my partner, informed me that the coffer dam that we had built on the outside had all gone away, and that the piles were standing there; we went to work, got Mr. Judah, who was the Chief Engineer upon the railroad, and commenced to repair the damage; we got some long poles and put iron on the end of them, and sounded the bed of the river, and we found where there had been the twenty feet of sand that there was not any sand left; we poled all the way, and struck each time the hard, gravelly, old bed of the river. That is a positive fact; I know it to be so of my own knowledge. We could tell by the scraping; we found that the poles, where a short time before there had been twenty feet of sand, then scraped on the old bed of the river. We went to work, put in cobbles, and probably from that cause the railroad bridge is there to-day. Before the first rise of the American River the water is low; when the water rises high, the velocity is much greater—more than double, perhaps three or four times as fast as in a low stage of the water; and my impression is that the whole bed of the river moves with a corresponding velocity after the rise; of course I mean the later deposits—those of a light character—not the old gravel bed of the river. When the American River commences to recede, bars begin to form; it gouges out at an unequal width, until particular bars are formed; but on one side or the other of the river it has its original channel; it has got to have the same capacity to allow the discharge of the water. I protected the Gas Works at the time of the last flood; threw out a three hundred pound anchor on the upper side of the Gas Works, with three hundred and eighty or four hundred feet of line attached to it; the water of the Sacramento and the

American rivers took it down eight hundred feet, and when the water receded I could not get it. If you drop an anchor down when the water is high and leave it until the water recedes it will be covered with deposit, and you cannot get it; then at the next high water it will probably be all free from the sediment, the deposit having been all carried away. I picked up an anchor that belonged to the Steam Navigation Company, that had been lost for five or six years; it had been covered up, and then by the action of the high water was again exposed. I came to Sacramento City in eighteen hundred and fifty and have been here ever since, with the exception of that temporary absence I mentioned. For the last ten years I have been tolerably familiar with the workings of the river. When the water first comes down by a freshet in the Fall, it rises higher than the same amount of water will raise the river afterward; the reason being, I suppose, that the first freshet washes away the whole, or a large portion, of the sediment. I think there was more sediment in the rivers four years ago than at any other time; I think there is less sediment in the rivers now than there was four years ago; the reason is that there is, in my opinion, less amount from the surface now washed out by miners and thrown into the rivers; I am convinced that such is the case from my own knowledge. I built almost all the telegraph lines here. I was up the Yuba River the past season and I know the quantity of sediment that runs in these main rivers is very much lessened. Both further up in the country and around here, I know there is not the quantity of sediment moving in our rivers that there was four years ago.

ALFRED REDINGTON RECALLED.

General Redington (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—It is true that the river fills up in the Spring and Summer of the year to a certain extent; the bed of the river may be filled up two, three or four feet, and in places more than that; but the freshet in the Fall and Winter is sufficient to take it away; and wherever there is a current in the river it sweeps it all off. I can give you an instance: We found the river bed in front here was filling up to some extent, and we made a little wingdam, just opposite the city, on the Washington side, which made a little current of the river on this side, a very little rise indeed, and yet it was sufficient to clean the bed of the river out, and now it is as deep as I ever knew it. Now, with regard to the velocity of the water: In the time of a flood, when the river is compressed between banks, it goes through with an increased velocity, making but little difference in the rise of the water. For instance: with a rise of the water here of twenty-four feet, at Collinsville, which is seventy miles below, and which is below Cache Creek Slough and all these sloughs, you only find a rise of the water there of four feet over high tide; a rise of the water here of twenty-four feet only raises it there four feet over high tide, giving a full estimate; and I am assured by our steamboat men that they have never seen it there to exceed twenty inches over high tide. That is owing to the increased velocity of the water. The river, to be sure, is wider there, and very deep; but I believe if the levees on both sides of the river here were made so as to confine the water within the banks, that the effect would be to increase the velocity

of the water and deepen the bed of the river. On the upper Sacramento River, at Butte City, the river is very little wider than the old Steamboat Slough; but the banks are high, and during these floods it has seldom been known to overflow; and so with any narrow place, where the banks are high; in the time of a flood the water is compressed and runs with much greater velocity. I asked Captain Foster what was the reason of it; he told me that in the upper Sacramento River, at the place I spoke of, the current is very heavy, running perhaps ten miles an hour. Where the water is compressed in this manner, in the time of a flood, its velocity is very much accelerated. We put up another wingdam at Haycock Shoals, and by that means made a slight current in the river, and the result was precisely the same as with the wingdam on the Washington shore; it cleaned out the sediment in that part where the current run. Where there is even a slight current it will produce that result, and the effect of a current caused by a flood is relatively greater. The water in a river runs nearly as fast at the bottom as at the top; where the bed of a river is smooth it probably runs quite as fast at the bottom as at the top, and it carries the whole body of water in the current, carrying the sediment away. When the waters become sluggish, sediment settles and lodges in the bed of the river, causing bars to form, and also the bed of the river to rise, except where the channel is narrow and the current of the river during the Summer is so rapid as to keep the sediment from lodging. When the action of the current is accelerated by the floods of the Fall and Winter, this sediment is carried away.

TESTIMONY OF E. A. POOLE.

E. A. Poole (sworn by the Chairman of the Committee)—I am Captain of the steamboat Capital, running between here and San Francisco. I am familiar with the Sacramento River; have been familiar with it since eighteen hundred and fifty-two. I think the Sacramento River at the present time has as good a channel as it had in former days, except immediately in front of this city. I am very well satisfied there is as much water upon Hog's Back (which is the principal shoal) to-day, as there was in eighteen hundred and forty-nine; I am satisfied there is not more shoal there to-day than there was in eighteen hundred and forty-nine—not a particle; in fact, I can demonstrate it. Both at Hog's Back and at Haycock Shoals, we were as near the ground in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, with the Wilson G. Hunt, with one hundred and fifty or two hundred tons of freight on board, as we are to-day with a freight of nine hundred tons in a boat of four times the capacity of the Wilson G. Hunt; and that, I should think, ought to be sufficient to satisfy any person that the bed of the river has not filled up to any extent. The only material difference is in front of this city; and that, I have no doubt, was caused by allowing the Sacramento bridge to be built; if you had not put up that bridge there, you would not have had shoal water in front of the city. At no other point on the river has there been any material change in that respect. The shoal in front of this city has been removed to a considerable extent by building the wingdam on the Washington side, although I am opposed to the principle of putting in wingdams; my idea is to take dredging machines and throw the sedi-

ment out on the shore; it can be done and done effectually by that means; it was done last year at Haycock Shoals, and left us a very good channel. I hardly think that the running of steamboats up and down the river has a tendency to remove the sediment in the river; in fact, in some instances it might have a tendency to increase it by the washing of a portion of the bank in the river, where the banks are steep. Wherever there is a current the sediment is washed away, and where there is slack water there will be deposits and bars formed. It makes no difference where it occurs; where there is slack water deposits will be formed; but the current leaves the channel always good. I stated that in the river no material change had taken place in the filling up, except in front of this city; but in Suisun Bay there is a material change in this respect; there is a bar formed there, consisting of a great many acres, which has undoubtedly been caused by the sediment washed out of the rivers; the current takes it down there, and there it meets the slack water in the bay, and it settles down at that particular place, where there is no current. The river has filled up very much in front of this city. My own impression is that it has been caused by the piers that are under the Sacramento bridge; they make an obstruction, and immediately beyond them the water slacks and the sediment lodges; that was the commencement of the formation of the bar; and the very minute the bar commences forming, everything clings to it, until finally there is shoal water in front of the city. The steamboat Yosemite has just about the same draught as the old steamboat Senator—does not vary but a few inches; we can bring up five times the amount of freight we did then; but the boats are now better constructed for carrying freight. We have brought up in the steamboat Capital nine hundred tons of freight per day; in eighteen hundred and fifty-three and eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and fifty tons was considered a load. I do not mean to say that wingdams are of no service; the wingdams, both on the Washington side and that built at Haycock Shoals, answered a very good purpose; the objection that I have to wingdams is that they narrow the channel of a river, whereas I prefer to have the whole width of the channel clear from obstructions and deep. For the last year we have changed our course in the river in some places a little different to the course we have taken for the last eight or nine years; but there is the same current of water in the old channel that there formerly was. If any one of you gentlemen would take a pole and sound the river on Hog's Back, you would find there was no chance for the bed to change or fill up; the bottom of the river there is as solid as a brick floor.

TESTIMONY OF E. FOURATT.

E. Fouratt (sworn by Senator Curtis, Chairman of the Committee.)—I am a pilot on the Sacramento River. I have been running on the Sacramento River since eighteen hundred and fifty. I have heard the evidence of Captain Poole which has been just given. I fully concur in the views he has expressed in relation to the Sacramento River. I am a pilot on one of the steamboats running on the Sacramento River. I

have been a pilot on the Sacramento River since eighteen hundred and fifty-two. We have the same amount of water to-day in going over Hog's Back that we had in eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Erratum.—In line twenty-four, on page eight, instead of *"ramrod"* read *rammed.*